# REPORT

14257
Rare section

FROM THE

# SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# INDIAN TERRITORIES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1852

V2, L. M52t
A852.3.1
14256

*Lunæ,* 19° *die Aprilis,* 1852.

*Ordered,* That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c. 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's Indian Territories, and to Report their Observations thereupon.

*Veneris,* 23° *die Aprilis,* 1852.

Committee nominated, of—

Mr. Herries.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord John Russell.
Mr. Baring.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Baillie
Mr. Gladstone
Mr Newdegate.
Mr Labouchere
Sir James Graham
Mr Alderman Thompson
Sir William Molesworth
Sir Robert Harry Inglis
Viscount Jocelyn.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr Cobden.
Mr Hardinge
Mr. Milner Gibson
Sir James Emerson Tennent
Mr Mangles.
Sir James Hogg
Mr Hume
Mr Bankes.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Robert Hildyard.
Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. Moore.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr Spooner.
Mr. Cardwell.

*Ordered,* That the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

*Ordered,* That Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

*Veneris,* 7° *die Maii,* 1852.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Moore be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Keogh be added thereto.

*Martis,* 29° *die Junii,* 1852.

*Ordered,* That the Committee have power to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them to the House.

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Rare section

# R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Operation of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, for the better Government of Her Majesty's INDIAN TERRITORIES, and to Report their Observations thereupon, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them to The House,——HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT

YOUR Committee having deemed it to be advisable, for the more complete investigation of the extensive subject referred to them, to divide it under the following separate heads, viz —

1 The Authorities and Agencies for administering the Government of India, at Home and in India respectively;
2 The Military and Naval Establishments of India,—character, extent, and cost
3 The Income and Expenditure of the British Indian Empire, showing the produce of the Territorial Revenues, and of all other sources of Income, and the modes of assessing and levying each, in the respective Presidencies and Districts, also, the progress of Trade and Navigation in India,
4. The Judicial Establishments of British India, European and Native, the modes of administering Justice, civil and criminal, and the working of the system, as exhibited by tables of Trials, Appeals, and Decisions
5 The measures adopted, and the institutions established and endowed, for the promotion of Education in India
6 Works of Local Improvement executed, in progress, and now under consideration
7 Ecclesiastical provision for the diffusion of Christian Spiritual Instruction
8 Miscellaneous topics of inquiry

Have pursued their inquiries under the first of these heads, viz —that which relates to "the authorities and agencies for administering the Government of India at Home and in India respectively," and have taken the evidence thereupon which they now report to The House

The labours of Your Committee being necessarily interrupted by the approaching prorogation of Parliament, they direct the attention of The House to the favourable tenour of the evidence with respect to the operation of the Act 3 Will 4, cap 85, so far as it regards the administration of the Government of India by the East India Company, as Trustees under the control of the Crown.

It is apparent, however, that one only of eight heads of inquiry has hitherto occupied the attention of Your Committee, the inquiry under the remaining heads, which are very important, ought, in the opinion of Your Committee, to be pursued in the next Session of Parliament

29 *June* 1852

V2, L-M52t
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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## *Martis*, 27° *die Aprilis*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Herries
Lord J. Russell.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Gladstone.
Mr. Labouchere
Sir R H Inglis
Viscount Mahon.
Mr Hardinge
Sir J. Emerson Tennent.
Mr. R Hildyard.
Mr. Spooner
Mr. Cardwell
Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer
Mr. T. Baring.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr Newdegate.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Mangles
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Bankes.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Plowden.

Mr. Thomas Baring, called to the Chair

The Committee deliberated on their course of proceeding, and a paper, containing the proposed subjects of inquiry, under different heads, as follows:—

" 1. The Authorities and Agencies for administering the Government of India, at Home and in India respectively

" 2 The Military and Naval Establishments of India,—character, extent, and cost:

" 3 The Income and Expenditure of the British Indian Empire, showing the produce of the Territorial Revenues, and of all other sources of Income, and the modes of assessing and levying each, in the respective Presidencies and Districts; also, the progress of Trade and Navigation in India:

" 4. The Judicial Establishments of British India, European and Native, the modes of administering Justice, civil and criminal, and the working of the system, as exhibited by tables of Trials, Appeals, and Decisions:

" 5 The measures adopted, and the institutions established and endowed, for the promotion of Education in India

" 6. Works of Local Improvement executed, in progress, and now under consideration:

" 7 Ecclesiastical provision for the diffusion of Christian Spiritual Instruction:

" 8. Miscellaneous topics of inquiry "

was read, and the same was ordered to be printed

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.

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## *Veneris*, 30° *die Aprilis*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Thomas Baring, in the Chair.

Sir Jas Emerson Tennent
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith
Sir Jas Hogg
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr Labouchere.
Mr. Cardwell
Mr Herries
Mr. M Gibson.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Bankes.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. Mangles
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Hume.
Mr Newdegate
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. R. Hildyard.
Lord J. Russell.
Sir William Molesworth.

*Resolved*, " That Strangers be admitted only on Special Application."

*J. C Melvill*, Esq, examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

### *Martis,* 4° *die Maii,* 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Lord J. Russell
Sir James Hogg.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Milner Gibson
Mr. Plowden
Mr. Bankes.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr Cobden
Mr. Gladstone.
Mr Vernon Smith
Mr Labouchere
Mr. Hume
Sir E Colebrooke
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Hardinge
Sir R H. Inglis.
Mr Herries.
Sir Jas Emerson Tennent
Mr Jas Wilson

*J C. Melvill,* Esq, further examined.

[Adjourned till Friday, at One o'clock.

### *Veneris,* 7° *die Maii,* 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr Milner Gibson.
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. R. Hildyard
Viscount Jocelyn
Mr. Hardinge
Sir James Hogg
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr Bankes.
Mr. Cobden
Mr Hume
Viscount Mahon
Sir R H Inglis.
Mr. Baillie
Mr. Herries
Mr Vernon Smith
Sir William Molesworth
Mr Plowden.
Mr Spooner.
Mr Alderman Thompson
Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. *Waterfield* and Captain *Shepherd,* examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, at One o'clock.

### *Martis,* 11° *die Maii,* 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir Edward Colebrooke.
W. Baillie
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Labouchere
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Keogh.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr Cobden
Mr. Hume
Mr M Gibson.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Hardinge.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir James Hogg.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. R. Hildyard.
Sir William Molesworth.
Mr. Bankes.

Captain *Shepherd,* further examined

Mr. *Prinsep,* examined

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.

### *Veneris*, 14° *die Maii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr Hume
Viscount Jocelyn
Mr Labouchere.
Mr Baillie
Viscount Mahon
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Alderman Thompson
Mr Cobden
Mr Plowden.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Vernon Smith.
Mr. Hermes.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr Gladstone.
Mr R. Hildyard.
Sir Charles Wood.

Mr *Bird*, examined

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

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### *Martis*, 18° *die Maii*, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Mr Hermes
Mr Hardinge
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Hume
Viscount Jocelyn
Mr Cardwell
Mr Milner Gibson.
Mr R Hildyard
Sir Robert Inglis.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Mangles
Mr Plowden.
Mr Baillie.
Viscount Mahon
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Lord John Russell.

Sir *Herbert Maddock*, examined.

[Adjourned till Friday, at One o'clock

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### *Veneris*, 21° *die Maii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Sir James Hogg
Viscount Mahon
Mr. Mangles
Mr Labouchere
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir Charles Wood
Mr Keogh
Mr Bankes
Mr Milner Gibson
Mr Hume
Mr Baillie
Mr Hardinge
Sir James Graham.
Sir Robert Inglis
Viscount Jocelyn
Mr Vernon Smith
Mr R Hildyard
Mr Hermes.

Sir *Thomas Herbert Maddock*, further examined.
Sir *George Clerk*, examined

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

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### *Jovis*, 27° *die Maii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir James Graham.
Sir James Hogg
Mr Mangles.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Baillie
Mr. Newdegate.
Mr Labouchere
Mr R. Hildyard
Viscount Mahon.
Sir James Emerson Tennent.
Mr. Bankes.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Hume.
Mr Hermes
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr Hardinge.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Vernon Smith.

Mr. *Willoughby*, examined.

[Withdrew

Motion made (Sir *Edward Colebrooke*), and question put, "That there be laid before the Committee all Papers and Correspondence that passed between the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Government of India, relating to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the office of Governor-general of India" Committee divided:—

| AYES, 2 | NOES, 17 |
|---|---|
| Sir Edward Colebrooke | Mr Spooner |
| Mr Hume | Mr Herries |
| | Sir C Wood |
| | Mr Labouchere |
| | Viscount Mahon |
| | Mr Hardinge |
| | Sir J Emerson Tennent |
| | Sir James Hogg. |
| | Mr Bankes |
| | Mr R Hildyard |
| | Mr Cardwell |
| | Mr Baillie |
| | Mr Newdegate |
| | Sir James Graham |
| | Viscount Jocelyn |
| | Mr Mangles |
| | Mr Vernon Smith |

Mr *Willoughby*, again called

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Twelve

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## *Veneris*, 28° *die Maii*, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Herries
Mr Hardinge
Sir James Hogg
Sir R H Inglis
Mr. Vernon Smith
Mr. Mangles
Mr Gladstone
Sir J Graham
Mr Baillie.
Mr Hume
Viscount Jocelyn
Viscount Mahon
Mr Cardwell
Mr Labouchere.

Mr. *Willoughby*, further examined

Mr *Millet* and Lieut-Col *Sykes*, examined

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock

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## *Veneris*, 4° *die Junii*, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Herries
Mr Hardinge
Mr. Mangles
Viscount Jocelyn.
Viscount Mahon
Lord J Russell
Mr Cobden
Sir R H Inglis
Mr Vernon Smith
Mr. Baillie
Sir James Hogg
Mr. Plowden
Mr. Hildyard
Sir James Graham
Mr Bankes.

Colonel *Sykes*, further examined

Captain *M'Gregor*, examined

In the course of his examination the Witness stated, "That he had received letters from several officers of the Indian army, confirmatory of the views he had laid before the Committee, and proposed to read extracts therefrom"

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Committee deliberated

The Witness was re-called, and informed that the letters could not be received as evidence

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

### *Martis*, 8° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr. Mangles.
Sir James Hogg
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Viscount Jocelyn.

Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Labouchere.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Baillie
Mr James Wilson.
Mr. Cobden.

Sir *George Pollock*, Colonel *Tayler*, and Colonel *Alexander*, examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.

### *Veneris*, 11° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PEESENT.

Mr. THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr. Hume.
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir James Hogg
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr Herries.
Sir R H Inglis.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Alexander Thompson

Sir James Graham.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr Hardinge.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Bankes.
Lord J. Russell.
Mr. R Hildyard.

General *McCleod* and Lord *Elphinstone*, examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.

### *Veneris*, 18° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Mr. Spooner.
Sir James Hogg
Lord John Russell
Mr. Herries.
Mr Baillie.
Mr Hardinge.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. R. Hildyard

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir James Graham.
Viscount Jocelyn
Viscount Mahon.
Mr Vernon Smith.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr Hume.
Mr. Cobden.

Right Hon. Lord *Ellenborough*, examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at One o'clock.

### *Martis*, 22° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair.

Sir James Hogg.
Mr Baillie
Viscount Mahon
Mr Spooner.
Lord John Russell
Mr James Wilson
Sir James Graham

Mr. Herries.
Sir R H. Inglis.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Mangles.

Right Hon Viscount *Hardinge*, examined.

Committee deliberate.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at One o'clock.

## *Veneris*, 25° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr THOMAS BARING, in the Chair

Mr Cardwell.
Mr Newdegate.
Sir James Hogg
Lord John Russell
Sir R. H Inglis
Mr Spooner
Sir James E Tennent
Mr. R Hildyard.
Mr. Hardinge,
Mr Baillie
Mr Alderman Thompson
Mr Mangles
Sir James Graham
Mr Herries.
Mr. Bankes
Mr Plowden
Mr Hume
Viscount Mahon
Mr Cobden.
Mr Gladstone

Mr. *Melville*, further examined.

Draft Report, prepared by Mr Herries, read a first time, as follows

" Your Committee having deemed it to be advisable, for the more complete investigation of the extensive subject referred to them, to divide it under the following separate heads, viz :—

" 1 The Authorities and Agencies for administering the Government of India, at Home and in India respectively

" 2 The Military and Naval Establishments of India,—character, extent and cost ;

" 3 The Income and Expenditure of the British Indian Empire, showing the produce of the Territorial Revenues, and of all other sources of Income, and the modes of assessing and levying each, in the respective Presidencies and Districts, also, the progress of Trade and Navigation in India

" 4 The Judicial Establishments of British India, European and Native, the modes of administering Justice, civil and criminal, and the working of the system, as exhibited by tables of Trials, Appeals, and Decisions

" 5 The measures adopted, and the institutions established and endowed, for the promotion of Education in India

" 6 Works of Local Improvement executed, in progress, and now under consideration

" 7 Ecclesiastical provision for the diffusion of Christian Spiritual Instruction

" 8 Miscellaneous topics of inquiry "

Have pursued their inquiries under the first of these heads, viz —that which relates to "the authorities and agencies for administering the Government of India at Home and in India respectively," and have taken the evidence thereupon which they now report to The House

The labours of your Committee being necessarily interrupted by the approaching prorogation of Parliament, they direct the attention of The House to the favourable tenor of the evidence with respect to the operation of the Act 3 Will 4, cap 85, so far as it regards the administration of the Government of India by the East India Company, as Trustees under the control of the Crown

Draft Report read a second time

First paragraph, amendment proposed (Mr *Hume*), " After the word ' Have ' to insert the words ' made progress in their inquiry, and have taken evidence, which the Committee agree to report to The House, and recommend that the inquiry should be continued in the ensuing Session.' " Question, " That those words be there inserted," put Committee divided

AYES, 2
Mr Hume
Mr. Cobden

NOES, 16
Mr Plowden.
Mr Spooner
Mr Herries
Lord John Russell
Mr. Alderman Thompson
Sir R H Inglis
Viscount Mahon.
Mr Hardinge.
Sir J E Tennent
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Bankes
Mr R Hildyard.
Mr Baillie.
Mr Newdegate
Sir James Graham.
Mr Mangles

Paragraph beginning, "The labours of Your Committee." Amendment proposed (Mr. *Hume*), to leave out the words "favourable tenour of" Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph," put. Committee divided

AYES, 15.
Mr Plowden
Mr Spooner
Mr. Herries
Lord John Russell
Sir R H Inglis.
Viscount Mahon
Mr Hardinge.
Sir J E Tennent.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Bankes.
Mr. R Hildyard.
Mr Baillie
Mr. Newdegate
Sir James Graham
Mr Mangles

NOES, 2
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Cobden.

Motion made (Sir *James Graham*) to add at the end of the Draft Report the following paragraph "It is apparent, however, that one only of eight heads of inquiry has hitherto occupied the attention of Your Committee: the inquiry under the remaining heads, which are very important, ought, in the opinion of Your Committee, to be pursued in the next Session of Parliament Question put, and agreed to Paragraph added,

Question, "That this be the Report of the Committee," put, and agreed to.

Question, "That the Minutes of Evidence be reported to The House," put and agreed to.

The Chairman ordered to Report

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Veneris*, 30° *die Aprilis*, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Baring | Sir J E Tennent |
| Mr Herries. | Mr Baillie |
| Sir R H Inglis | Mr Hardinge |
| Sir James Hogg. | Lord John Russell |
| Mr Wilson | Mr Vernon Smith |
| Mr Bankes. | Mr Mangles |
| Sir Edward Colebrooke. | Mr Labouchere |
| Mr Spooner | Mr Newdegate |
| Viscount Jocelyn | Mr Plowden |
| Viscount Mahon | Mr Cobden |
| Mr Hume | Mr Cardwell |
| Mr Hildyard | Mr M Gibson |
| Sir William Molesworth | |

Same as 555

THOMAS BARING, Esq , in the Chair

*James Cosmo Melvill*, Esq , Examined.

*J C Melvill*, Esq

30 April 1852

1. *Chairman* ] IN what capacity are you connected with the East India Company ?—I am Secretary to the Court of Directors.

2 For how long a time have you acted in that capacity ?—I have been 44 years in the service, and during nearly 30 years of that period I have been at the head of departments , first as auditor of Indian Accounts, then as financial secretary, and since 1836 as secretary, under the arrangements which were then made, consequent upon the Act of 1834, for consolidating the financial department with the secretariat.

3 Has your situation given you ample means of observation and cognizance of the working of the Act of 1834, as regards the machinery of the government of India ?—It has of the government at home.

4 It is the wish of the Committee, at present, to confine its inquiry entirely to the mode of administering the affairs of India, at home and abroad, under the changes introduced by the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, and we will begin with the mode of conducting the government of India at home Will you state what changes in the constitution of the government of India, at home, were caused by the Act of 1834, 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85 ?—Previously to 1834 the East India Company were a trading corporation , they were also invested with the government of India Under the Act of 1834 they ceased to trade, and were restricted to the government of India The consequence of that arrangement has been, that, among the holders of East India stock, the number of persons concerned in trade has diminished, and the number of persons interested in India has increased The Directors also are more connected with India than they were, of fifteen Directors elected since 1834, one only was wholly unconnected with India Another change which has taken place is this previously to 1834 the proprietors could only vote by ballot personally, that was secret voting, under

*J. C. Melvill*, Esq.

30 April 1852.

the Act of 1834 they were allowed to vote by proxy, that is open voting The effect of this has been largely to increase the number of votes given. At the three contested elections previously to the Act of 1834 the average number of votes given was 1,467, and at the three last contested elections, under the system of proxy, the average number has been 2,036 Previously to 1834 the East India Company had large territorial claims upon India, under the Act of 1834 those claims were all relinquished, and from thenceforward the East India Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown In 1834 the powers of the Board of Control were enlarged, so as to meet the altered circumstances of the case Previously to 1834 a large quantity of business was discharged without control on the part of the Board of Commissioners, being business relating to trade, but consequent upon the cessation of trade, it was declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in the particular cases with respect to the appointment of the servants and officers which are mentioned in that Act The powers of the Secret Committee, which had previously been limited to cases of peace or war, or negotiations with native states and princes in India, were extended, so as to include other princes and states. Previously to 1834 the Court of Directors had the power of making grants of money to any one person, not exceeding 600 *l.* in one sum, and any annuity not exceeding 200 *l.* a year, without reference to the Board of Control, under the Act of 1834 all money grants are subject to that Board The only other change that I would mention as affecting the Court, in the Act of 1834, is, that in cases in which the Court of Directors might doubt whether the instructions of the Board of Commissioners were consistent with the law, it was provided that the Court of Directors might draw up a case, which, when approved by the Board, should be submitted to three Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decision upon the point at issue should be final. This authority there has never been any occasion to act upon

5 What powers do the Court of Proprietors possess beyond that of electing Directors?—They have the power of making bye-laws, which bye-laws, if not repugnant to the statute, are binding upon the Court of Directors They have the power of making and controlling grants of money of certain amounts, subject to control on the part of the Board, they may call for any papers which are in the custody of the Court of Directors, they may meet and discuss any questions connected with the administration of India, although they are expressly forbidden from altering, varying, or rescinding any resolution of the Court of Directors after it has been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

6 Is there any limit to the grants of money that they may make?—There is no limit to their absolute power of granting money; any proprietor may give notice that on a certain day he will move the grant of a sum of money, he names the sum, and if the Court of Proprietors pass that resolution, it is subject only to control on the part of the Board of Commissioners. The limit applies to cases in which the Court of Directors bring, as they are required to do, before the General Court pecuniary grants The Court of Directors cannot grant more than 600 *l.* by way of gratuity to any one person without reference to the Court of Proprietors, nor can they grant pensions or salaries exceeding 200 *l.* a year without reference to that Court This does not apply to grants to officers on the home establishment, the Act of 1834 having placed a sum (paid annually by estimate, with the approbation of the Board) at the disposal of the Court of Directors for that particular service.

7 Do you think it desirable that the proprietors should have a power of discussion with regard to the affairs of India, when they have no power of interfering with or deciding a question?—I see no objection, but, on the contrary, an advantage in their possessing the power of discussion. The General Court affords a vent for grievances, either real or supposed, questions are consequently raised and discussed there, instead of being raised and discussed in Parliament I think, also, that there is an inducement, in the knowledge that subjects may be discussed in the General Court, to persons conversant with Indian matters to become proprietors, and it certainly was contemplated by the parties to the arrangement of 1834, that the General Court should have the power of discussion. Lord Glenelg, (then Mr Grant), on the 12th of February 1833, wrote in these terms to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors:

"The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to ensure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital condition of the arrangement, and in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed"

8 Is any number of proprietors requisite to constitute a quorum of the General Court?—There is no quorum required, but I am of opinion that it would be an improvement if there were one I am aware that there have been often long, tedious, and probably useless debates in that Court, which have not tended to advance them in public estimation, and I think it would be desirable that there should be a quorum, in order that there might be an opportunity of counting out the Court, and preventing the influence of a very small body of persons. I say this, having been frequently present myself when three or four proprietors only remained to hear the speeches

9 And the Directors must sit till the discussion has terminated?—Yes, at least the Chairman must

10 What, in your opinion, has been the effect of the change of 1834 upon the efficiency of the Court of Directors?—From constant observation of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, having been always present during their discussions, I am enabled to say, that the effect of the change made in 1834 has been vastly to increase the efficiency of that body in the administration of the government of India; their attention, instead of being necessarily engaged, as it used to be, in the details of the management of a great trade, including the China monopoly, is now exclusively given to the affairs of government, which are fully sufficient in extent and importance to absorb the undivided attention of the Court The increase of business, I may add, has been very large; in 1834 the number of despatches received from India was 778, in 1851 the number was 2,090, the number of despatches to India in 1834 was 667, and in 1851 the number was 1,012, the number of miscellaneous letters addressed to persons in this country in 1834 was 2,850, and in 1851 the number was 4,500.

11 How are the Chairman and Deputy Chairman chosen?—By the Court of Directors, by selection from among their own body

12. By majority, in case it comes to a division?—Yes, by the majority, the votes being taken by ballot.

13 Into how many committees are the Directors divided?—There are three committees, the Committee of Finance, the Committee on Political and Military matters, and the Committee on Revenue and Judicial matters

14. What are the functions of those committees?—The functions of those committees comprise correspondence with India in the respective departments indicated by their designations, and also correspondence of a like character with individuals and others in this country.

15. How are those committees chosen?—By the Court of Directors, at their first meeting after every annual election, the three first Directors in order of seniority are taken the first is appointed to the Finance Committee, the second to the Political and Military Committee, and the third to the Revenue and Judicial Committee, and so through the whole Court in the same manner, exchanges are then permitted from one committee into another, provided they are made within one week after the appointment of the committee

16 Are those exchanges subject to the approval of the Chairs?—They are sanctioned by the Court at large, but they are always matter of arrangement between the individual Directors

17 Is the attendance of the Directors frequent and regular?—The Chairman and Deputy attend every day, and once a week they confer personally with the President of the Board of Control, the average attendance of the Directors on court days has been upwards of 20, we have no record of the daily attendance of the Directors on ordinary days, but from daily observation, I may say that eight is about the number that attend usually on ordinary days, not court days, on Saturdays there are probably a fewer number than on other days

18 Twenty-four is the number of Directors?—Yes

19 And

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19. And that includes the two Chairs?—It does.

20. Now that the Board of Control controls every act of the Court, does the Court of Directors possess any real power?—I think it possesses great power. In ordinary cases the Court originates everything, even if the Board of Commissioners see occasion to think that subjects which ought to be taken up are neglected by the Court, the Board can only rectify the evil by calling upon the Court of Directors to frame orders upon the particular subject, and it is only in the event of the Court of Directors failing to respond to that call, that the Board can write a despatch upon the subject. Themselves then, in regard to grants of money, the Board are altogether prohibited from making or increasing any pecuniary grant proposed by the Court of Directors; they may say "No" to any grant, they may reduce any grant, but they cannot originate any grant; consequently the power of originating grants of money is with the Court of Directors.

21. Can the Board increase a grant?—No; having, therefore, the power of originating orders to India, and grants of money, I conceive that it must be admitted that the Court of Directors still possess great power.

22. Has the Board of Control any power to make appointments to offices in India or at home?—The President of the Board, as the adviser of the Crown, recommends for particular offices, as Bishops, and Judges of the Supreme Court, to which by law the Sovereign appoints. In regard to the offices of Governor-general, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and fourth ordinary Member of the Council of India, usually called the Legislative Councillor, the power of appointment is with the Court of Directors, subject, however, to the approval of the Crown, which approval must be countersigned by the President of the Board, but the Board are expressly prohibited from nominating or appointing any servants of the Company, or from interfering with the absolute right of the Court to recall and dismiss their servants at pleasure.

23. Will you now explain the mode of preparing the despatches for transmission to India?—Each despatch from India is laid before the Court of Directors. When a despatch comes from India it is accompanied by a collection of papers bearing upon the subject, and of course that collection contains the former correspondence relating to it, and the present proceedings of the Government upon it. This despatch comes to the secretary's office, and from it, is immediately transferred to the department to which it relates. In that department an abstract of the contents of the despatch is made; this is lithographed, and copies of it are sent to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the members of the committee having the superintendence of the department to which the despatch relates. The officer in charge of that department then communicates with the Chairman and Deputy upon the despatch, and, in cases in which the subjects are not mere routine, receives instructions as to the tenor of the reply. A draft answer is then prepared, and submitted with the collections to the Chairman and the Deputy, they confer together, and with the officer, upon the subject; and when the draft conforms to their views, they place their initials upon it as the authority for its being sent to the President of the Board, in what is technically called "P. C.," that is to say, previous communication. In due time the draft is returned either unaltered, or with alterations made in it by the President of the Board. If unaltered, the draft is immediately submitted to the committee of the Court having superintendence of the department in which it is. If altered, the officer communicates with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who either allow wholly or partially, or reject entirely, the alterations. The draft is finally arranged by the Chairman and Deputy, and is then in like manner submitted to the committee. Drafts generally lie on the table of the committee for a week, during which time both the draft, and any papers bearing upon the case, are perused by the members of the committee. The committee then discuss the draft, and adopt or alter it as they think fit, after which it is submitted to the Court, who usually take a week for consideration, and then the draft comes on for discussion. Every director has an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, and, if he differs from the majority, of recording a dissent. When the draft is approved by the Court, the secretary sends it officially, with all the papers, including the dissents, if any, to the Board of Commissioners, and the Board return it quickly, and always within two months, the period limited by law,

approved or altered, and if altered, with a statement of their reasons for making the alteration The unaltered drafts are immediately transcribed, and fair copies, signed by at least 13 members of the Court, are despatched to India The altered drafts are referred to the proper committee, upon whose report the Court decide, either that the alterations shall be acquiesced in, in which case the draft is signed and despatched to India, or that a remonstrance shall be addressed to the Board against the alterations, in which case the draft is sent back until the final decision of the Board is communicated, and then the despatch is forwarded Such is the ordinary course of proceeding, but it frequently happens that important questions are raised by the Government of India requiring prompt attention, and those are, both by the Court and the Board, taken out of the usual course and quickly disposed of, so that replies to references from India are often, now that the communication is so accelerated, received there within six months from the date of the reference, and in some cases earlier than that

24 Suppose an Indian despatch not to be of urgent importance, and that no difficulty is thrown in the way of an answer, how long a time does it generally take to send an answer in the shape of a despatch to India?—The time occupied varies very much with the subject, but I should say, that in ordinary cases a period of six or eight months elapses in this country before the despatch is finally transmitted

25 Do you apprehend that any injury or inconvenience has arisen from that delay?—Delay is always an evil, I admit, but considering that in those ordinary cases the despatch is, generally speaking, a revision of acts done by the Government of India, the evil of delay is, I think, not of great consequence, and it is more than counterbalanced by the sifting which the despatch undergoes

26 Are cases of controversy or collision between the Court and the Board frequent, or of a serious character?—Considering the nature and extent of the business, the cases of serious difference are not numerous objections are, in the first instance, raised and discussed in friendly communication between the Chairman and the President, and so far as my observation has enabled me to judge, when controversial correspondence has arisen, there has been a mutual disposition evinced to compromise minor differences, and to struggle only for the principle at issue. Of course, after discussion and remonstrance, the Board's decision is final, but the instances are not numerous in which the Board finally overrule the Court. I have found, upon inquiry, that of the drafts that go to the Board in "P. C." (previous communication), more than one-half come back without any alteration at all Of the altered drafts, a large proportion consist of alterations that are little more than verbal, and generally acquiesced in by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman before the draft goes to the committee, and I find that of the drafts that, being approved by the committee and the Court, go to the Board officially, and are returned by them, not more than five per cent contain any alterations at all, thus showing how the previous communication works in bringing about an agreement between the Chairman and the President of the Board.

27 I understand you to speak with reference to the period that has elapsed since 1834?—Exactly.

28 Do the Court ever record dissent from the decisions of the Board of Control?—As a Court collectively, they have not done so since 1834, a bye-law of the general Court, made after the arrangement of 1834, provides, that whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, after a remonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next general Court. It is only in a case believed to be of very serious importance, that the Court of Directors would ever have recourse to such a proceeding, and there has been no such case since 1834

29 Does the general Court of Proprietors afford any opportunity or power of publicity?—It does The practical effect of the bye-law to which I have referred is to give to the Court of Directors the power of publishing to the world, through the Court of Proprietors, any case in which the Court of Directors may think that the interference of the Board is calculated to produce evil, and the Court of Directors have also the power of laying before the Court of Proprietors any papers not in the Secret Department which they may think fit, and the Board of Control have no power to prevent their doing so

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30 With reference to the Secret Committee, has any material enlargement of the powers and jurisdiction of that committee been made by the last Act?—The Secret Committee consists of three Directors, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the senior member of the Court, are the Directors usually chosen for that committee, their jurisdiction is expressly restricted to cases "in which the Board of Commissioners shall be of opinion that their deliberations concerning peace and war, and treating or negotiating with native states and princes, and with other states and princes, or touching the policy to be observed toward such states, shall be of a nature to require secrecy," the only addition, as I have before stated, made by the Act of 1834 was to include "other states and princes," adding those words after the words "native states and princes" The Secret Committee is purely ministerial, the despatches they receive are immediately sent to the Board, and the despatches to India emanate from the Board; in both cases the Secret Committee retains copies

31 Does your experience enable you to suggest any improvement in the constitution and powers of the Secret Committee?—I think not, presuming always that the subjects managed by the Secret Committee are strictly confined to those specified in the law It has occasionally occurred to me, that it might be desirable to give to the Secret Committee a similar power of remonstrance to that which the Court of Directors possess in public matters, but mature reflection induces me to doubt whether the advantages of any such change would not be counterbalanced by the disadvantages of it Important political questions, involving war, must, I think, always be left to the Government of this country I presume, in saying this, that the orders upon these subjects emanate not merely from the President of the Board, but from the Cabinet, the Committee being aware that the Board comprehends not only the President, but the First Lord of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal I do not think, upon such questions, that it would be desirable that there should be any division of responsibility, and I feel that the power could not be satisfactorily exercised if it were given, they are questions which generally require to be dealt with more promptly than perhaps would be consistent with a reference to two bodies. Whenever the information of the members of the Secret Committee would be useful in the consideration of such questions, the President of the Board has an opportunity of consulting them; and, on the other hand, the members of the Secret Committee, being conversant with all that is passing, have an opportunity, if they think fit, of pointing out to the President of the Board, either verbally or by letter, whatever they may deem of importance in the Secret Department

32 Then I understand your opinion is, that it is better that the power and responsibility in these matters should rest entirely with the Government?—I think so

33 As the Secret Committee has practically no power, what is the advantage of maintaining it as the channel of communication with the Government of India?—One advantage is, that a body identified with the Court of Directors knows, as it ought to know, everything that is passing affecting the good government of India, the members of the Secret Committee can also see whether or not the limits of their powers are exceeded in what may be proposed, and it is likewise necessary that instructions affecting the movement of troops in India should be known to the organs of the Court of Directors, inasmuch as they may affect arrangements connected with the equipment or efficiency of the army. It is also necessary for another purpose the powers of the Secret Committee have occasionally been used with reference to operations external to India, such, for example, as the China war It is important that members of the East India Company should know that, in order that they may guard the purse of India, and make the requisite arrangements with the Government of the country, that the expense about to be incurred should be reimbursed It therefore seems to me to be very important, that though they have no practical power to control the orders, the Secret Committee should know all that is passing

34 Were any changes made in the home establishment consequent upon the Act of 1834?—Yes, there were changes made, all the commercial servants were reduced, and various offices, having previously a mixed character, partly territorial and partly commercial, were consolidated, such were the general changes that were made

35. How

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35 How is the home establishment now constituted ?—There are four distinct departments or offices, the Secretary's, the Examiner's, the Military Secretary's, and the Statistical, there is also a department for the provision and examination of all stores sent to India The secretary has a deputy, and there are under him six branches minuting and correspondence, including the financial correspondence, accounts, pay, audit, marine, and will and administration, at the head of each of those branches is an officer, designated assistant to the secretary in that department. The examiner has three assistants and two clerks, all of whom are exclusively employed in the correspondence, a separate department being assigned to each The military secretary has an assistant, and is charged with the military correspondence, The statistical reporter is engaged in collecting information and furnishing returns In each office there is an establishment of clerks acting under the chiefs and assistants. There are also extra clerks or writers, by whom the business of copying is performed, but many of them are frequently or regularly engaged in duties of a higher character

36 Mr *Vernon Smith* ] In the early part of your examination you spoke of the alteration made by the Act of 1834 in the constitution of the voters and of the Directors, and you stated that the voters as well as the Directors were more connected with India than they had been before, will you be kind enough to explain what you meant by the expression " connected with India" ?—I mean persons who formerly resided in India.

37 Do you carry it beyond that, do you mean persons connected by family with those who have resided in India ?—No, I mean persons who have been resident in India

38. You said that all money grants had been subject to the Board of Control since 1834, and you added, in a subsequent part of your examination, " the proportion of what are known by the name of ' P C ' papers, which were altered by the Board of Control, having been sent up by the Court of Directors," can you state the proportion of money grants that have been proposed by the Court of Directors, and have been rejected or diminished by the Board of Control, since 1834 ?—I have not that information with me, but I can furnish it

39 In speaking of the attendance of the Directors of the Court you stated that it averaged upwards of 20, may I ask you whether the emoluments of the Directors in any way depend upon their attendance or are the Directors paid by salaries ?—The Directors have a system of fine among themselves, a Director is charged for non-attendance, and the aggregate of these fines is divided at the end of the year among the Directors, in the proportion in which they have attended

40 Then a Director has a direct pecuniary interest in attending ?—Yes, but it is very small, quite insignificant.

41. Mr *Hume* ] What is the amount of the fine ?—The fine is 10 *s*

42 Mr *Vernon Smith* ] You have told the Committee what the appointments are that are in the hands of the President of the Board of Control, viz the bishops and the judges; there are, besides those, many minor appointments in the hands of the President of the Board, are those by courtesy or by law, for instance, writerships and cadetships ?—By courtesy, it is the practice of the Court of Directors to allot to the President of the Board a share of the patronage equal to that which is given to the Chairman

43 But that is entirely at the discretion of the Court of Directors ?—Entirely

44 But the practice of the Court in that respect has been invariable ?—It has.

45 In transmitting despatches from the Court of Directors to the Board of Control, you have stated that in ordinary cases the time that elapsed was sometimes as much as six or eight months, and you stated subsequently that that delay occurred, not from the necessity of sifting the despatches, but from the time occupied by the communications between the two authorities ?—What I meant to say was, that by having two authorities to sift the despatches, some delay was caused.

46 When the " P C.'s," as you call them, are returned unaltered, are they subsequently submitted to the same examination, and returned, in draft, to the Board of Control ?—They are returned in draft always to the Board of Control.

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47. Do you consider that necessary?—Yes, I think it is: the "P. C." papers are to be regarded as containing the communications between the President and the Chairman, but there must be some official character given to the approval of the President of the Board, and that official character is only given when the draft has been approved by the Court.

48. You are still of opinion that where there is no difference of opinion between them on the first communication, the same forms should be gone through, and the same delay arise, although no result is gained by it?—The delay arises merely in getting the formal approval of the Board to that which the President has previously approved of; it is only a delay of a day or two.

49. I understand you to say that there was a fortnight's delay after the draft was submitted to the Court of Directors, does that delay occur in all cases, whether the draft is altered or not?—Certainly, because the Court of Directors have not previously had an opportunity of considering the subject, but the general period occupied by the Court is only a week.

50. Then that delay takes place unnecessarily, inasmuch as the decision of the Court might be come to at once?—But it gives to the Court of Directors an opportunity of investigating the question for themselves.

51. I am supposing that there has been a previous communication?—But there has been no previous communication with the Court of Directors until the matter comes before them to be discussed.

52. The matter has already come before the Court?—No, never; the communication upon the "P. C." papers is entirely between the Chairman and Deputy, and the President of the Board.

53. Mr. *Hume.*] In the questions that have been put to you it appears to be assumed that great delay takes place after the papers are submitted to the Court of Directors, but, in fact, there is no delay at all, the papers are returned immediately?—Yes; the Court taking only a week for consideration.

54. Mr. *Wilson.*] The "P. C." papers come before the Court of Directors for the first time, and they have had no opportunity whatever previously to that of considering the subject?—No.

55. And therefore it is quite necessary, when the papers are returned by the Board of Control, that they should have an opportunity of considering them, as they must have in every case, and of giving their assent or dissent?—Certainly.

56. Mr. *Hume.*] Does not the opportunity which the Chairs have of communicating personally with the President of the Board tend to prevent delay, by removing, by explanation, little differences which might arise from want of explanation?—Certainly.

57. And after that conference, which occupies one or more days, according to the nature of the circumstances, the "P. C." put upon the papers shows that both the Chairs and the President of the Board have concurred?—Certainly.

58. And no delay after that takes place, but the papers are laid by the Chairs before the Court of Directors for their consideration?—Exactly.

59. Mr. *Wilson.*] In fact, delays can only occur where there are differences of opinion which require discussion?—The only delay that occurs in the despatch is the delay occupied in the preparation and consideration of it.

60. In whatever way the business is done some time must be occupied, but the adoption of this particular mode leads to no material delay usually, except where there is a difference of opinion which leads to discussion?—Exactly.

61. Mr. *Herries.*] Delay must occur on account of the voluminous character of almost all the despatches, and also the great number of subjects to which they relate?—Yes.

62. There must necessarily be delay in the examination of the papers, both by the Court of Directors, and also by the Board of Control?—Certainly.

63. In your evidence you adverted to the fact, that the Court of Proprietors had power to call for all papers, might not that lead, and practically do you know whether it has led, to any inconvenience; inasmuch as a portion of the papers which pass through the Court of Directors are of a secret character, has the Court of Proprietors the power of requiring the production of those papers which are in the Secret Department, and which would disclose the policy of the Government?—They cannot call for any papers which are in the Secret Committee, because those papers are not before the Court of Directors; but if the Secret

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Committee have communicated the papers to the Court of Directors, then the Court of Proprietors may call for them

64 In what way are the despatches which pass through the Secret Committee recorded, copies, you say, are kept, where are they deposited?—They are deposited with the examiner, who is clerk to the Secret Committee

65 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] And a sworn officer?—Yes

66 Mr. *Hume* ] Are we to understand you to say, that all papers in the Secret Department remain in the Secret Department until the Board or the Chairs fit to lay them before the Court?—Yes

67 And as soon as any such paper is laid before the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors may call upon the Directors to produce it?—Certainly

68 May not the Court of Directors refuse to produce it, if the Chairs shall say that they think it right that the paper should not be produced?—In that case the Chairs would object to the motion for papers in the Court of Proprietors

69 Has that occurred, to your knowledge?—Yes

70 The Chairs have objected to the demand of the Court of Proprietors, as involving an unfair disclosure?—They have

71 Mr *Herries*.] Would that declaration on the part of the Chairs avail against the vote of the Court of Proprietors?—No, it would not, but it generally avails to prevent the vote being come to

72 Sir *E Colebrooke* ] Is there not, generally speaking, a disposition on the part of the proprietors to act upon the opinion of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman as to the expediency or inexpediency of the production of any papers? —Yes, I think there is

73 Have you known of any instance of the Court of Proprietors acting very strongly against any decided opinion of the Court of Directors?—Not in regard to the production of papers

74 Have you in any other cases?—I think there have been such cases, but they are of very rare occurrence

75 But generally the Court of Proprietors show great deference to the opinion of the Directors?—I think they do

76 Do you think the number of the Directors, according to your experience, has been any practical obstacle to the despatch of business?—I think not

77 The attendances of the Directors are very numerous, when the despatches are laid before them and discussed at length, in your opinion, that has not led to any long discussion or any practical difficulties in the administration?—There are occasionally long discussions and long sittings, but I have not observed any inconvenience to result from that

78 The practice of dividing the Court into separate committees of course facilitates the business, and prevents those long discussions when the matters come before the Court?—Yes it does, very much

79 When despatches are laid before the Court, I presume deference would, generally speaking, be shown to the opinions of the separate committees?—A certain degree of deference is shown, but I think the individual Directors exercise their own judgment.

80 With regard to the Secret Committee, you have stated that there is an advantage in the despatches going through the Secret Committee of Directors, viz that the Court becomes generally acquainted with the course taken by Her Majesty's Government, would not the same advantage arise if the Government decided the question upon its own responsibility, and sent out the despatch signed by the President of the Board, merely communicating that fact to the Court, or to the Secret Committee of the Court?—The same advantage, in point of information, would be possessed by the members of the Secret Committee, but I never supposed it possible that the Court of Directors were to be made acquainted with what passed, my idea was, that the members of the Secret Committee, being members of the Court of Directors, should know all that passed, in order that they might watch the proceedings with the jealousy which became them as the guardians of the privileges and purse of the Company

81 Would not they watch these proceedings with the same effect if the despatch were merely communicated to them, without their being obliged to sign a despatch from which they may differ *in toto*?—Certainly, the same amount of

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of knowledge would be possessed by them, whoever signed the despatch; but there is a constitutional objection to anybody signing a despatch to the Government of India but the Court of Directors, or some members of that Court.

82. In your experience, has the interference of the Secret Committee in the affairs of India been limited exactly to the cases specified in the Act of Parliament?—The Committee are aware that every officer of the Secret Committee is sworn.

83. You stated that it was confined to cases referring to war and peace, treaties with states, and the general policy to be observed with those states; is it not the case that the administration of the government of Scinde was retained in the Secret Department for several years?—When a new province is acquired as the result of military operations, the record of those operations having been conducted in the Secret Department, it follows that, for some time at least, the proceedings consequent upon the acquisition continue in that department, and it is difficult to define the precise period when they should cease to be so

84 Can you state for how long a time the administration of Scinde was retained in the Secret Department?—To the best of my recollection it was for two or three years

85 And it was during that time actually annexed to the British Empire, and the government of it was administered in the same way as any other province of the British Government?—Not exactly in the same way as any other province; the government was administered under the military authorities

86 Viscount *Jocelyn*] The regulations of the East India Company were not applied to that province?—No

87. Sir *E Colebrooke*] No remonstrance was made during that time against its being retained in the Secret Department?—I am not aware that any formal remonstrance was made, it was the subject of conversation

88. You have stated that the powers possessed by the Court of Directors are very large, and that they have very decided powers, especially the power of originating grants, will you state, from your experience, whether the weight that belongs to the Court from its being composed of a great number of distinguished members of the public service in India, as well as from their general knowledge of India, does not practically give very great power to the Court in their communications with the Board of Control?—I think it must have a material influence

89 And it is a very important element in their power?—I think so.

90. Viscount *Jocelyn*] In the former part of your evidence you stated that you considered, that provided the Secret Committee strictly confined itself to the subjects specified in the law, no injury was done to the public service, I wish to ask you, upon that point, whether you consider that there have been matters which the Secret Committee have kept to themselves which were not specified in the law?—There have been occasionally matters which have been kept perhaps too long in the Secret Committee, but I have seen no disposition on the part of the Board to transgress the limits of the Secret Committee; there have been matters occasionally which have been kept a little too long, which were secret, but in which the necessity for secrecy had ceased.

91. Who is the authority to decide when a matter becomes no longer a subject for the Secret Committee, but ought to be given to the public?—That rests with the Secret Committee and the President of the Board, the Secret Committee may apply to the President of the Board for permission to communicate the papers to the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board may either acquiesce or refuse, in the exercise of his discretion; if the Secret Committee do not make any such application to the President of the Board, and the subject is one which he thinks ought to be communicated to the Court, he volunteers the communication.

92 Mr *Labouchere*] Do you think that the evil of keeping matters for too long a time in the Secret Department has prevailed to an inconvenient extent?—I am not aware of any serious inconvenience having resulted from it.

93 Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Have you known any instances of it?—A case was mentioned by a member of the committee, the Scinde papers were kept, perhaps, too long in the Secret Department.

94 Mr *Hume*] Did the Court make an application that those papers might be communicated to them?—I do not remember any formal application; the

Chairman was frequently questioned upon the subject, and I have no doubt that he communicated that to the President of the Board, and that the result of that was, that the Scinde administration, which had been kept in the Secret Committee, was made over to the Court

95. If any application had been made in the Court, would it have been communicated to the President of the Board?—Certainly, I have no doubt that the Chairman, in his interviews with the President of the Board, would state any question that had been put to him upon the subject in the Court, and his anxiety on the matter.

96 Any communication that has occurred, in which members of the Secret Committee have applied for permission to lay the facts before the Court, would be a verbal communication?—Yes, unless formally made

97 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] How long were the papers kept in the Secret Committee?—Two or three years

98. How long after the close of the war?—I think for two or three years, but during that period there were many political negotiations passing which it might have been necessary to keep in the Secret Committee, the more especially as Scinde was then under martial law.

99 Can you state what has been the practice pursued in similar cases, take the case of the Punjaub, how long were the matters relative to the Punjaub kept in the Secret Department?—After Lord Hardinge's first arrangements in the Punjaub, the details of administration remained for some time in the Secret Department, as the British Government was then acting on behalf of the Lahore Durbar.

100. Are they in the Secret Department at present?—No, they have been communicated

101. When were they communicated?—When they were laid before Parliament, the arrangements under which the Punjaub has become a part of the British territory were then communicated for the first time, and all the arrangements, except such political arrangements as are of a secret character, were then communicated.

102 Can you state to the Committee how long the Affghanistan papers were kept in the Secret Department?—I think during the principal part of the time that Affghanistan was occupied, so far as respects the details of correspondence, but all the papers relating to military operations were communicated on the termination of hostilities

103. Mr *Hardinge* ] Has it not been an advantage to the country to confide such matters as regard the administration of a newly-conquered province to the Secret Committee?—Immediately on its conquest it is an advantage, but it is a question to what extent it should be carried

104 Do not you conceive that a great advantage has accrued to the public service from keeping such subjects for a considerable time within the province of the Secret Committee?—Provided they are not kept too long secret.

105. Mr *Wilson* ] No general rule can be laid down, but it must be a matter of discretion with the authorities for the time being, upon whose responsibility the communication is to be made?—Certainly

106 Mr *Herries* ] I understood you to say, that all despatches to India originated in the Court of Directors except those which were transmitted through the Secret Committee by the Board of Control, is there no case in which the Board of Control directly communicates with the Court, and originates directions to India by recommending to them to adopt this or that line of policy or finance, has the Board of Control no power of originating directions to India except in the case of what occurs through the Secret Committee?—The Board of Control has, as I explained to the Committee, the power of directing the attention of the Court to any case in which the Board may think that orders ought to be given, upon receiving an intimation of that kind, the Court of Directors are bound to prepare a despatch upon the subject, and to send it to the Board, if they fail to do so within 14 days, then, and not till then, are the Board authorized themselves to frame a despatch.

107 I understand you to state that a power exists in the Board of Control of directing, by a communication to the Court of Directors, the adoption of any line of policy, not in the Secret Department only, but in regard to the general policy of administration of the affairs of India?—I think the Board may, under the enactment which I have mentioned, desire the Court to frame a despatch upon a particular

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particular subject, but constitutionally I think the power of the Board would stop there, and that without expounding their own views they must wait till they got the despatch of the Court of Directors, when they would alter it as they might think fit.

108 It is then your opinion that all such despatches should originate with the Court of Directors?—I think so.

109 Mr. *Labouchere*] Do you mean to say that the President of the Board, if he thought fit, might strike his pen through the whole of the despatch sent to him by the Court of Directors, and write an entirely new despatch?—Yes, but he must give his reasons at large for doing so.

110. Viscount *Jocelyn*] And the Court of Directors might record their dissent?—They might

111. Mr *Wilson.*] I believe there is only one case in which a despatch can possibly originate with the Board of Control, and that is provided for by the Act of 1834 In the event of the Court receiving a communication either at home, or from India, and failing to reply to that despatch or letter, after having been required by the Board of Control to frame such a reply or despatch within a certain time, it is competent for the Board to originate a despatch upon the subject, but in no other case?—Yes, and under that enactment the Board are not restricted to cases which may arise out of correspondence with India, but the Board may give instructions to the Court to prepare a despatch upon any given subject connected with the administration of India.

112 Mr *Labouchere*] And if the President of the Board of Control does not approve of that despatch, he possesses the power of altering it as he sees fit?—Certainly, giving his reasons at large, and the Court of Directors being allowed the privilege of remonstrance and dissent if ultimately necessary.

113 Mr. *Wilson*] If the despatch is not prepared according to the request of the Board, they have the power of originating a despatch?—They have.

114. Sir *J Hogg*] The power of the Board is to suggest the subject, but not the manner in which that subject is to be dealt with?—Clearly.

115. When the Court of Directors have prepared the despatch in question, at the suggestion of the Board of Control, the Board have the same power over that despatch which they have over any other despatch which originates with the Court, and neither more nor less?—Clearly so.

116 Viscount *Jocelyn*] The Court have only a power of remonstrance against that despatch, the despatch must be transmitted to India?—Certainly.

117 Sir *R H Inglis*] You have stated that the Secret Committee consists of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and another Director, usually the senior Director By the expression "usually" it is implied that occasionally some other than the senior Director is chosen Will you state to the Committee whether that inference is correct, and whether you conceive that there ought to be such a discretion on the part of the Court to enable them to supply the place of the senior Director, who might not possibly be as competent as some other member of the Court to discharge the functions of the Secret Committee?—The Court of Directors ought, I think, to have the power of selecting the person to be upon that committee, but the rule is almost invariable of taking the senior member, together with the Chairman and Deputy.

118 The excepted case is made under the distinct impression that the senior member of the Directors is not one in whom the same confidence can be reposed as in the gentleman who is substituted?—It is only under that impression that any deviation from the rule would be made

119 You conceive that the Court have a discretion to elect any Director as the third member of the Secret Committee?—They may elect whom they please; they are not bound to elect even the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for this Secret Committee; the Act merely says that there shall be three members on the committee

120 Mr *Hume*] In reference to the question which I put to you respecting the period for which the proceeding with Affghanistan had remained in the Secret Department, are you at liberty to state what the length of time was?—I should feel at perfect liberty to state it, if I were aware of the time; but I am afraid of misleading the Committee

121 Can you state to the Committee the period which elapsed between the date of the orders that were issued by the Board to the Secret Committee to commence the hostilities which took place in Affghanistan, and the time when

the result of those hostilities was communicated to the Court of Directors?—I am not aware that there were any such instructions to the Secret Committee.

122 Can you state when the first despatch, announcing the commencement of hostilities in Affghanistan, arrived in this country?—I can give the date of that

123 Do I understand you to say that the operations against Affghanistan were commenced and completed, and all the expenses incurred, before the result was communicated to the Court of Directors, as a Court?—I believe that to have been the case

124 Mr *Cobden*] I understood you to draw a distinction, in speaking of the powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, as to business which was called secret, and that which was of a more public character, I understood you to say, that in the business called secret the Board of Control had the absolute power of giving orders which the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors was bound to carry out?—That is the case

125. Who has the power of deciding what shall be called secret, and what shall be called public business?—The Act of Parliament defines it.

126 Mr *Hildyard*] But who has the discretion of determining to what the Act of Parliament applies?—If the members of the Secret Committee were to observe any proceeding or order of the Board that was beyond their competency or power, it would be the duty of the members of the Secret Committee to point that out to the President of the Board, and to say, "We can be no parties to this transgression of the law"

127 Mr *Cobden*] I understood you to say, that declaring war, or annexing territory, were within the provisions of the law?—Yes

128 Supposing the Board of Control were, by a secret despatch, to order that the present Governor of Bombay should be suspended, or that any of the chief functionaries of the Government should be suspended from their offices, would that be within their power?—Certainly not

129 *Chairman*] In case the Secret Committee conceives the orders of the Board of Control to be illegal, a reference is made, as you said before, to three Judges?—No, that is in cases in which the Court of Directors may consider that the orders given to them are contrary to law. The object of that was to prevent what are called mandamus cases.

130. Has the Secret Committee any power of appeal in such a case?—The Secret Committee would not be entitled, in my judgment, to sign anything beyond their powers, as limited by law If the Secret Committee should receive a despatch from the Board to the Government of India not within their legal competency, and should be so advised by the Company's standing counsel, they would say to the President of the Board of Control, "We decline to sign this despatch"

131 What would be the result of that?—It could not go

132 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Is the standing counsel sworn?—Yes, he is sworn

133 Mr *Hume.*] He does not form part of the Secret Committee?—No, but the Act of Parliament authorizes the Secret Committee, with the consent of the Board, to administer an oath to such of the Company's officers as may be named, and the consequence is, that several of the Company's officers, including their law officers, have taken that oath

134 *Chairman*] If the Secret Committee refuses to transmit the despatch, has not the Board of Control a right to send that despatch itself?—Certainly not

135 Therefore the despatch cannot go without the assent of the Secret Committee?—It cannot, it is an extreme case, I have known instances in which the Secret Committee have pointed out to the President of the Board matters that did not properly belong to them, and he has given way.

136. Mr. *Herries*] The only objection that the Secret Committee can make is, that the orders so given are not within the provisions of the law?—Exactly.

137. They cannot object on any other ground?—Certainly not.

138 Mr *Cobden*] In all cases of declaration of war it is within the power of the Board of Control to act through the Secret Committee, without the concurrence of the Court of Directors?—Yes.

139 Then orders might be sent out by the President of the Board, through the Secret Committee, to annex the Burman empire to India?—Yes.

140 Or

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140. Or the Chinese empire?—Yes.

141. Without the English people knowing anything about that order?—The Court of Directors could not know it.

142. How are the English people to know it, if the Court of Directors do not know it?—Till it comes back from India, till it is a *fait accompli*, or the result of the orders is ascertained, they cannot know it.

143. In the case of the Affghan war, I understood you to say that it was two or three years before the English people knew the causes of the war?—The declaration of the Governor-general was made public on the termination of the first operations.

144. I understood you to say that ordinary business sent home from India for revision in England takes six or seven months to be completed?—Yes.

145. Am I to understand you to say that that is six or seven months from the time the despatches leave India and return again, or are the papers six or seven months in England?—They are six or seven months in England.

146. Does that apply to the ordinary business of the Indian Government?—Yes, to cases in which the home authorities exercise a revision; but I wish to impress upon the Committee, that in instances in which the Government of India have a suggestion to make to the Home Government, and want their opinion quickly, those cases are taken out of the ordinary routine, and disposed of immediately.

147. In five months?—Even in less time than that; they are received in India within six months at the most from the date of the reference, and often sooner.

148. I understood you to say, in explanation, that as the business which comes home from India for revision is not, generally speaking, interfered with or altered by the Home Government, much inconvenience does not arise from the delay?—No, what I meant to say was, that being a revision of things which had been done, there was not the same inconvenience that would arise if it were business waiting the result of the reference.

149. Are those decisions of the Indian Government which come to England for revision acted upon in India upon the assumption that they will not be at all interfered with or altered?—That is the case; a great part of the Government of India is done in India, and revised at home.

150. The Government of India proceed to act upon its own decision, assuming that the acts they do will be authorized when the papers arrive in England?—Yes.

151. I understood you to say that each act of the Indian Government which came to England for revision remained here for six or seven months?—I stated that that was the time occupied in the preparation and consideration of ordinary despatches.

152. Does that delay arise from the business being in arrear, or because, owing to the form of proceeding at the India House, you require six months to pass an act of revision through the necessary stages?—I think, necessarily, there must be a considerable time occupied, the proceedings that come home are very voluminous. Take the whole of the revenue administration, for example; all the arrangements that are made with respect to the assessment of the land revenue, and all the details of those arrangements, and the discussions that have passed upon them, are reported to the Court of Directors, and the whole of the proceedings come in review before that Court.

153. I will take one individual case, and I ask, whether this case coming here for revision occupies six or seven months because you have an arrear of business?—Not because there is an arrear of business, but because of the voluminous nature of the subjects that come before the Court.

154. Surely, unless there were an arrear of business, you might despatch one case in less than six months?—But the despatch which comes home comprises 60, or 100, or 200 cases.

155. You were at the India House at the time when all communications came round by the Cape?—Yes.

156. At that time, to communicate with India and receive an answer would have taken, upon the average, probably four times the period it takes now?—Yes.

157. Has the mode of transacting business at the India House with the Indian Government been accelerated since the time that the communication has been opened overland with India?—Decidedly it has.

158 Then in former times the average time occupied in revising the acts of the Indian Government was more than six months?—Yes, it was.

159 As we get railroads across the Isthmus of Suez, and across India, do you think it will be possible still further to accelerate the transaction of business at the India House?—As far as my experience has gone, every acceleration of the mode of communication has had the effect of accelerating business at the India House

160 Mr *Hume.*] Taking those cases of urgency to which allusion has been made, namely, military despatches, are you able to state that frequently they are not kept waiting even till the Saturday comes round, is it not the fact that the Chairs often, before the Saturday, require a conference with the Board in order to accelerate that business, and that within a very few days, or by the first opportunity, the military despatch is sent out?—The military correspondence is conducted with marvellous promptitude, there are exceptions, but, generally speaking, the replies to military despatches are sent from this country within three, or at most, four mails after they are received here, and often by return of post

161 The Committee are to understand that in the case of despatches on revenue and judicial and general business, the greater part of which is, in fact, done by the Government of India, and merely requires revision here, six months elapse on the average, some of those being matters that require serious consideration how far the plans that have been adopted and carried on there are fit and proper?—Yes

162 But in all urgent matters, in which naval or military operations are concerned, the acceleration of the communication has now enabled you to communicate with India in a very few days, or, as you have now said, by return of post?—Yes, it has

163 Mr *Herries*] In the case of secret correspondence, such as Mr Hume has alluded to, is it not the fact that the answer is often made instanter in a secret despatch, so that the answer goes out by the ensuing mail?—Certainly, that is the case in the Secret Department.

164 In a recent instance, where a despatch was received with reference to Rangoon, the answer of the Government went out within one mail after the secret despatch was received from the Governor-general?—It did so

165 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Take the military despatches of 1851, do you believe that all the military despatches of 1851 have been replied to?—Yes, and the financial despatches too

166 Mr. *Herries*] To revert to the topic of the despatch to the Secret Committee not coming within the provisions of the law, the remedy in that case, if I rightly understood your previous statement, would be, that that not being within the provisions of the law with respect to the Secret Committee, the Board of Control would address a communication upon the particular subject to the Court of Directors, upon which the despatch would be prepared, and then it would go forward in the usual course?—Certainly

167 *Chairman*] The Court of Directors might then appeal to the three Judges?—It does not follow, because it was out of the province of the Secret Committee, that it was out of the province of the Court of Directors

168 Mr. *V Smith.*] The Secret Committee cannot appeal to the three Judges?—No, the Court of Directors can.

169 On the Secret Committee refusing to comply with the direction of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Control may give the same orders to the Court of Directors, but supposing that the Court of Directors refuse to comply with his directions, what happens?—The Court of Directors can only refuse upon the ground of its being illegal, and then they may refer to the three Judges.

170. Sir *E Colebrooke*] With reference to the delay which has arisen from the discussions in this country, do not those discussions, by checking the power which the Board of Control and the Court of Directors have, rather add to the power and discretion of the local Government?—I should think the more the orders from home are deliberately framed, the more likely they are to commend themselves to the attention of the local Government.

171 If the whole power of the Home Government were held by a Secretary of State, or by the Court of Directors, independently of the Board of Control, do not

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not you suppose that it would practically lead to very much greater interference with the details of the Government in India than takes place at present?—I do not know whether it would lead to greater interference with the details of the Government of India than at present, but I think the change would be mischievous

172. In addition to the power exercised by the Board of Control in retaining subjects in the Secret Department, do the local Government exercise a similar power by addressing the Secret Department?—The Government of India have, by statute, the power of addressing the Secret Committee upon any subject connected with the Government of India that they consider it right to keep secret. The Government of India have the power, by express statute, of taking any communication that they think it important to keep secret, and sending it under cover to the Secret Committee, and the Secret Committee are to send that to the Board of Control, but the Secret Committee are not required to keep any despatch secret which does not relate to subjects within the limits of the Secret Committee

173 Is that power largely exercised?—It is not.

174 Has any collision ever arisen between the Secret Committee and the Court of Directors in consequence of both bodies addressing the local Government on the same subject?—No, I think not; the Secret Committee themselves, and the Board of Control, would take care that the collision did not take place.

175. With regard to the right of voting of the proprietors, do you think the change which took place under the Act of 1834 was an improvement in the system?—It has practically enabled the proprietors to exercise their privilege; it certainly was an alteration of the system, because, instead of the voting being altogether secret by ballot, it was partially secret and partially open I am not aware that any inconvenience has resulted from it.

176 Has not the power of voting by proxy prevented combinations among a small number of voters in order to carry a particular object?—I am not aware that it has.

177 Have you any suggestion to make with regard to an improvement of the system of voting?—No

178 Do you think it would be an advantage to allow civil and military servants of long standing to vote without being holders of stock?—I do not.

179 Mr *Cardwell*] What separates, from the general correspondence relating to India, that part which is attended to only by the Secret Committee?—The act of the Government of India, or the act of the Board of Control

180. When the despatch originates in India, the Governor-general may address it especially to the Secret Committee?—He may.

181 Have other persons the power of doing so?—The Governors of Madras and Bombay have that power

182 Mr. *Hume*] What, in your opinion, would be the effect of giving power, under the Act, to the Secret Committee to make any communication, upon any question of war or otherwise, which is now kept secret for a considerable period. Do you think that a power might be given to the Secret Committee to make a communication in such a case to the Court of Directors, in order that they might have their opinion on any matter which they considered affected the finances or general interest of India, and of which they are considered in England the immediate guardians, and that such power, if given, would be exercised with safety, so as to prevent the large expenditure going on for the period that it has done without the knowledge of the Court?—There are cases in which that power might be very safely exercised, but I have, I confess, great doubts whether it should be given generally

183 Do you not consider that a discretion might be given to the Chairs and the third Director, forming the Secret Committee, in every case, and that it would be attended with advantage?—I think it would be desirable that it should be given also to the Government, who should go along with them in the exercise of that discretion, as at present. I should be afraid of a division of responsibility in those very important cases

184 Mr *Wilson*] You have been asked questions as to the power of the President of the Board of Control with reference to instituting proceedings of war and peace, and particularly with reference to the Affghanistan war; and also whether the President of the Board of Control has not the power to send

out directions to annex the Burmese empire or the Chinese empire to our Indian territories, if the President of the Board has that power he has that power as a member of the Cabinet, and he is responsible to Parliament for the exercise of that power ?—Certainly.

185 There is nothing peculiar in his power with reference to that matter, as contradistinguished from the power which a Secretary of State, or the head of any other department of the Government possesses?—I think not

186 He is simply a Minister of the Crown, responsible to Parliament for the exercise of his power ?—Exactly

187 The power that he has with regard to India, in communicating the policy of the Cabinet to the Governor-general through the medium of the Secret Committee is, in fact, exactly similar to the power of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in communicating the policy of the Cabinet to the governor of a colony as to peace or war?—Yes, it is exactly similar, except that it is done through the Secret Committee

188. But the Secret Committee is merely the medium of communication ?—Yes, but I presume that the President of the Board always consults the Board, or the Cabinet

189 The Government of the day are responsible for the acts of the President of the Board of Control, as a Minister, in the same way as they are responsible for the acts of any other officer of state?—Certainly

190 Mr. *Herries* ] You are, in point of form, acquainted with all despatches which go out under the orders of the President of the Board of Control, are they generally signed not only by the President, but by one other member of the Board or by a Secretary of State?—I understand that to be the case

191. So that you have the signatures of the members of the Government to all despatches that go out?—The Board have

192 Mr *V Smith* ] I wish to ask one question with reference to the transaction of business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, you are aware that there is a proviso in the 30th section of the Act of 3 & 4 Will 4, which enables the Board of Control to make minutes as to certain official communications which may be sent out by the Court of Directors, without reference to the Board, or without being on record, are you aware of any minutes that have been so made?—Yes, there was a correspondence with the President of the Board of Control upon the subject, and the arrangement under which we now act was the result

193 What did that lead to?—Every thing is generally sent to the Board, except routine cases, which are merely carrying into effect the rules to which the Board have been before parties

194 Mr *Wilson* ] There is one of your former answers, which, as it now stands, I think will be hardly clear, and therefore I will put a question upon it, in describing the despatches which came home, you said that they were frequently of a voluminous character, and that they contained copies of former correspondence, are we to understand you to mean, that the Government of India send home all the correspondence which has taken place upon the same subject, prior to the writing of that despatch?—Yes, I meant to say, not only the correspondence which is incident to or has given rise to that despatch, but all that has passed previously upon the same subject

195 Is it not the case, that with the despatch there is sent from India the collection of papers to which you refer, and which you say are of a voluminous character, containing every despatch or letter or report that has been written by the various local officers in different parts of India on that subject, which are accumulated in the head office of the Government in India?—Yes, that is the case

196 The whole of these reports and despatches from the local officers in India accompany that despatch?—Yes.

197 That adds to the voluminous character of the despatches, and to the length of time required to examine them ?—Yes, it does

198 But it affords the home authorities a great amount of information, which enables them to come to a conclusion, which otherwise they could not so well arrive at?—Certainly

199 Sir *J Hogg*.] The Government of India, in reporting to the Court of Directors any orders they have issued, or any act they have done, transmit with their

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their despatch all the documents, papers and reports upon which their judgment was founded?—They do.

200. So that the home Government, in revising the decision, have before them all the grounds and all the reasons which induced the local Government to arrive at that particular decision?—They have.

201. Mr. *Hume.*] And in case the members of the Government in India disagree on any subject, and record their dissent, the Government at home have the dissent of the members expressed at the time the matter came before them as part of the proceeding?—They have.

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## *Martis,* 4° *die Maii,* 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cobden.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Bankes.

Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Lord John Russell.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Plowden.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Gladstone.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. V. Smith.
Mr. M. Gibson.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

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*James Cosmo Melvill,* Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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202. *Chairman.*] YOU have stated in the course of your evidence the mode in which despatches are transmitted to the Government of India. To whom are they addressed?—To the Governor-general of India in Council, to the Governor in Council of Madras, the Governor in Council at Bombay, and the Governor of Fort William.

203. All despatches are addressed in that mode?—They are.

204. Mr. *Herries.*] Are any despatches addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces?—None. The whole of the correspondence with Agra is conducted through the Governor-general of India.

205. Viscount *Jocelyn.*] Are duplicate despatches sent from the separate Presidencies or the Supreme Government of India to the Home Government?—Yes; the despatches from India always come in duplicate; one copy being for the Court of Directors, and another copy for the Board of Commissioners.

206. *Chairman.*] Does the copy for the Board of Commissioners pass through the India House?—It does.

207. Mr. *Labouchere.*] To whom are the despatches addressed?—To the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

208. Mr. *Hume.*] A good deal was said in your last examination about the "P. C." When was that system first introduced?—I think it must have been introduced as early as 1793. At the commencement it was restricted to questions of principle, but gradually it has extended itself to all the details of the correspondence. The title "P. C." used to be a mysterious cognomen not known to the world; the late Mr. Canning was the first who communicated, which he did to the House of Commons, the system of "P. C." in a speech consequent upon a motion made by the late Mr. Creevey regarding the constitution of the Board.

209. Mr. *Herries.*] Did that mode of communication obtain between 1784, when first the Board of Control was appointed, and 1793?—I think not. I cannot speak with confidence, but I have no doubt that communications in the shape of discussions between the President of the Board and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, previously took place.

210. Viscount *Mahon.*] What trace is there of those previous communications in the year 1793?—I have not myself endeavoured to trace it, but I have no doubt

that we have the means at the India House of tracing it, because, although the "P. C" is confined to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman and the President of the Board, still the officer in whose department it is retains a record of what passes

211 Mr *Hardinge*] Will you be good enough to state to the Committee whether you think it advisable, in the case of the Secret Committee declining to sign a despatch, that they shall have the power of making an appeal, or of entering a protest upon the Board's orders?—Upon the best consideration that I have been able to give to that question, I can only repeat what I said before, that I do not think it desirable. The Secret Committee have no power to decline signing, if the orders are within the prescribed limits

212 You stated in your evidence on the former occasion, that the business had more than doubled in consequence of the bi-monthly communications Has the staff of clerks in the India House increased in consequence?—No, there has been no material increase since 1834

213 Mr *Hume.*] How long have you known drafts upon "P. C" remain with the Board before they were returned to the Chairs during the last Charter?—I think, generally speaking, they are returned within three months, and often much sooner than that, but there have been particular cases in which a much longer period has elapsed.

214 Have they ever remained with the Board more than a year?—I should think in extreme cases that has happened

215 More than a year and a half?—I cannot call to mind any case, a case may have arisen, but it would be known only to the officer in whose department it is.

216 Not knowing the particular instances, you are not able to say how far the public interests may have been prejudiced by that delay of the Board?—I think, as I said before, that whatever delay occurs is in a degree prejudicial, but that there are advantages countervailing arising from the sifting process which the draft undergoes

217. As you have not charge of that department, you are not able to specify the particular instances in which that long delay has taken place?—I have charge of one department of the correspondence, viz, the Financial, and I cannot call to mind any case in which such a delay has occured in that department I cannot speak as to other departments

218 As regards the Political or the Revenue Departments, you cannot say what delay has occurred?—No, I cannot

219 Mr. *Herries*] Are you of opinion that those very long delays which do occasionally occur arise from neglect or inattention, or from the difficulty which may attend the decision upon the subject?—I have no idea that they arise from neglect or inattention

220 Viscount *Jocelyn*] May not the delay have arisen from a difference of opinion between the Board and the Court of Directors?—That may have caused delay

221 Mr. *Herries*] There are some questions of so much difficulty that they require considerable time to deliberate upon?—There are A case of that kind is before the Committee, respecting the North-western Provinces. From the extensive nature of the subject, and the necessarily voluminous nature of the details, I believe the despatch had been a long time before the Board in "P. C"

222 *Chairman*] Are you acquainted with the system of patronage in filling up appointments to the services in India?—Yes, I am

223. What is the number of appointments usually made?—Upon the average, since 1834-35, there have been 35 civil appointments in each year, 286 cadetships, 44 medical appointments, and 9 Indian Navy appointments.

224. Mr. *Labouchere*] Do the numbers vary much from year to year?—I can give the Committee the details, I have them in my hand

[*The Paper was delivered in, and is as follows*]

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| YEARS | Writerships. | Cadetships, including Seminary Appointments. | Assistant Surgeons. | Indian Navy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834–5 - - - - | 28 | 168 | 28 | — |
| 1835–6 - - - - | 28 | 196 | 28 | — |
| 1836–7 - - - - | 26 | 252 | 56 | — |
| 1837–8 - - - - | 56 | 196 | 56 | — |
| 1838–9 - - - - | 56 | 224 | 56 | — |
| 1839–40 - - - - | 56 | 364 | 56 | — |
| 1840–1 - - - - | 56 | 596 | 84 | 28 |
| 1841–2 - - - - | 28 | 266 | 42 | 28 |
| 1842–3 - - - - | 28 | 420 | 28 | — |
| 1843–4 - - - - | 28 | 252 | 28 | — |
| 1844–5 - - - - | 28 | 448 | 56 | 28 |
| 1845–6 - - - - | 28 | 336 | 84 | — |
| 1846–7 - - - - | 28 | 280 | 28 | 28 |
| 1847–8 - - - - | 28 | 252 | 56 | — |
| 1848–9 - - - - | 28 | 224 | - - - | 28 |
| 1849–50 - - - - | 28 | 252 | 28 | — |
| 1850–1 - - - - | 28 | 196 | 28 | 28 |
| 1851–2 - - - - | 56 | 224 | 56 | — |
| TOTALS - - - | 642 | 5,146 | 798 | 168 |
| Average per Annum - - | 35 ⅔ | 286 | 44 ⅓ | 9 ⅓ |
|  | 375 ⅓ |  |  |  |

225 *Chairman* ] Will you explain how, and to whom, the patronage of the civil, military, naval and medical appointments as writers, cadets, midshipmen, and assistant surgeons is distributed?—The Act of Parliament has provided that no larger number of appointments shall be made than the service requires. An estimate of the wants of the service in each branch is made annually, and upon that estimate the number of appointments is fixed. The total number is divided into 28 portions, of which two go to the Chairman, two to the Deputy Chairman, one to each of the remaining 22 Directors, and two to the President of the Board of Commissioners. That relates to the whole of the patronage.

226 Are the appointments all filled up within the year?—Not all; an allowance is always made for a few appointments remaining unfilled at the end of the year In making the estimate, we find that a few appointments remain unfilled, and we allow for some remaining unfilled at the end of the coming year

227. Are estimates forwarded to the Court of Directors from India of what is necessary for the service?—The calculation is made in England of the military, medical, and naval appointments. Of the civil appointments an estimate comes from India, under the last Act of Parliament

228 Mr. *Herries* ] Upon what ground do the authorities in this country who prepare the estimate proceed?—We take the latest intelligence which we have of the effective list of each class of servants, and compare it with the establishment, and then we allow a per-centage of casualties for the ensuing year, and thus arrive at the result of the wants of the service for that year.

229 Mr. *Hume* ] Do you not from time to time receive from the Government of India a representation of the want of cadets, surgeons, and other officers; and do not these papers assist the Court at home to prepare their estimates?—We occasionally receive from the Government of India representations showing that the establishments are not sufficiently supplied; and, of course, that information assists us in the formation of the estimate.

230. *Chairman.*] Is the proportion which you state is allotted to the Board, by right or by courtesy?—By courtesy.

231. Are the Board parties to the extent of the annual allotment?—Yes; the annual estimate is invariably sent by the Chairman to the President of the Board, and is not proceeded with until we receive from the President his approval.

232. Are

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232 Are the appointments by the Board made in the name of the Board, or in the name of the Court of Directors?—It is the Court of Directors who make all the appointments.

233. Is the power of appointment with the Court at large, or with the individuals to whom the patronage may have been allotted?—With the Court at large, the persons in whom the patronage has been vested present, and the Court, when satisfied that all the regulations applicable to the case have been observed, and that the nominee is duly qualified, formally make the appointment

234. Do the Court of Directors as a court make such an appointment on public grounds?—They do not.

235 How are claims which may be considered to rest on public grounds met?—By the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the Directors, and the President of the Board, in the exercise of their individual patronage.

236 Are you prepared to state to what extent such claims are met?—Since the year 1834, more than one half of the civil appointments have been given to the sons of the Company's officers, civil and military A return of military appointments as yet has only been made out for the last 11 years, and that shows a proportion of one-third of the whole of the military appointments given to sons of the Company's officers, civil and military

237. In what direction are the remaining appointments given?—Many to sons of officers of the royal army and navy, many to sons of the clergy, and generally to the middle class in this country

238. Are you aware of any strong public claim which has not been so met?—I am not. If there is any such claim, I am quite satisfied that the rejection of it must have arisen from its not having been brought forward in a proper manner

239 Has any petition ever been addressed to the Court of Directors upon the subject?—An application has been made that a portion of the patronage should be annually allotted as of right to belong to the army to meet public claims

240 From whom did that petition proceed?—It proceeded from an individual officer, who collected the names of several officers of the Indian army, who were prepared to concur in it

241. Does this appear to you to be reasonable and advantageous?—Quite the reverse, I think, nothing, in my judgment, could be more unreasonable than that any class of Her Majesty's subjects should claim as of right to receive certain appointments; it would also be very disadvantageous to the service as a body, any such reserve of appointments could hardly be so great as the proportion that, as I have explained to the Committee, is now given to the service by the exercise of individual patronage, and the difficulty of allotting the same amount of claimants would give rise to jealousies and heartburnings

242 Has it ever occurred to you that it might be desirable to sell a portion of the patronage on the public account?—I have occasionally heard a question of that kind raised, but the proposal appears to me to be altogether untenable The sale of appointments on the public account is, I believe, never resorted to by the Government of this country, and as respects the Company's service, the practice would be distinctly opposed to the express provisions of the Legislature (49 Geo 3, c. 126) The effort of the Court of Directors has been great, and continues to prevent their appointments from being sold. If a portion were declared for sale, I hardly know what security you would have for the continuance of the present system, as respects the remainder, and it appears to me also that such a plan would be opposed to obvious considerations of policy, that its tendency would be to weaken the obligations of duty A government which sells its offices must not be surprised if some of the persons purchasing those offices deem it legitimate to make more of their appointments than their authorized emoluments Its tendency seems to me to be also to relax the bonds of subordination A man who has paid the Government for his office is not so likely to yield implicit obedience as the man who has obtained his office by an act of grace and favour; and further, to require a man to purchase from Government an office or appointment is virtually to reduce the salary or allowances of his appointment If the Government require such a reduction to be made, it seems to me that it would be far preferable to reduce the allowances directly, and thus place all men in the service on an equal footing.

243 But as commissions are frequently obtained in the Royal army by purchase, what distinction do you draw between the two services?—I am aware of that

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that fact, but the purchase is not made from the Government; all commissions or civil appointments granted by the Crown are conferred gratuitously, so far as the Crown is concerned, the Crown requires certain services to be performed, and assigns a certain remuneration for their due performance; but it never, so far as I am informed, requires that the individuals shall purchase the privileges of being so employed, even the fees on commissions, which used to be exacted, have been abolished, and the stamp duty alone is now charged I am aware that it has been the usage from time immemorial for the Crown to permit officers in the army to sell their commissions, and in consequence a large number of officers purchase into the army, and purchase promotion in it, but the Crown has nothing whatever to do with that, further than to see that the rules for making such arrangements between one officer and another are duly maintained

244 Do you think that the possession of this patronage gives importance and position to the Court of Directors?—I most decidedly think so; such a body as the Court of Directors, acting intermediately in a political capacity, requires all the aids that can be afforded to it to give it importance in the public eye, and I consider the patronage to be essential in this respect. Besides which, it constitutes almost the only reward for the devotion of talent and time on the part of the Directors to the public service, and it seems to me also that it has a tendency most beneficial to the service by keeping up a sympathy between the persons employed in India and their employers at home, to whom the information derived from the local experience of those persons abroad must be of the greatest possible use

245. Are you of opinion that the exercise of patronage by the Court has been upon the whole judicious and satisfactory?—Yes, I think so; there may be, and doubtless have been exceptions, but, generally speaking, my observation has shown to me that by far the major part of the Directors regard their patronage as a serious trust, and I frequently have witnessed a generous pride in bestowing it upon persons who, in the different spheres in which they might move, seemed entitled to consideration.

246 Do you think that the same advantages would arise if the patronage were transferred to the Queen's Government?—I think not, it may be presumption in me to say so; but it appears to me that apart from any objection affecting this country, it would be impossible, if the patronage were in the hands of the Queen's Government, to prevent party and home politics from exercising a most pernicious influence on the administration of affairs in India

247 My questions have hitherto referred to the nominations of writers, cadets, and assistant-surgeons. Are there any other appointments in the gift of the Court? —There are chaplains, and also volunteers for the pilot service.

248. How are the chaplains appointed?—They are appointed by the Directors in rotation.

249. What number of chaplains are there?—I think the appointments are about eight or ten in the year

250 The whole establishment of chaplains is of a limited number?—Yes, I think the number is 65 in Bengal, 31 in Madras, and about 25 in Bombay; but I am not quite certain as to the precise numbers.

251 Are those nominations that are made on the recommendation of individual Directors submitted to the Court?—Yes, they are.

252 Subject to what rules?—No person can be appointed as chaplain without the previous approbation, in writing, of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London.

253 How long has that rule obtained?—It dates from the original Charter of the Company

254. How are the archdeacons appointed?—The archdeacons are now appointed by the selection of the Bishop from among the chaplains upon the establishment

255 Are they appointed by the Court of Directors?—The chaplains are appointed by the Court of Directors, but the archdeacons are not, they are selected by the Bishop from among the chaplains.

256 How are the volunteers for the Bengal pilot service appointed?—By the Directors, in rotation

257 Will you inform the Committee as to any specific appointments in the Court's gift by selection from persons already in the Company's service?—The Court of Directors have the power of appointing general officers on the staff of

the Company's army, they have also the power of appointing the law officers to act at the several presidencies, and they have the power of appointing assay masters for the mint, and marine officers to fill the situation of master attendant at each of the presidencies. I am not aware of any others

258 Mr *Hardinge.*] Is not the office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy in their gift?—Yes, that is one of the higher appointments

259 *Chairman*] How are the promotions in India made?—They are entirely made by selection by the local Government The law (53 Geo 3, c 155, s. 81) deprives the Court of Directors of any power of interference with the local Government in the selection for offices there

260 Mr *V Smith*] Have you ever known any natives appointed to the early service of the East India Company, viz, writerships or cadetships?—No, I have not known any instance in which a pure native of India has been appointed a writer or cadet, but the natives have been very extensively employed since 1834 in the administration of India, in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

261 You state that you have never known a native appointed a writer or cadet, have the Court of Directors laid down any rule upon that subject?—They have not

262 Have you ever known any instance where they have refused to appoint a native?—Certainly not.

263 Mr *Labouchere*] Is there any way of entering into the Indian service, except by being appointed as a writer or cadet?—Not into the regular service

264. Mr. *Herries*] The natives are not made covenanted servants?—They are not There is a distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted service The natives enter extensively into the uncovenanted service

265 Mr *Labouchere*] What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the covenanted and uncovenanted services?—The advantages are in favour of the covenanted service

266 Sir *R H Inglis*] You are probably able to state the proportion in which uncovenanted servants of the Company have been appointed from the ranks of the native subjects?—Such a return can be given There has been a large increase in the present year in the number of such appointments

267. Previous to the present Charter the number was very small, indeed, up to the year 1830 it was scarcely a measurable number?—That was the case

268 Mr. *Baillie*] I understood you to say that you were not aware of any person having a claim upon the Indian Government who was not able to get an Indian appointment?—I stated that I was not aware of any case of an individual having a claim upon public grounds to an Indian appointment who had sought for it, and had failed, and that I apprehended that if there had been such a case, it must have been from his going about it in an improper way

269 Are there any appointments reserved by the Court for strong public claims of that description?—No

270 How are such claims met if there are no appointments reserved to meet such claims?—The party would go to the Chairman and other Directors and state his case, and if he had a claim upon public grounds it would be attended to

271. Mr *Hardinge,*] Are there not cases in which the Chairs, as well as the Board, have given the appointments of writers to the public schools?—Individuals have occasionally adopted that course.

272 Do you find that that has answered?—I am scarcely able to say. I do not know that there are any instances of great distinction in the service in India of men who have so obtained their appointments

273 Do you consider the test of qualification at Haileybury sufficiently high to ensure proficiency in the public service?—Yes, I think it is

274 Between what ages do the youths enter the college?—They must be 17, and they cannot go to India after 23, and being required to reside two years at Haileybury, the maximum age on admission to the college must be 21.

275. Under the Act of 1833, were there not four candidates nominated for a vacancy, and one only admitted, and was there not in 1837 an Act passed which gave power to the Court to suspend the clauses in the Act of 1833?—The fourfold system was never brought into operation, it was suspended by the Act 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict, c 70.

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276. What proportion of the students entering Haileybury College succeed in passing their examination?—I am not aware of the exact proportion. There is a preliminary test, and rather a high one, upon admission to the college; the consequence is, that most men who get into the college pass the examination and get their appointments

277 Viscount *Mahon.*] By preliminary test do you mean an examination?—I do, examination by persons independent of the East India Company, and independent of Haileybury, who are nominated by the Board of Control

278. Sir *E Colebrooke*] Are any applications made to the Court for appointments on public grounds?—Repeatedly; and those applications, although negatived by the Court, are read to the Court of Directors, in order that any individual Director may thereby become acquainted with cases of which he may not have previously heard

279 Do you think that any advantage would arise from allowing a certain number of appointments to be made by the Court as a Board?—I do not; on the contrary, I think it would be a disadvantage I think the Directors, who now feel themselves bound to attend to the claims of individuals who have served in India, would consider that they were released from any such obligation if there were a reserve of that kind

280. Mr. *Baillie*] Should you consider the claim of distinguished officers in the Indian service one which the Court of Directors ought to admit?—I think the claim of a distinguished Indian officer entitled to every consideration, but I think it desirable that that consideration should be given through the individual Directors, and not through the body at large

281 Sir *R H. Inglis*] And still less as a claim of right?—And still less as a claim of right.

282 Sir *E Colebrooke* With regard to the Act of 1833, can you state whether any reasons were given at the time for not following up the provisions by which four nominations were to be made for every appointment to Haileybury?—To the best of my recollection some reasons were given, but it was deemed to be impracticable, and inconsistent with the college as it was then constituted

283 What difficulty would there have been in making such appointments?—In the first place, there would be three-fourths of the men sent up for every examination rejected.

284 Would you not have secured a higher qualification in the persons that were selected?—I believe that you would have secured a higher qualification, but I doubt whether that higher qualification would have been beneficial to the Indian service

285 Is your objection to the rejection of candidates one that would apply to opening the appointments in any way to competition?—I think it is, if all appointments were to be the result of competition.

286 Do you think that a sufficient standard of qualification is attained without competition?—I think so I think the present standard of qualification high.

287 Is the present standard higher than that which existed previously to 1833? Yes; the qualification has been increased.

288 Are many of the candidates now rejected who come forward?—A great many are turned back for six and twelve months, and have to come up again, and some have been ultimately rejected, but the standard being known to the public, parties who expect to get nominations are previously prepared for the examination.

289 Is there more caution in the candidates coming forward under the present system than there was formerly?—I think there is more caution.

290 Have you heard the testimony of any officers who have served in India as to the qualifications of candidates having been raised under the present system?—I have repeatedly heard that the qualifications of the persons employed in the civil service had greatly improved

291. Since the Act of 1833?—Yes.

292 The Act of 1833 was not repealed till four years afterwards; were the appointments that were made in the intervening time under the present system, or in what way were they made?—The college was full at the time the Act passed, and there were some outstanding appointments, the service was supplied from men in the college, and from outstanding appointments.

293 You are aware that the students of the college only remained for two years

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years there, and therefore they could not have supplied appointments for four years?—I think it was not quite four years, and there were outstanding nominations

294 You said that some communication passed upon the subject, do you think you could produce any papers or communications that passed between the Board and the Court of Directors on the subject of the Act?—I think I could

295 Do you think the age at which students are now sent out to India for the civil service, being 17 years, is a proper age?—The age by the first Act of Parliament, down to the time of the last Charter in 1834, was 16, it was then increased to 17, as the minimum age at which a student could enter Haileybury.

296 Would you increase it still further?—I think not, because I practically believe that students now enter the college at an average age beyond that.

297. At what age do you suppose on an average they are brought into employment in India?—I should think, upon an average, at 21 or 22

298. The situations that they have to fill then are generally of a very responsible nature?—They are responsible; but at first they act as assistants.

299 Do you think that they are generally equal to their employment?—I have not heard any complaint in that respect

300. Mr *Herries.*] Do I understand you to say that no original appointments to the civil service in India can be made, except in favour of persons who have passed through the college?—None

301 Viscount *Mahon.*] Who appoint the examiners whose duty it is to test the qualifications of the candidates?—The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

302 The Court of Directors have no control over those parties?—No

303 Are they sometimes appointed for successive years?—It has so happened that for successive years the Board have appointed the same gentlemen.

304. There is no limit as to the number of times for which gentlemen may hold the office?—They are appointed for one year, and at the end of that year they are appointed again.

305 And they may be appointed for any number of years in succession?—They may

306 Mr *Labouchere*] Who were those gentlemen who have been appointed? Mr Dale, Mr. Stone, and Mr Eden

307 Viscount *Mahon.*] By whom are the professors of Haileybury appointed?—The principal and professors are appointed by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board

308 Mr. *Hardinge*] Is it in the power of the Court of Directors to alter the system of education, as regards the proportion of Oriental and European literature which shall be taught at Haileybury?—The Court of Directors have not any power in that respect, the Board of Commissioners have the power

309 Viscount *Mahon*] Have natives of India at any time held office at Haileybury, as teachers of Oriental languages?—A native of Persia held office there

310 Sir *E Colebrooke.*] Can you state what proportion of cadets that are nominated go to Addiscombe?—Addiscombe contains 150 cadets

311 What proportion of cadets annually appointed go to Addiscombe, and what proportion go direct to India?—They reside at Addiscombe two years; therefore you may take 70 or 75 as the proportion of Addiscombe appointments annually.

312 Do you think any advantage would arise from all the cadets going to Addiscombe?—I should think not, Addiscombe was established for the purpose of providing a suitable education for officers intended for the scientific branches of the army; and it happened to be able to accommodate a larger number, and therefore the excess not required for the engineers or artillery is sent to the infantry.

313. Viscount *Jocelyn*] Do not those cadets who do not pass through Addiscombe undergo an examination?—They do; there has been a system of examination lately introduced.

314 Mr *Hardinge*] Do they undergo an examination in this country?—They do

315. Mr *Labouchere*] Those who enter Addiscombe also undergo a preliminary examination?—They do

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316. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] If Addiscombe were enlarged it would give a larger power of selection for the officers of the civil service?—Certainly.

317. Mr *Hardinge*.] Has not the test been raised of the examination of the cadets in consequence of the test being raised for the Royal army?—Previously to the arrangement which has recently been made there was no test for direct cadets.

318. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] How long since was that test first applied?—Last year.

319. Can you lay before the Committee the tests for both civil and military appointments?—Certainly.

320. Mr *Vernon Smith*.] Did not Mr. Wynne, when he was President of the Board of Control, offer a writership to competition of the public schools?—He did.

321. Do you know how that succeeded?—A gentleman was appointed to the Bombay establishment from Westminster school; that was Mr. Escombe.

322. Has he succeeded?—Unfortunately he died very early in the period of his service.

323. Has that experiment been tried since?—Yes; I have seen that individual Directors have occasionally given appointments to be competed for in public schools.

324. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Has not Sir Henry Willock done so?—I think he has; but it is from private means of knowledge that I obtain that information.

325. Mr *Hardinge*.] Did not Lord Broughton do it?—I saw it stated in the public newspapers that he had done so.

326. Mr. *Herries*.] Can you state whether the establishment of these preparatory institutions, Addiscombe and Haileybury, has tended to improve the character and efficiency of the civil and military servants in India?—I think it has.

327. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] From your knowledge of what goes on in India, with regard to the cadets that are sent out there, and are employed afterwards, can you state whether those appointments which are made from Addiscombe are generally of young men who turn out to be more efficient than those who go by direct appointment to India?—I have no means of judging; the Honourable Member's question, of course, applies only to the infantry.

328. I apply it to all the services?—The officers of the engineers and artillery all go through Addiscombe, those appointments are the prizes of the institution.

329. In reference to the infantry and the cavalry, can you make a comparison?—No, I have not the means of doing so, those appointed to the cavalry go direct to India, none of them go through Addiscombe.

330. Mr *Hume*.] You were asked a question whether attention had been paid to the claims of public officers who had been in India, and your answer was, that one half of the civil service had been the sons of public servants in India; you meant by that, that that was by individual presentation of the Directors, not by presentation of the Court?—It was by individual presentations.

331. What rule is followed when the number of assistant surgeons, or other officers to be appointed, does not equal the number of the Court. You begin with the Chairs, and then each member of the Board would in turn appoint those Directors who would remain at the bottom of the list, commence in the next year, or would they go without any appointments?—The case does not often happen; it has occasionally happened with cavalry appointments, and then some arrangement has been made by which the Directors got infantry appointments instead of cavalry, or the following year they got cavalry appointments.

332. You were asked in what way the transfer of patronage from the Directors to the Government would operate. Do we understand you to say, that your deliberate opinion is, that the appointments are now made less on political grounds, and more on the merits of the connexion of the parties, than could be done if the patronage were so transferred?—That is my deliberate opinion.

333. You have heard the question raised how far Haileybury, as a separate institution for education in a particular branch, should be continued. I wish to ask you how far you think, looking to the qualifications and tests fixed as they now are or as they might be improved, any advantage would be derived from the youths who were going to India having an opportunity of acquiring the same knowledge, and of mingling with their countrymen at the different colleges and establishments in this country?—I think there is a great advantage in the young men going to India at a comparatively advanced period of life. I think nothing can compensate for the loss that they would sustain by going to India at an earlier period than they now do.

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334 You mean that the intercourse with those of their own age, or who are older than themselves, gives them a knowledge of the institutions and habits of this country, and benefits them as public servants?—I think so

335 Would not that lead rather to making the age at which they should go to India beyond 19 or 20, which is the average now?—I would certainly rather increase the age than diminish it

336. Following up the question which I have put, how far do you think that arrangements could be made with the different colleges or public institutions for the youths destined for service in India being educated there and merged with other youths educated there, instead of all being sent to one college, inasmuch as they may form opinions of their own, probably, which are not consonant with what they would form if they had a general introduction to the world by attending these different colleges?—I am, I confess, disposed to think that the exclusiveness of Haileybury is an objection to it, though it would be difficult to suggest a practicable remedy.

337 Do you think it is a subject which could be elucidated by any experiments which have been tried? Take, for example, the period when the civil service required a greater number of civil servants to be sent out, and when the rule respecting the entrance of all youths at Haileybury was obliged to be dispensed with do you think any evidence could be obtained by examining that class, as compared with the class sent out at the same time from Haileybury, with a view to show how far the interests of the Company have been benefited or otherwise, by young men being at Haileybury?—I have understood that generally the result of the examination by what was called the London Board, in 1826, did not prove a very successful one. Though at the same time some distinguished servants who are now in India were appointed under that examination Sir Henry Elliot is an instance of it

338. The point I wish to ask you is this, how far, taking into account the important duties that these young men have to perform in India, they would, on the whole, be better or worse public servants, by having two or three years' communication with talented men in this country?—I think there would be an advantage in such communication; at the same time the Committee are aware that Haileybury presents great opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments, at least, of Oriental languages.

339 Inasmuch as there is only one important subject, viz., the Oriental languages, which is specially taught at Haileybury, might not provision be made for that, and thus the separate establishment of Haileybury become unnecessary? My object is, to ask you whether the question of the expediency of abolishing Haileybury, and rendering the education of the youths more national by mixing with other youths in some of the established universities, is not a question deserving of serious consideration?—It would, I think, be an advantage, if it were possible to combine the system of Haileybury with that of other public institutions, so as to make it less exclusive

340. You have stated that an estimate comes home as regards the wants of the civil service in India; could a copy of that be produced?—It could.

341. Will you have the goodness to produce it?—I will.

342 You have also stated that as regards the army and the assistant surgeons, an estimate is prepared by the Court, can you also furnish a copy of that, and likewise, if allusions in estimates have been made to any communications from the Government abroad, as reasons why an increase or decrease should take place, can you furnish those?—Certainly.

343 You were asked whether a petition had not been presented by certain officers, calling upon the Court to pay attention to the sons of distinguished public servants, what is the date of that petition?—It is within the last two months.

344 Can you produce a copy of that petition?—I can

345 I understand you to say distinctly, that in your opinion, yielding to that petition would not tend to benefit the service?—That is my opinion

346. May I draw the conclusion from your general answer, that it would tend not only to subordination, but to attention to the merits and claims of individuals if the present system was continued, instead of changing it, by giving a right to any class of the Company's servants to appointments in India?—Yes, I think it desirable that individuals who are to hold offices in India should hold them by an act of grace and favour from the Directors of the East India Company

347. All appointments in India are made by the Government there, and the

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home authorities have no right to interfere?—All promotions are made by the Government in India.

348. The practice which existed of appointing by seniority is abolished, is it not?—Yes, as respects the civil service.

349. Where the Governors in India have found themselves obliged to select, in order to fill particular offices, young men whose standing in the service hardly appeared to warrant their being so appointed, do not those Governors send to the Court an explanation of why and wherefore they have made a deviation from the ordinary rules of the service?—Not necessarily; but if individuals complain of those appointments and memorialize the Court, then the Government in transmitting the memorial gives what explanation it thinks fit.

350. Then I understand you to say that wherever a supersession in the opinion of a public servant abroad takes place, his representations to the Government are sent home to the Court, and then the Court of Directors, as well as the Board, have an opportunity of confirming the appointment, or of listening to the representation of the officer?—They have an opportunity of considering the representation; but it is almost the invariable rule not to interfere with the local Government in the selection of persons for offices.

351. On the whole, is it your opinion that the general administration, as regards the appointment of servants and their promotion, should be left to the local Government?—I think it should.

352. In your last examination you stated that virtually India was governed by the local Government?—It is governed in India, subject to the control of the Home Authorities.

353. It is only on questions where a doubt may arise, or something important may occur, that a reference is made to the Court of Directors, and you think it right that those matters should remain subject to the examination of the Court of Directors and the Board?—I think so. The law has declared that the Government of India shall be dependent upon the home authorities; and the number of cases in which the Government in India has referred home for instructions, has increased with the facility of communication.

354. Will not the increased and increasing communication tend to the better government of India, in so far as a more speedy attention will be given to every subject submitted to the home authorities, whether public or private?—Decidedly.

355. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] What is the cost of a pupil educated at Haileybury?—The payment to the East India Company is 100 guineas a year, that includes his board and education.

356. Mr. *Labouchere*.] There is nothing in the nature of exhibitions at Haileybury, in which young men who have deserving parents can participate?—There is not.

357. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] What is the cost of a pupil educated at Addiscombe?—The payment there is 100 *l.* a year.

358. Do you consider that that covers all expenses attendant upon the education?—Yes, so far as the parents, or guardians are concerned.

359. And their board during the time they are there?—Yes.

360. Mr. *Labouchere*.] At what sum would you place the whole expense of a young man educated at Addiscombe?—I do not think it ought to exceed 120 *l.* or 130 *l.* a year.

361. And at Haileybury, what would be the expense?—It ought not to exceed 200 *l.* a year.

362. You stated that a petition had been presented by officers to the Court of Directors upon the subject of patronage; what became of that petition?—It is now on the table of the Court.

363. Was any answer given to it?—No. It was brought before the Court of Proprietors, and the Chairman had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments upon it in debate.

364. And the Proprietors were satisfied with the explanation that the Chairman gave?—Yes.

365. Lord *J. Russell*.] Have there been any reports from the Governor-general, or any other of the authorities in India, upon the question of the education given at Haileybury, as to whether it was found advantageous or not?—No communication has been received upon the subject from the Government of India.

366. Mr. *Bankes*.] You have stated that there is now a previous examination of the cadets who do not go to Addiscombe?—There is.

367. Where is it carried on?—It is carried on at Addiscombe by examiners appointed by the Court of Directors for the purpose.

368 Are they obliged to reside at Addiscombe?—No, the cadets merely go to Addiscombe to be examined

369. Mr *Labouchere* ] Have any been rejected?—Many have been remanded, but none finally rejected.

370 *Chairman* ] With regard to the composition of the establishment at the India House itself, in what way are appointments made?—They are made by the Directors in rotation, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman always taking precedence.

371 How are the promotions made, by long service or by merit?—The general system of promotion is by seniority, but the Court of Directors exercise their discretion in appointing to any office deemed important. They fill up the vacancy by selection, giving a preference to seniority in cases in which it may be deemed consistent with the public service to do so

372. Mr *Hume* ] In point of fact, are not a considerable number of the appointments at the India House the appointments of the sons and connexions of those already in the India House?—That is the case.

373 Where a public servant gives satisfaction in that as well as in every other department, the appointments are made by the Chairs for the time, or by the Directors who have the power of exercising the patronage in favour of those individuals?—Such examples are of constant occurrence.

374 Mr *Labouchere.*] How is the scale of payment at the India House as compared with the scale of payment in other public offices?—I think the system of payment at the India House is liberal.

375 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] Could you furnish us with a return of the establishment at the India House, and the salaries received?—Such a return has been called for, and is now being prepared

376. Mr *Labouchere.*] Have you a system of superannuation?—Yes, we have a system of superannuation prescribed by the Act

377. *Chairman* ] Can you inform the Committee as to the system of disposal of the patronage in India?—I can only state generally that Parliament has prescribed that all appointments in India, with the exceptions already mentioned, shall be made by the local Government, and that the Court of Directors shall not interfere with them, the Governor-general and the Governors make their selections for offices

378 Are those appointments referred for approval to the Court of Directors?—No, they are not

379. Have the Court of Directors no power of rescinding them?—Yes, the Court of Directors might rescind any appointment, because the Government of India are bound to obey the orders of any 13 of the Directors

380 Mr. *Herries* ] Not with respect to appointments, but with respect to removals?—With respect to removals, but, I think, if a case of supposed injustice (and I know such a case) were reported from India and complained of by any individual who thought himself aggrieved, it would, even in the case of an appointment, be in the power of the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, to desire the arrangement to be changed

381. Lord *J. Russell.*] Have you known such cases occur?—I have

382. Mr *Herries* ] If I understood the former part of your evidence rightly, the home authorities are not entitled to make the appointment in India?—No, they are not.

383 Mr *V Smith* ] Are the appointments made in India reported to the home authorities?—They are all gazetted, and the Gazettes sent home

384 Mr. *Herries* ] But they are not sent home for approval?—Certainly not.

385 Viscount *Jocelyn.*] Is it decided in this country or in India to what class of the service, whether revenue or judicial, a person shall belong?—That takes place in England

386. Mr. *Hume* ] You were asked a question as to covenanted and uncovenanted service, that applies entirely to the civil service?—Yes.

387 With regard to cadets and officers upon the establishment, the appointments are all made in England, but, as regards the irregular corps, who settles the manner in which they shall be raised and shall be officered?—That is done in India entirely

388 Do you mean to say that all those irregular corps of cavalry and infantry, which on great emergencies in time of war are raised, depend only on the judgment of the Government of India, and that the Court of Directors do not inter-

fere in any way?—The arrangement is made in India and is reported by the Local Government to the Court of Directors for approval.

389 Is not the raising of those irregular corps considered of great advantage with regard to efficiency as a part of the army, and in regard to finance in respect to the payment?—I have understood that to be the case

390 Does it not enable the Government to raise at a moment any number of troops, and by appointing experienced officers to command them, does it not enable them to employ a force and put an end to hostilities, without incurring the heavy expense that would arise if an army were employed?—That may be the case, but perhaps the Committee would be better satisfied with the opinion of some military man on a matter of that kind.

391. Mr *Hardinge*] What is the test required of candidates for assistant-surgeonships?—They produce a diploma, and show that they have passed through certain medical schools, and then there is an examination by the Company's examining physician

392. The appointment of full surgeon rests with the local Government?—Yes, the promotion is made by the local Government, and in this case is by seniority.

393 Sir *R H Inglis*] In the early part of your evidence, reference being made to the despatches which passed between India and England, you stated that they were generally addressed in a special form by the Governor-general and the Governors to the Court of Directors, are you aware of any instance in which that special form has not been adopted?—Despatches are always addressed in the same form.

394 Do you know of any instance in which the Governor-general of India deviated from that form?—I have an indistinct recollection that there was such a case in Lord Hastings' time, but since that I am not aware of there having been any case.

395. *Chairman*] At any rate no such case has occurred since the last Act?—Certainly not.

396. Mr *Hume*.] You stated that appointments to the Bombay Marine (commonly called the Indian navy) are made by the Court here; is that a service subject to martial law?—Yes, it is

397 Are all vessels that are employed by the Company officered by those officers who are so appointed and subject to martial law?—They are; that is the general rule, I believe occasionally individuals are taken into employment in the Indian navy to supply deficiencies in the service.

398. Are you aware that several ships, viz., the "Nemesis," the "Pluto," and other ships have been employed under the Bengal Government, and are they not under martial law, though employed in various military proceedings; and are not the appointments made by the Bengal Government in a different manner from the ordinary appointments to the Bombay Marine?—They are under martial law when engaged in military operations The appointments to them are made by the Bengal Government.

399 *Chairman*] Will you state what changes were effected in the constitution of the Government of India by the Act of 1834?—Previously to 1834 there were three Governments in India; the Governor-general in Council of Fort William, the Governor in Council of Madras, and the Governor in Council of Bombay; the Governor-general in Council being invested with a general power of control over Madras and Bombay By the Act of 1834, the Government of all India was placed in one general central government, denominated the Governor-general of India in Council, consisting of the Governor-general, with four ordinary members, three of whom must be servants of the Company, either civil or military; and the fourth, commonly called the Legislative Councillor, must be a person not previously in the Company's service. Power was also given to the Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief an extraordinary member of the Council in India Four subordinate Governments were constituted to act under this central and superintending Government, namely, Fort William or Bengal, Agra, Madras, and Bombay. The Governor-general was declared to be the Governor of Fort William; and power was given to him, whenever the exigencies of the public service required, to nominate as Deputy-governor any one of the ordinary members of his Council The constitution of these subordinate Governments was fixed in the Act to consist of a Governor and three members of Council; the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Crown, to appoint the Governor, and of their own authority to nominate the members of Council, who must, however, be civil servants of not less than 12 years' standing, but the local Commander-in-chief might, if the Court pleased, be one of the members of Council, and this being

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always the case, the practical constitution under the law is a Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and two civil councillors Although this was the constitution of the subordinate Governments, recognized by the Act, yet authority was at the same time given to the Court of Directors to do away in whole, or in part, with Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners. The Supreme Government has, by that Act, enlarged powers of control over all the subordinate Governments, who are precluded from creating offices, or spending money in any way without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government A new power, that of legislation for all India, extending to interference with Acts of Parliament passed previously to 1834, and extending also to interference with the Supreme Courts, was given to the Supreme Government by the Act of 1834, and to enable them the better to exercise it, the fourth ordinary member was added, whose power is limited to sittings of the Council in which measures of legislation are proposed. Such were the principal changes made by the Act of 1834. I will only add, that all the powers of the Government of India are exercised, subject to the orders of the home authorities, agreeably to the Act of the 13th of Geo. 3, chap 9, and that laws passed by the Government of India, although they have immediate effect, are liable to be disallowed by orders from home.

400 You say that the Council of the Supreme Government is composed of three ordinary members, civil or military, and of the Legislative Councillor, and that the Court can add, as an extraordinary member, the Commander-in-Chief? —Yes.

401. Any person may be appointed a member of the Council who has had 12 years' service under the East India Company?—That applies to the Councils of the subordinate Governments The old law was, that 12 years' residence in the civil service was the qualification for members of Council; that old law was changed by the Act of 1834 as respects the Supreme Council, but it continued in force, and continues still as respects the Councils for the subordinate Governments.

402. Who are included in the title "civil servants"?—The members of the covenanted civil service, who were originally appointed as writers, and rise upon the list of covenanted servants of the Government.

403 The uncovenanted service is not included?—Certainly not.

404. What steps did the Court of Directors take to give effect to the changes to which you have referred?—They communicated the arrangements provided by the Act to the local Governments, they declared that the Governments of Madras and Bombay should continue to have Councils composed of two civil servants and of the Commander-in-Chief, if appointed by the Court. They directed the division of territory in view to a separation of the new Government of Agra from Bengal; but they determined that neither in Bengal nor at Agra should there be any Council, it being thought, that owing to the proximity of the Supreme Government, the details of the administration of Bengal and Agra would more closely come under the eye of the Supreme Government, than in the case of the more distant Presidencies.

405. Has the Court power to retain or discontinue the Council as they please? —The Court has, with the approbation of the Board, the power of discontinuing the Council, of restoring the Council, or of reducing the number of the members of Council.

406. Have they the power of increasing the number of members?—Not beyond the limit fixed by the Act of Parliament

407. Then the Governments of Madras and Bombay are the only subordinate Governments with Councils?—That is the case.

408. What has been the effect of these changes upon the Governments of Bengal and Agra?—In Bengal the Governor-general has thrown upon him individually all the details of the Presidency of Fort William. He may relieve himself of those details by appointing one of the ordinary members of his Council to be Deputy-governor of Fort William; generally, however, the Governor-general himself, when residing at Calcutta, fills the office; and whether he or a Deputy-governor acts, the Government of the subordinate Presidency of Fort William is administered by a functionary, whose proceedings are subject to the control of a superior body, of which he is himself a member.

409 Then the power of the Governor-general so to appoint a deputy is not confined only to cases of absence; he can appoint a deputy when he is present? —When absent, he must appoint a deputy; but when present, he may do so.

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410. With respect to Agra; what has been the effect of the change?—With respect to Agra, as soon as the arrangement for constituting it a separate Government were made known in India, serious objections were taken to it, and it was shown to be unnecessary and inexpedient where there was to be no political authority, and where there could be no separate service, to have the expensive machinery of a distinct Government. The Court of Directors upon hearing this, and participating themselves in the objection, proposed that the Supreme Government should continue to administer the Government of Bengal and Agra, as they used to do, with power to the Supreme Government to appoint a Lieutenant-governor of Agra. This proposal was partially effected An Act was passed, under the authority of which the formation of a separate Government for Agra was and still continues to be suspended; and a Lieutenant-governor was appointed, chosen by the Governor-general in Council, from amongst the servants of the Company, and that arrangement for Agra has been found to work most satisfactorily.

411 Would it not be desirable to constitute the other subordinate Governments upon the same footing as Agra has been constituted?—I confess with respect to Bengal, I should myself have been glad if it had been possible to revert to the old system under which Bengal was administered by the Governor-general of India, in Council With respect to Madras and Bombay, I do not see how it would be possible or advantageous to reduce to Lieutenant-governors the Governors of Madras and Bombay, where there are separate armies and separate services; acting as those Governments do in immediate communication with the home authorities, although subject to the control of the Supreme Government, it appears to me to be necessary that the constitution of Governors in Council at Madras and Bombay should be maintained. Upon this subject, if the Committee will allow me, I will quote the opinion of a former President of the India Board, in which the Court of Directors have expressed their concurrence. It is dated in 1834. "The Government of India, by a Council, makes the Government one of record, it renders necessary discussion before action, it imposes reflection upon arbitrary power, by the minutes of the several members of Council, in matters of importance and of difference It draws to those matters the attention of the home authorities, enables them to see upon what grounds, and to judge whether upon good grounds, any measure has been adopted; and thus places upon those who are necessarily entrusted with power, of which the immediate action is unlimited, the salutary restraint arising from the consciousness of ultimate responsibility. It is by this institution alone that we have been enabled to secure to India all the advantages of absolute monarchy, combined with many of those which in other countries are only attached to limited and constitutional Government."

412 Whose opinion was that?—That was the opinion of Lord Ellenborough when president of the India Board; it was expressed on the 30th of December, 1834, in a letter written to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman.

413 You continue of the same opinion now?—I do.

414 You stated that you thought it would be desirable to revert to the old system as regards the Government of Bengal. Will you state your reasons for entertaining that opinion?—The seat of the Supreme Government, viz the Governor-general of India in Council, being Calcutta, and that Government having to control all the details of the Government of Bengal, sitting at the same place, it would seem to be the simpler and more practical method, that the Governor-general of India, in Council, should administer directly the Government of Bengal as he used to do.

415. Mr. *Herries.*] Referring to an answer you have given, I would ask you whether, in point of fact, the administration of Agra, or of the North Western Provinces by a Deputy-governor, has not been practically very successful?—I think it has.

416 Mr. *Labouchere.*] You state that those councillors who now assist the Governor-general in his duties, as Governor-general over the whole of India, might advantageously assist him in the local Government of Bengal?—I think so.

417 Sir *E. Colebrooke.*] Which they did before the Act of 1834?—Yes.

418 Do you think that the central Government ought to have a very large power of controlling the local authorities in the appointment of officers and the expenditure of money?—It is not in the appointment of officers; it is in the creation of new offices that they have a power of control.

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419 Is that power derived from the instructions of the Government at home, or from anything in the Act of Parliament?—The Act of Parliament expressly provides it.

420 And it also provides with regard to the expenditure of money?—It does.

421. Do you think it necessary that the central power should legislate in matters of detail for the separate Presidencies?—I think so

422 Do not you think that the local Government, with the assistance of its Council, and its communication with the heads of department and the heads of the law, must have better means of deciding upon the laws, necessary for those Presidencies, than the central power sitting in Calcutta with very little knowledge upon such subjects can have?—I think it would be the duty of the subordinate Government to give all that information to the Supreme Government, and I think that the system of legislation should be in the hands of one authority, and that the Central Government

423 Is there any great difference between the systems of administration which prevail in the different Presidencies?—The Committee will have better information upon that subject than I can give, from gentlemen who have filled offices in India

424 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Is there not a great difference between the position of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra, and the position of the Deputy-governor of Bengal?—There is an important difference

425. But the effect of the arrangement is this that whilst the Lieutenant-governor of Agra is selected by the Governor-general of India from amongst the highest civil officers, the Deputy-governor of Bengal is generally appointed by the Governor-general of India from amongst the members of the Council?—He must be selected from amongst the members of the Council

426 And the effect of that is, that in the course of the last 10 years there have been frequent changes of the Deputy-governors of Bengal?—There have been frequent changes

427 How many Deputy-governors have there been in that time?—There must have been four or five Deputy-governors

428 In the course of the last five years, can you state how many Deputy-governors of Bengal there have been?—I think there have been two

429 Lord *J Russell*] The Governor-general when he leaves Calcutta is obliged to appoint a Deputy-governor?—Yes, he is

430 When he returns to Calcutta he resumes the duties of Governor of Bengal?—That is generally the case; he need not do so unless he desires it

431 Is there not some inconvenience in that practice, in his not administering the government of Bengal when he is away, and when he comes back, being obliged to direct his attention to the local duties of the Government of Bengal?—I think there is

432 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Do you see any reason why there should not be a Governor appointed for Bengal in the same way as there is a Governor appointed for Agra?—If the separate Government of Fort William is continued, I am disposed to think that would be a good arrangement, it would be more consistent with sound principle that the person appointed as Governor should not be a member of the Council which is to control his own acts

433 Mr. *Hardinge*] On the Governor-general returning to Calcutta, may he not, if he thinks fit, allow the Deputy-governor to retain the administration in his own hands?—He may

434 From your knowledge of Indian business, do you not consider it impossible for the Governor-general to conduct the vast administration of the Government of India, and, at the same time, to pay due attention to the Government of Bengal?—I think that the arrangement involves immense labour to the Governor-general, but any attempt to remedy it would raise practical difficulties in regard to patronage

435. When the Governor-general leaves Calcutta, he appoints the President of the Council?—Yes

436. Is that President of the Council *ex officio* Governor of Bengal?—No, the Governor-general appoints the Deputy-governor

437. Might not the President of the Council hold both offices?—I apprehend he might, if the Governor-general thought fit to appoint him to both offices.

438 Did not Sir Herbert Maddock hold both offices?—Yes; and Sir John Littler has done the same

439 Has the Commander-in-Chief a right, under the Act, to take his seat at the Council-board?—Not unless he is appointed an extraordinary member by the Court of Directors

440. What advantage do you conceive results to the service from his taking a seat at the Board?—I conceive great advantage results from it, I can remember when great inconvenience arose at Madras from the Commander-in-Chief not being appointed to a seat in the Council, it was supposed to be one of the causes of the Madras mutiny in 1809

441. Mr *Herries*] Has not some difference of opinion arisen as to the respective power of the Governor-general when absent from Calcutta, and the President in Council remaining on the spot?—Yes, there has; before the Governor-general goes away, the Governor-general in Council is authorised to pass a law declaring what the powers of the Governor-general shall be when he is absent, and the law, when the Governor-general went away, having given him all the powers of the Governor-general of India in Council, the question arose, what power remained to the President of the Council.

442 Has that difference been adjusted finally?—It has been since adjusted, the Governor-general was shown to be in the right in the view he took.

443. Has not the Governor-general expressed an opinion that it would be better to make that point clear by an enactment for the purpose?—I am not aware of that.

444 Mr *Labouchere*] Would it be easy for the Governor-general to find, among the civil servants of India, men of sufficient standing and reputation to put above the Council of Calcutta?—He would not be above the Council of Calcutta any more than Mr. Thomasson is at Agra

445 Is not the position of the Governor at Calcutta very different from that of the Governor of Agra?—Yes, it is

446 You would require a man of higher standing to be Governor at Calcutta?—Perhaps so, but the service of India is very productive of good men.

447 You see no difficulty, in relation to his standing in the service, in a suitable man being selected to fill that high office?—I think the Governor-general would be able to make a selection of a suitable man.

448 Mr *Hume*] You have stated that a declaration is published by the Governor-general to the Governor of Bengal, does that set forth the offices that the Governor of Bengal can appoint to, that is to say, the patronage that he is to exercise, can you give us a copy of the declaration?—You can have a copy of the local Act which is passed when the Governor-general goes away from Calcutta

449 That defines the powers of the Governor of Bengal?—No; that is sometimes done by a minute which the Governor-general makes before he goes away, as to the division of the business, I apprehend that the patronage of the Government of Bengal is, for the time being, in the hands of the Governor of Bengal.

450. Does the minute set forth generally what the powers of the Governor of Bengal are to be?—Yes, the minute arranges the division of the business.

451. Are both the Act and the minute published at the same time?—The minute is not published, it is communicated to the persons whom it concerns, but the Act is published

452 With respect to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, are they not limited at the present time against expenditure of every kind, except what is called simple routine with regard to the civil service?—That is the case.

453 For example, if expenditure for a prison, or a penitentiary, or for a road, is required in the Presidency, must not all those matters be submitted to the Governor-general in Council before the expenditure can be incurred?—They must.

454 Does not that give rise to delay and inconvenience, and if those matters are requisite, to impediments to the service?—I think inconvenience occasionally arises from the necessity of reference.

455 In giving the opinion that the Councils of Madras and Bombay should remain, do you consider that they should be limited within such strict and narrow bounds as they are now, in respect to any of those general measures which the Presidency may require?—I think it necessary that a restriction should exist; the mode in which it is exercised may perhaps admit of qualification.

456. Are you aware what has taken place at Madras respecting the building of a

penitentiary

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penitentiary and prisons and public works, and are you not aware that great complaints have existed of delay in the execution of those works?—Yes, I have heard such complaints

457 Have there not been representations made to the Court of Directors which show that delays have occurred, and that complaints have arisen from those delays?—There have been, I think, occasionally such representations, but I cannot see why there should be any great delay; the period occupied in communication with the Government of India is not very long

458 If a power of controlling general expenditure on such general works as I have stated, remained with the Governor-general, would not a Governor at Madras and Bombay, without a Council, be adequate to conduct the details of the Presidencies?—I think not, there is a separate army at Madras, and a separate army at Bombay, and there are separate Courts of Judicature

459 Mr *Hildyard*] You have stated that the Court of Directors may add the Commander-in-Chief to the Council?—They may.

460. In that case he takes rank after the Governor-general?—Yes.

461 Supposing the Governor-general to be absent, can the Governor-general appoint the Commander-in-Chief President of the Council, or must he appoint a civilian?—He cannot appoint the Commander-in-Chief He must appoint one of the ordinary members of the Council

462 Then in that case, the Commander-in-Chief loses rank, having before ranked next to the Governor-general, he then ranks after the President of the Council?—Such is the law

463 Mr *Baillie*.] Is it not the fact that of late years the Governor-general has resided almost entirely in Northern India?—During the political excitement that of late years has existed in India, the Governor-General has generally been on the frontier.

464. Do you think that there would be any advantage in changing the seat of Government to a more central position in India?—I do not myself think there would be any advantage in it. The law enables the Council to assemble in any part of India. The Governor-general may go to any part and take his Council with him

465 Seeing the extension of territory which has lately taken place in India, do you think there would be any advantage in establishing an additional Presidency in Northern India?—The Punjaub and Scinde might, perhaps, form a separate Presidency

466. And you might have a Deputy-governor there?—Yes, but perhaps the Committee would hardly set any value upon any opinion that I might give upon that point

467 Mr *Hildyard*] In the case that I suggested, it might occur that a junior officer might take rank above a senior officer?—A military man might be an ordinary member of the Council

468. And in that case you might have a junior officer take rank above a senior officer?—Yes, but he merges his military character in his character as ordinary member of the Council.

469 Do you think that that is a convenient regulation?—I see no objection to it, it is the principle that the Government should be in the hands of a civilian, and not of a military man

470 Sir *J. Hogg*] With reference to that restriction, I believe it is not introduced by the recent Act, but at all times the rule was, that in the case of the death of the Governor-general, the Government vested in the senior member of Council, not being a military man?—Always.

471. A military man being expressly excluded from the Government, both before and since the recent Act?—Yes, except that by the recent Act a military man may be selected as an ordinary member of Council of India, and in that case he may succeed as Sir John Littler has done.

472 Up to the passing of that recent Act, there was never more than one military man in the Council, that military man being the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes.

473 And that military man being the Commander-in-Chief was expressly precluded from being Governor-general?—Yes

474 Mr *Hume*] With reference to the limitation of the power of expenditure, is that limitation by order of the Court of Directors to the Governor-general, or by order

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order from the Governor-general to the Governments at Madras and Bombay?—It is by enactment of the Legislature

475. What is the nature of that enactment as to the limits?—There is no limit, the Governor-general is to control the subordinate Governments; they are precluded from creating offices, or expending money without the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

476. To what extent does that limit proceed as regards the Government of Bombay or Madras?—To its full extent

477. Is there any limit by the Court of Directors upon the Governor-general as to his expending money without their sanction?—Yes.

478. What is the limit?—The general order is, that the Governor-general is not to increase salaries, subject to a wide discretion In all cases of increase of expense arising out of a proposal to increase salaries, or to create new offices, or expend money on public works, he is to refer home for previous sanction, except that he may authorise an expenditure on any particular object of 10,000 rupees or 1,000*l* without reference to the Court, and that has been since increased to 50,000 rupees, or 5,000*l*

479. Supposing the Governor anxious to complete the formation of a canal for the purpose of irrigation, or the formation of a line of railway, can he do so without sanction from home?—The order requires previous reference, if the expenditure exceeds the limits I have mentioned, therefore, if he did not make the previous reference, he would do it upon his own responsibility, and he would have to justify himself for so departing from the order of the Court.

480. In the commencement of the great irrigating canal in Upper India which was begun in Lord Ellenborough's time, did he obtain the sanction of the Court of Directors before he undertook that?—I think he did.

481. But as regards Madras and Bombay you are not aware what the limits are to the control exercised over their expenditure?—I am not aware that there is any limit; the law is imperative that before incurring any expenditure, such as I have mentioned, they should obtain sanction from the Supreme Government.

482. Mr. *V Smith*.] Under the last Act there was a new officer appointed for the Government of India, called the Legislative Councillor?—There was

483. In whose appointment is that?—It is in the gift of the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown, that approbation being countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners

484. The appointment emanates in the first instance from the Court of Directors?—They have the initiative

485. Can you state to the Committee anything of the working of that new office, whether it has been successful or otherwise?—I believe it has been successful, and that the Council of India, as a legislative one, has worked successfully, but gentlemen who have been in Council in India will be able to give you more satisfactory evidence upon that point than I can do

486. What are the peculiar duties of the Legislative Council?—To frame a system of laws for all India

487. Has that system of laws been framed?—Laws have been framed; the Act of Parliament contemplated an uniform civil and criminal code.

488. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Has anything resulted from Mr Macaulay's code?—It is now under final reference to the Government of India.

489. Mr. *Hume*.] You have stated that on every question requiring reference to the Home Government, collections of papers are made, which are in many cases voluminous. In cases where the Government of Bombay, or of Madras, differ from the Supreme Government, does the Supreme Government send home all the papers which have been sent from Madras or Bombay to them along with their collection of papers?—Very generally the reference home comes from the subordinate Government; the subordinate Government transmit their correspondence with the Supreme Government.

490. Have you not the ultimatum from the Supreme Government?—The ultimatum of the Supreme Government is sent to the Government of Madras or of Bombay, and the Government of Madras or Bombay send it home to the Court of Directors.

491. Does not the Governor-general in Council know what collection of papers is sent home; supposing the opinion of the Governor of Madras or Bombay to be adverse to his opinions, has he not an opportunity of sending home other papers

bearing upon the subject?—Yes, everything which is sent home to the Court of Directors is sent also to the Supreme Government

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492 Then you receive collections of papers from the Supreme Government, and also from the Government of Madras or Bombay?—We may do so

493 Sir *R H Inglis*] You have referred to the absence of the Governor-general from Calcutta during the last 10 or 12 years of excitement; can you state to the Committee whether any representations have been made to the Court touching any inconvenience to the public service which such absence may have been found to occasion?—There have been none that I am aware of

494 Do you conceive that there has been any great advantage to the public service in India, when the office of Captain-general has been united to that of Governor-general, as in the case of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, and Lord Hastings?—I am not aware of any particular advantage resulting from it; if there is any, it must be of a military character

495 Does the combination of the two offices appear likely to produce a more perfect unity of action than could exist when the two supreme functions were divided?—I am not aware that any inconvenience practically arose when the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief were united.

496. The question was rather whether any disadvantage arose from dissevering the offices?—I am not aware of any

497. Have there at any time been any differences of opinion between the Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief?—There have been occasionally differences of opinion

498 But you think the evil of such differences has not been to such an extent as to induce you to recommend the perpetual union of the two offices of Captain-general and Governor-general?—No, I think not, because that would involve the necessity of a constant selection of military men as Governor-generals

499 Not necessarily, because Lord Wellesley was not a military man?—The office of Captain-general was in Lord Wellesley's time, but it is distinct from that of Commander-in-chief.

500 Did not the office of Captain-general involve the command of all the troops?—I am not able to say what was the distinction between the Captain-general and the Commander-in-chief, it was a peculiar office of a military character vested in a civilian

501. *Chairman*] I understand you to say that when the Governor-general is absent from Calcutta he can limit the powers of the Deputy-governor to any extent he pleases?—The Governor-general of India in Council has great powers; I should think he could limit the powers of the Deputy-governor

502 Does the Governor-general, when he appoints a Deputy-governor, still retain the patronage of the Government of Bengal? The law has not, I think, settled that point.

503. Mr *Hardinge*] Does not the Lieutenant-governor of Agra retain the patronage of the North Western Provinces?—Yes, he does, I believe, but it is by arrangement with the Governor-general

504 In the same way the Governor-general would have the power of giving to the Governor of Bengal all the patronage?—I think he might, under orders from the home authorities to that effect

505. Do not you think great disadvantage would accrue from the patronage remaining with the Governor of Bengal permanently?—Disadvantage would arise from the Governor-general losing the right of appointing officers

506 Mr. *Hume.*] Do you consider that the Governor-general, for example, during Viscount Hardinge's time, when he was employed in the Punjaub during the wars, could, at the same time, attend to the patronage in Bengal?—In his absence, I think, he generally allows the parties who administer the Government to exercise the patronage, except in political appointments

507 Your observation refers to the period when he is absent?—Yes.

508. You state that the Acts of Council come into immediate force, but that they might be disallowed in coming home here; what is the nature of those particular Acts which may be so disallowed?—Any law which the Governor-general of India in Council passes may be disallowed

509 Supposing an Act to have come into law which may have affected the pecuniary interests of any portion of the community there when it is disallowed, are the Acts which take place under that law valid, or are they rendered invalid,

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notwithstanding that the Acts have been declared by enactment to be of full force?—The Court of Directors may, with the approbation of the Board, disallow them.

510. Supposing the interests of parties to be injuriously affected at any time by such disallowance, will their interest be attended to, or will the matter pass as though nothing had happened?—I cannot imagine that such a case would occur, for the cases are very rare in which the Court of Directors interfere with any laws that are passed. In the event of their doing so, they would, of course, make such provision as might seem to be necessary to guard against injustice.

511. Lord *J. Russell*.] Are the limits very clearly defined of the powers of the Governor-general when he is absent from Calcutta, and those which remain with the Council?—They are defined by a local law passed for the occasion.

512. I wish to ask you to go back to another subject; have you any paper which would give the Committee the total number of clerks and other officers employed by the Company at home?—Such a paper has been called for, and will be prepared in a few days.

513. Has there been a considerable reduction in the number of clerks employed at the India House since 1833?—Very large.

514. Can you state to what extent that reduction has been?—The reduction has been from 686 persons to 281, exclusive of labourers, and the expense has been reduced from 212,077 *l.* to 109,688 *l.*

515. Mr. *Hume*.] That includes all commercial servants who were employed in warehouses, and so on?—Yes.

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*Veneris*, 7° *die Maii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Cobden.
Sir James Hogg.
Sir William Molesworth.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Viscount Mahon.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Alderman Thompson.
Mr. Bankes.
Mr. Gladstone.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., in the Chair.

*Thomas Waterfield*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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516. *Chairman*.] IN what situation are you in the Board of Control?—Senior clerk in the Political and Secret Departments.

517. Has that situation given you ample means of knowing the working of that department in connexion with the Government of India and the East India Company since the last Act?—Yes.

518. How long have you been at the Board of Control?—Since 1818.

519. You are aware that a paper was submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on official salaries by Lord Broughton in 1850 explanatory of the system adopted by that Board, its constitution, and its duties; is that the paper (*the same being shown to the Witness*)?—It is.

520. Will you read it?

[*The same was read, as follows*:]

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India was established by the Act of 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, 1784.

By that Act the Board was to consist of any persons, not exceeding six in number, being of the Privy Council, of whom one of the Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were always to be two.

From

The constitution of the Board was altered by the 33 Geo 3, c 52, 1793, so as to admit any number of Privy Councillors (of whom the two Principal Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were always to be three), and any other two persons.

And by the latest Act on the subject, c 85 of the 3 & 4 Will 4, 1833, the Sovereign may appoint as Commissioners any number of persons, whether of the Privy Council or not; and it is provided that the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall be, by virtue of their respective offices, members of the Board

It was not till 1793 that any sum was assigned by Parliament out of the revenues of India for the expenses of the Board.

From that period to 1834, the officers, being Members of one of the Houses of Parliament, who received salary in consequence of their connexion with the Board, were

The President,
Two other Commissioners, and
The Chief Secretary

Since 1834, such officers have been

The President, and
Two Parliamentary Secretaries

In 1793, the salary of the President was 2,000 *l* a year, and that of the two other Commissioners and the Chief Secretary, 1,500 *l* each

In 1811, the salary of the President was raised to 5,000 *l*, and in 1818, that of the Secretary to 1,800 *l* In 1831, the President was reduced to 3,500 *l*, the two other Commissioners to 1,200 *l* each, and the Secretary to 1,500 *l*

In 1834, when the two puisne paid Commissioners were abolished, and another Parliamentary Secretary appointed, the salaries were fixed at 3,500 *l* for the President, and 1,500 *l* for each of the two Parliamentary Secretaries.

In 1834, the office establishment of the Board consisted of

One assistant secretary,
Six senior clerks,
Six assistant clerks,
Twelve junior clerks,
One clerk, originally appointed for granting licences under the East India Act of 1813

In 1838, the last-mentioned clerkship was abolished, and in 1835 the office of assistant secretary was abolished as a separate office

The establishment now consists of

Six senior clerks,
Six assistant clerks,
Thirteen junior clerks.

It has been stated above, that the India Board was established in 1784, but the superintendence of the King's government over the administration of India commenced in some degree, three years earlier

By the Act of 21 Geo 3, c 65, 1781, the Court of Directors of the East India Company were required to deliver to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a copy of all orders which they intended to send to India, relating to the management of the revenues of the Company, and to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of all intended orders relating to the civil and military affairs and government of the Company; and the Court were bound to obey such instructions as they might receive from one of the Secretaries of State, so far as related to the transactions of the Company with the country powers in the East Indies, and also to the levying of war and making peace

By the Act of the 24 Geo 3, c 25, 1784, the Board of Commissioners was established for the better government and security of the territorial possessions of this kingdom in the East Indies, and the Board was authorised to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns which in anywise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of those possessions, and, to the intent that the Board might be duly informed of all transactions of the Company in respect to the management of their concerns in the East Indies, it was enacted, that all the members of the Board should, at all convenient times, have access to all papers of the Company, and should be furnished with such copies thereof as they should require, and that the Court of Directors should deliver to the Board a copy of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and other proceedings of all courts, so far as relate to the civil or military government or revenues of British India; and also a copy of all despatches which the Directors should receive from any of their servants in the East Indies, and a copy of all letters, orders, and instructions whatsoever, relating to the civil or military government or revenues of British India, proposed to be sent by the Directors to any of the servants of the Company in the East Indies, and that the Directors should be bound by such orders as they should receive from the Board on those subjects, which orders were to be signified within a certain specified time

It was thus required that the King's Government should not only have cognizance of the orders of the Directors, but should express a positive opinion upon them, and that no despatch relating to the subjects mentioned should be sent to India without the previous sanction of the Board

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The control of the Board was somewhat extended by the Legislature between 1784 and 1833; and, in the last mentioned year, under the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c. 85, 1833, their powers and duties were considerably augmented they were invested with full authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the East India Company which in anywise relate to the government or revenues of the British territories in India, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues, with a few specified exceptions, and it was enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to any public matter whatever, shall be sent or given by the Directors, until the same shall have been approved by the Board

Under this Act, an important change was effected by the transfer, to the Board, of the control of the Home Treasury of the East India Company, which, with the exception of certain political charges paid in England, had been vested in the Court of Directors so long as the Company carried on trade with India and China.

The remittances from the revenues of India for the supply of that treasury amount to about 3,500,000 *l* annually, and the realization of that amount, and the expenditure of a great part of it, not settled by Act of Parliament, requires the supervision and sanction of the Board

The extent and importance of the duties of the Board under this last Act may perhaps be best understood from a statement of the few subjects connected with the administration of India, which the Legislature has still kept from their control

The Board have not the power of appointing, or of preventing the dismission of, any of the servants of the Company, but their sanction is required for the number of civil and military officers annually appointed They have not the power of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the Company employed in the Home Establishment, but their sanction is required for the total sum to be annually expended in the salaries and expenses of that establishment. They cannot order the payment of any extraordinary allowance, or increase any established salary, but their sanction is required for any such payment or augmentation, and they can order any reduction of salary, except as to the Company's Home Establishment

It is not necessary for the Court of Directors to submit for the consideration of the Board their communications with the officers or servants employed in the Home Establishment, or with the legal advisers of the Company, but all other communications made by the Court of Directors, whether to departments of Her Majesty's Government, to other public bodies, or to individuals, are subject to the control of the Board

The principal duty, however, of the Board, is the superintendence of the despatches sent to India

The following is the mode in which this superintendence is conducted.

The general business of the office is divided into six departments:—

1 Revenue —To which belongs all matters relating to the assessment and collection of the revenues of India.

2 Finance and Accounts —Taking cognizance of the public expenditure, remittances of revenue, and the management of the mints of the three Presidencies.

3 Military.

4. Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Public or Miscellaneous.

5. Political.

6 Judicial and Legislative

To each of these departments are attached a senior clerk, an assistant clerk, and one or more junior clerks, and each of the secretaries takes under his supervision three of these departments.

There is, besides these, the Secret Department, which is under the immediate management of the President himself The despatches in this department are prepared by him, and not at the India House, and, for the preparation of those despatches, it will readily be understood that the events of late years have rendered necessary the careful perusal of a very voluminous and important correspondence.

In all the other departments the despatches are prepared at the India House. A proposed despatch comes to the Board, first, in the shape of what is technically called a "previous communication;" that is, the Chairman of the East India Company communicates his views to the President, previously to submitting them to the Court of Directors The "previous communication" is accompanied by one or more "collections," that is, volumes of papers, containing all the correspondence which has passed between the various officers in India, or between England and India, on the subjects treated of in the proposed despatch. The "previous communication" is sometimes a bulky document; and the accompanying "collections" often extend to a considerable number of pages. A financial despatch has 410 folio pages. Mr. Canning mentioned in the House of Commons one in the Military Department, to which were attached 13,511 pages of "collections;" and there has recently been one in the Revenue Department with 16,263.

In the same department there was, in 1845, a despatch to which there appertained more than 46,000 pages of "collections;" and the senior clerk's notes on which occupied 49 closely written sides of folio paper

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When the "previous communication" is received from the India House, it is referred, with the accompanying "collections," to the senior clerk of the department to which it may belong. It is his duty to make himself acquainted with the contents of the papers, to see that the facts are properly set forth for the consideration of his superiors, and to offer such comments as may appear to him right on the decision or opinion which it is proposed to give. The "previous communication" is then, with the notes and comments of the clerk, laid before the secretary under whom the particular department has been placed. He reads these papers, and, if not satisfied with them, he refers to the "collections." Having formed his opinion, he expresses it in writing, and the papers are, with that opinion, submitted to the President.

The President in like manner reads the "previous communication," and all the notes and comments which have been written upon it, and, if necessary, refers to the "collections." Having considered these various papers, he gives his decision, that decision may be entire approval of the "previous communication," the cancelling of it, on the ground that it is not advisable to give any opinion on the subject, the substitution of other paragraphs in place of those proposed, or the partial alteration of them, in greater or less degree. The "previous communication" is returned to the clerk, in order that the President's decision may be carried into effect, and it is then sent back to the Chairman, together with the "collections."

This plan of "previous communications" has been found very advantageous to the conduct of the public business, by enabling the Board to exercise, with much less of controversial discussion, their invidious duty of controlling the proceedings of the 24 Directors.

When the "previous communication" is returned to the India House, the Chairman takes into his consideration the alterations made by the President, perhaps he acquiesces in them, perhaps he entirely dissents from them, perhaps he is inclined to a modification of them, in whatever way he decides, the proposed despatch is copied in conformity thereto, and is submitted to the whole body of Directors. In the Court it may receive further alteration, and when it has passed that ordeal, it is sent with the "collections" again to the Board, in the form now technically called a "draft." This "draft" is compared in the proper department at the India Board, with the "previous communication," as settled by the President. If they agree, that fact is reported by the senior clerk, and the formal approbation of the Board to the proposed despatch is signified to the Court as a matter of course. If the "previous communication" and the "draft" do not agree, the variations are specified. Reference is, if necessary, again had to the "collections," comments are again made, the President must again peruse the papers, and, after such further consideration, decide whether to alter the "draft" or not. If, however, he alter it, the reasons for alteration must be stated in a formal letter to the Court. Should they not be satisfied with those reasons, they address to the Board a letter of remonstrance, and that letter must then be considered and answered. When the discussion is at an end, and the despatch has been transmitted to India by the Court of Directors, a copy is sent to the Board, in order that they may see that their final instructions have been obeyed.

When there seems little probability of a difference of opinion (which expectation, however, is occasionally disappointed), and sometimes for other reasons, the stage of "previous communication" is dispensed with. But the "draft" still undergoes a strict examination. So that it may be said with confidence that no despatch from the Court of Directors leaves England for India without having been actually read in some shape or other by the President of the Board.

The Court have much correspondence relating to their servants, civil and military, when on furlough in this country, and to other subjects, the tenor of which must, on the part of the Court, be conformable to established rules and regulations. The Board have considered that it would be a mere waste of time and money to insist on such correspondence being laid before them. But it may be stated generally, that every letter intended to be sent by the Court to any person in this country, which does not come strictly within the line of precedent, or which has any bearing on the policy, or expenditure, of the Court is, previously to its transmission, submitted to the Board, and that, at the Board, it undergoes precisely the same kind of examination, criticism, and deliberation, as if it were the "draft" of a despatch to India.

This portion of the business of the Board has been much increased since the last East India Act came into operation in 1834, and, indeed, that Act, combined with the modern rapidity of communication with India, and the extension of British territory in that part of the world, has greatly augmented the general business of the Board.

That this is the fact will be plainly seen on an inspection of the tabular statement appended to this memorandum. According to that statement, there were despatches from the several Governments in India, in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 | 602 |
| 1849 | 2,445 |

"Previous communications" submitted to the Board—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 | 173 |
| 1849 | 404 |

"Drafts"

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* In 1830 there were—Commercial drafts, 40, St. Helena drafts, 13, which have ceased, so that the comparison should be with 564.

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" Drafts" of despatches to India submitted to the Board, in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 - - - - - - - - - - | 617* |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - - - | 909 |

" Collections" of papers appertaining to the " Previous Communications" or " Drafts," in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 - - - - - - - - - - | 1,440 |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - - - | 5,729 |

Number of pages in the collections—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 - - - - - - - - - | 103,710 |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - - | 212,075 |

" Secretarial Letters," that is, letters which have passed between the Board and the Court, the Board and other departments of Her Majesty's Government, or the Board and individuals, in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 - - - - - - - - - - | 1,000 |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - - - | 1,532 |

Being an increase of one half

In addition to the duties before detailed, the President has to communicate frequently in private with almost every other department of Government, and, since the year 1811, he has always been a member of the Cabinet

He finds it, moreover, indispensable to the due discharge of his functions to carry on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, and other high functionaries, which occupies no small portion of his time "

521 Sir *R H Inglis* ] In that Paper the number of pages of the different documents is given, what is the number of words in a page?—It varies, there is no prescribed number

522 Is it, in other words, an attorney's page, or is it a *bonâ fide* page?—It is *bonâ fide* page, and, sometimes, the document is written on very large paper.

523 Mr. *Herries* ] And usually it is written in a very small hand?—Yes.

524. *Chairman* ] If that Statement is substantially correct as regards the composition of the Board at that time, can you state any alterations since that period that have been made?—There is only one alteration. The establishment of the India Board, consisted of 13 junior clerks. Lord Broughton reduced the number by one The establishment is now 12 junior clerks, in other respects it remains the same

525. The money necessary for the maintenance of the Board of Control comes, I believe, from the East India Company, as authorized by the Act of Parliament, and is limited to 26,000*l* a year?—Yes

526 How much of that is now required?—The amount drawn in 1851 was 23,200 *l*

527 That Statement gives a distinct account of the proceedings for the ordinary despatches Has the Board of Control the power of obliging the Court of Directors to transmit any despatch, speaking now of ordinary despatches, as distinct from secret despatches?—If the Court of Directors were to refuse to transmit a despatch, the Board would have no other power than that of applying for a mandamus to compel them to do so With regard to Previous Communications, perhaps it would be well to state that, as the Previous Communication from the Chairman to the President is merely a suggestion from the Chairman to the President of the way in which the Chairman thinks that the despatch or letter should be answered; so the alterations made in the Previous Communication by the President are merely suggestions back again from the President to the Chairman of the way in which the President thinks that the Draft should stand There is nothing authoritative till the proposed despatch is in the form of a Draft· what passes is considered on both sides merely as suggestions

528 Have you ever known an instance of a mandamus being applied for by the Board of Control?—Not since the Act of 1833 came into operation; there was some discussion with regard to a mandamus at an anterior time; but there has been no discussion upon such a subject since the Act of 1833 has been in force.

529 Can you state what is the ordinary time that elapses between the receiving of the first Previous Communication and the return of the approved Draft, in the case of an ordinary despatch?—The Previous Communications in the Political department in the last year, 1851, were detained at the Board various times; in some cases only for one or two days; and there was but one instance in which a Previous

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a Previous Communication was at the Board for a month The ordinary time which elapses between the return of a Previous Communication to the India House, and the proposed despatch coming up in the shape of a Draft, appears to be from one month to five or six weeks.

530 Will you state to the Committee, with regard to the secret despatches, what is the course adopted?—The secret despatches from India are addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, because, in fact, the Government in India, under the Acts of the Legislature, know nobody in this country except the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee The despatches are sent in duplicate, one copy for the Secret Committee, which is retained at the India House, and one copy for the Commissioners of the affairs of India, which is immediately sent to the senior clerk in their Secret Department It is his duty to prepare a precis of all the letters and the enclosures, he lays that precis before the President, together with the papers, upon which the President gives him instructions, sometimes orally, sometimes, the President writes upon the documents a short instruction, which is to be turned into the form of a letter, and sometimes, and very frequently, the President himself drafts the whole letter with his own hand. The draft is then copied in the official form, and is sent to the Secret Committee, with instructions that a despatch shall be sent to India, according to the tenor of the draft, and a despatch is so sent from the Secret Committee by the next mail

531. Have the Secret Committee any right to refuse to forward that despatch if it be not within the limits of the Act of Parliament with reference to secret despatches?—The Act of Parliament does not give to the Secret Committee any power to refuse to send out the despatch The Act of Parliament says that if the Board consider that any of their deliberations relating to such and such subjects shall be of a nature to require secrecy, they may require the Secret Committee to send out the Board's despatches, without disclosing the same

532 If the Secret Committee object to the tenor of those despatches, what power have they?—They have no power But, occasionally, it has happened that there has been a private communication between the Chairs and the President with respect to such despatches Perhaps they have desired to have a paragraph altered, but the expression of their wish has been considered by the President as a mere suggestion, and not as a matter which he is bound to attend to or deliberate upon. Of course, he always does so as a matter of courtesy

533 Are there any limits to the power of the Board to forward a secret despatch through the Secret Committee?—If the Secret Committee were to agree with the President that it would be desirable to send a despatch through the Secret Committee, I do not know that there would be any limit

534 I thought it was limited as to questions of peace and war?—The Act is put in this way if the Board consider that any of their deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any state or prince are of a nature to require secrecy, they may send their despatches to the Secret Committee, who shall forward them without disclosing the same, if they are not touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state, perhaps the Secret Committee would have the power of sending them, but it would not be obligatory upon them not to disclose the same.

535 To whom does it mean that they are not to disclose the same?—Those are the words used in the Act of Parliament, probably the meaning is that they are not to make the despatches known to the Court of Directors

536. Mr *Herries*] That they were not to make them known out of the Secret Department of the India House?—Yes

537 Mr *Hume*.] Do you know whether all the parties connected with the Secret Department of the India House are sworn to secrecy or not?—I believe at the India House they are all sworn, but not at the India Board

538 Who is clerk of the Secret Department?—I am the senior clerk.

539 Do all the secret despatches from the India House come to you?—Yes

540 Do you take an oath of secrecy?—No.

541 Does anybody in that department take an oath of secrecy?—It was formerly the case, but it has not been so of late years The clerks, however, consider themselves as much bound as if they had taken an oath of secrecy.

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542 Then no party to whom the information may come in the India Board is sworn to secrecy?—No

543 *Chairman*] We understand that the power of the Board is to desire the Secret Committee to forward with secrecy any despatch whatever?—If the Secret Committee agreed with the Board that it would be desirable to forward any despatch with secrecy, there seems to be nothing in the law which would prevent them from doing so.

544 Mr *Herries*] Is there anything in the law which compels them to do so if the secret despatch be, in the judgment of the Secret Committee at the India House, not within the provisions of the law to which the secret business is limited?—What the law says is, that if the Board's deliberations relate to the policy to be observed towards any state or prince, they may send a secret despatch If the despatch do not relate to such subjects, the Secret Committee may refuse to send the despatch.

545 Supposing, for the sake of example, a despatch were sent out to India from the Board of Control, which related only to financial regulations, and it were addressed to the Secret Committee, would it not be in the power of the Secret Committee at the India House to declare that it was not within the limits of the provisions relating to secret despatches, and that therefore they would make it public?—It would be in their power to refuse to send it. The President of the Board could not send it himself, and the Secret Committee might refuse But very possibly it might be desirable to send some financial instruction through the Secret Department, and if the Secret Committee agreed with the President that such a despatch should be sent through the Secret Department, they would seem to have the power to send it, though it did not come under the words "touching the policy to be observed to any state or prince."

546 If I understood you rightly, except within the limits of the provisions of the Act of Parliament relating to the Secret Committee, it is within the discretion of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, when they receive a despatch, to forward it or not, or to suggest to the Board of Control that it should go through the Public Department?—Yes.

547 Mr *Hildyard*] I understood you in the first instance to state that the words of the Act are, that if the Board shall consider any matter to be the subject matter for a secret despatch, it shall be so treated?—The words of the Act are, that if the Board shall consider any of their deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state to be of a nature to require secrecy, they may send the despatch to the Secret Committee, who shall forward it without disclosing the same.

548. There are the words, "if the Board shall consider," &c ; does not that vest in the Board the absolute right of determining what does constitute a proper subject for a secret despatch?—It applies to the deliberations touching the policy to be observed towards any prince or state, it does not say their deliberations touching the government of India generally.

549 You do not consider that the words "if the Board shall consider" vest in the Board an absolute discretion of determining those matters?—Only a discretion within the terms used in the Act.

550 Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Will you read the clause of the Act?—This is the 36th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85: "Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negociating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, despatches, official letters, or communications to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors, to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a

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faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors "

551 *Chairman* ] The Secret Committee have no power of remonstrating?—There is no such power given to them by the Act of Parliament

552 But practically they have an opportunity of stating their objections, if they entertain any?—The President of the Board has been of opinion that he could not receive any remonstrance

553 Mr *Vernon Smith* ] Are not most of these matters, in fact, transacted at the weekly meetings of the President and the Chairs?—Such a meeting might not take place between the arrival of the President's Draft at the India House and the departure of the mail for India

554 But supposing an objection or remonstrance to be made, it would be made, not formally in writing, but in private conversation between the President and the Chairs?—That might be the case, but the despatches which go out through the Secret Committee are generally written, and necessarily so, a very short time before the mail goes, and the usual meeting between the President and the Chairs might not occur before the despatch went out

555 Mr. *Labouchere* ] When you say that the President would not receive a remonstrance from the Secret Committee, you mean a formal remonstrance?—Certainly.

556 You do not mean to say that he would not consider it his duty to attend to a representation made by the Secret Committee?—By no means It was stated that there were instances in which the President attended, as a matter of of courtesy, to objections offered, but it was intended to draw the distinction between the two cases The Act of Parliament gives to the Court of Directors the power of making a representation against any alteration made by the Board in a Draft prepared by the Court, but it does not give to the Secret Committee any such power of representation.

557 Mr *Herries* ] The previous communication which might take place, as has been suggested in the preceding questions, would be between the Chairs of the East India Company and the President, supposing them to take place at all, and not between the President and the Secret Committee?—Yes

558 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] Is it not the fact that most of those matters are talked over in the course of conversation between the President and the Chairs previously to the despatch being framed You mean that after the despatch is framed there is generally no discussion between the Chairs and the President?—The Chairs and the President frequently do not meet between the receipt of a secret letter and the preparation of the reply

559 Sir *E. Colebrooke* ] The degree in which the President would consult any of the Court of Directors would depend upon the confidence that he had in them, and the degree of weight which he attached to their opinion?—If the President were to draw up a despatch, and send it with the usual announcement that it was to be forwarded, and the Secret Committee were to be of opinion that the despatch was impolitic, no doubt the Chairs would feel it their duty to come to the President immediately, and represent the case to him

560 *Chairman* ] The Secret Committee have no means of recording their dissent?—No means which the President of the Board would necessarily recognise as official

561 In case they positively refused to send the despatch, the only remedy that the Board of Control would have, if I understood you rightly, would be to sue for a mandamus?— It appears that there is no other remedy, the President of the Board cannot send out instructions himself, if he did send out instructions, the Government of India would not be bound to obey them, they are only bound to obey the instructions which proceed from the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee, in fact, the East India Company, whose orders are communicated by the Court of Directors, is the only authority known in India

562 Do the Board of Commissioners ever sit as a Board?—Not now, but in early times it seems to have been the case, and there are books in the office which contain minutes of meetings of the Board, in later years also there were occasional meetings of the Board, when the Board consisted of a President and two

*T Waterfield*, Esq. two paid Commissioners, but since the time that the only paid Commissioner has been the President, there has been no instance of their meeting as a Board.

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563 You would consider that the President of the Board of Control is at the head of his department like the Secretary of State, or the head of any other state department, and transacting the business upon his own responsibility, with a reference, as in other cases, to the other members of the Cabinet, when necessary?—Precisely so, the only circumstance with reference to the mode of conducting the business at the India Board different from what it would be in a Secretary of State's department is, that the Legislature has said that two members of the Board shall be competent to transact the business of the Board, the consequence is that it has been thought advisable always to obtain, to the official document which is the authority for the secretary to communicate the Board's decision to the Court of Directors, the signature, in addition to that of the President, of another member of the Cabinet, one of the *ex officio* Commissioners. It is a very great trouble to such Commissioner to sign the numerous papers, and it is a very great trouble to obtain the signature, but it has always been thought right to do so

564 Those two signatures do not go to the Court of Directors?—No; the Board's authority to the Court of Directors is communicated under the signature of one of the secretaries of the India Board, or of the assistant secretary.

565 Mr *V Smith*] When you say that it is a very great trouble to induce them to sign them, you do not mean that they ever object?—By no means, but it is a mere matter of form, and is troublesome without any apparent advantage.

566 Mr *Hume*] Do I understand you to say that notwithstanding section 21 of the Act of the 3d & 4th of William the 4th directs the Board to be formed of one or more Commissioners, such a Board has never been formed?—There has not been any meeting of the Board, if the question implies a meeting like the meeting of this Committee

567 I mean such a Board as is prescribed by the 21st section of the Act?—There has not been more than one member appointed for some years; the only person appointed by commission from the Sovereign is the President, the other members of the Board are members *ex officio*, there is no member of the Board at present, in addition to those who are *ex officio* members, with the exception of the President

568 By the 23d section it is provided, "that the Board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries," is that done?—Yes, that is done under the hands of two members of the Board

569. One of those being the President?—The present secretaries were not appointed under the hand of the President of the Board, nor is it usual on a change of government that the secretaries should be so appointed, because the President of the Board cannot be installed in office until a new commission be issued, but the *ex officio* members of the Board are members as soon as they assume their own offices: for instance, the Secretaries of State are members of the Board, as soon as they receive the seals, and then they can come to the India Board and appoint the secretaries, so that, in fact, the old President of the Board stands on the establishment of the office with the new secretaries, probably for a week.

570. You have not answered the question I put, which is this, who appoints the joint secretaries agreeably to that section of the Act?—Any two members of the Board may appoint the secretaries of the Board

571 You say there has never been a meeting of the Board, how, then, can they appoint the secretaries?—There is a minute drawn up appointing the secretaries

572 By whom is that minute drawn up?—It is drawn up in the office

573 Take the last case of the appointment of secretaries, who appointed them?—Mr Baillie and Mr. Bruce were appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, they are *ex officio* members, and after they had made the declaration which is necessary to enable them to act as members of the Board, they could appoint the secretaries.

574. Was that appointment of the secretaries by those persons made after Her Majesty's commission had appointed them?—They are not appointed *ex officio* members of the Board by any commission from Her Majesty.

575 The Act says, that "Her Majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions, shall nominate and appoint from time to time commissioners for the affairs of India?—Her Majesty has only appointed the President, but, by the 20th section of the Act, certain officers of State are *ex officio* members of the Board, in fact, the Board never consists of less than eight members, but the President is the only one who has of late years been appointed by Her Majesty's commission

576 Are we to understand from you that, in the last instance, the President for the time being did not sign the appointment of the secretaries —Certainly not, the secretaries were in office some days before the President was formally in office

577 Mr *Herries*] The reason of that being, that the commission of the President was not at that time prepared?—Yes, the commission under the Great Seal takes a much longer time to prepare than is occupied in the mere delivery of the seals to the Secretaries of State

578 Mr. *Hume*] If the members of the Board are appointed under the Great Seal, how can any parties appoint the secretaries before such a commission is issued?—The appointment of the *ex officio* members does not depend upon Her Majesty's commission Parliament has enacted that certain officers shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, and the instant a person becomes Secretary of State he is an *ex officio* member of the Board, without any further indication of the pleasure of Her Majesty than has been given by Her Majesty having delivered to him the Seals as Secretary of State.

579 Mr *Herries*] The Secretary of State and the other Cabinet Ministers that you have named become members of the Board by the mere act of accepting the office of Secretary of State, or the other offices? —Yes, but they cannot act as members of the Board without making the declaration prescribed by the Act of Parliament, that must be made before a member can act as such

580 Mr *Hume*] Do I understand that you, as being clerk of the Secret Department, know all the despatches that are received by the Court of Directors, and that are sent out by the President?—All the despatches received by the Secret Committee, or sent out in the Secret Department

581 Is there any record kept of those, so that a successor coming in may know at what time and under what circumstances any secret orders are given? —A copy is entered in the books of the department, and the despatch which the President signs is also preserved.

582 In whose custody are those books?—In that of the senior clerk of the department

583 By whom are the entries made?—By one of the clerks in the department.

584 There are two secretaries, are they made cognizant at the time of the secret despatches?—The custom in that respect has varied, sometimes they have been, and sometimes they have not been, made cognizant of them.

585 What was the custom in 1834?—I cannot speak to the custom in 1834 I was not appointed to the department till 1839

586 In 1839 who was President?—Lord Broughton.

587 What was the practice at that time, were the Secretaries made acquainted with the secret despatches?—No

588 In the last year were they made acquainted with them?—When Lord Broughton was created a peer he thought it desirable that the secretaries should know the secret despatches, and they were communicated to the secretaries; but Lord Broughton considered that if the President were in the House of Commons he was ready to answer any question that might be asked there, and that therefore it was not necessary that the secretaries should see the secret despatches

589. Up to that period, Lord Broughton, being himself in the House of Commons, exercised the power of giving any explanation, and the secretaries at that time were aware of the secret despatches?—Possibly they were aware of some of them, but it was no part of the duty of the clerk to communicate the despatches to the secretaries.

590 When you took charge of the department in 1839, books were handed over to you as records of preceding despatches?—The books which belonged to the Secret Department were handed over to me

591. They were regular books?—Yes

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592. And they remain now ?—Yes.

593 And in your custody ?—Yes

594 And you are cognizant of all the proceedings, though the secretaries are not ?—They are cognizant of them, because the President has given me instructions that the secret despatches shall be communicated to the secretaries.

595. That is since the change of Government ?—Yes.

596. But between 1839 and the time when Lord Broughton became a peer, the secretaries were not aware of the despatches ?—That was not the case during the whole of that time.

597 Can you state any change which took place in the practice ?—When Lord Ripon was President, as he was a peer, there was the same reason for his enabling the secretaries to know what was passing in the Secret Department as there was when Lord Broughton became a peer.

598 Do any of the secretaries ever attend the President in any consultation respecting the Secret Department ?—The consultations between the President and the Chairs are private, but, if necessary, the President would send for any one of his officers whom he pleased, from the highest to the lowest.

599 Do you attend the meetings between the Chairs and the President on secret matters ?—No, and no secretary attends those meetings. Mr. Canning once desired Mr Courtenay, who was then secretary, to be present, but the Chairs objected to the secretary attending

600 Have you the secret orders that were sent out to India respecting the proceedings in Afghanistan recorded in the books that you have in your custody ?—Whatever orders have been sent out through the Secret Committee remain in the books which are preserved in the office.

601 We understand from you that all secret despatches sent out to India by order of the President are recorded ?—All are recorded; there is a double record of them at the India Board, they are entered in a book, and the despatch is also preserved in the shape in which it has been signed by two members of the Board there is a similar record at the India House; there are, no doubt, two copies there, the copy sent to the India House, and a copy entered in a book.

602. Do you know whether the despatch sent up from the Court of Directors, as originally prepared, is put on record, and also whether the despatch as altered and sent out is kept on record The President may draw up a despatch, and submit it to the Secret Committee, and that despatch in the Secret Department may have been altered, have you a record of what it originally was, and what it was as sent out ultimately ?—It is probable that in such a case there would not be a record of the change made by the President.

603. Your despatch, whatever it may be, is that which is ordered to be carried into execution ?—Yes The President, if he made alterations at the request of the Chairs, would still consider that they were made by his own direction, there would be no record kept that the Chairs had suggested them, and in fact the origin of the alteration might not be known to the clerk.

604 You stated that every despatch received a short examination in the Secret Department, by whom is that examination made ?—Of every despatch received and of all the papers accompanying it, a precis is made.

605. By whom is that precis made ?—It is made by the senior clerk of the Secret Department

606 How many clerks at present are there in the Secret Department ?—Three junior clerks and a senior clerk

607. Are the junior clerks sworn to secrecy ?—No.

608. Have they access to all the documents ?—They have; but the documents are under lock.

609. Mr. *Labouchere*] Did you ever know any evil to arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board ?—Not the least, I am confident that no evil ever did arise.

610 Mr *Hume*] You have stated that the President carried on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India ?—It is mentioned in the statement read to the Committee.

611 Can you state whether that uninterrupted correspondence between the President and the Governor-general is on record ?—It is not.

612. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Is it not a private correspondence ?—Entirely private.

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613. Mr. *Hume.*] Is that correspondence kept in the office, or is it taken away on the change of Government?—It is quite private, and therefore taken away.

614. Has the new President of the Board any means of knowing what that correspondence was?—No means whatever.

615. That private correspondence is not known to you?—It is not known to the department officially if the letters are shown, the showing is a confidential communication on the part of the President.

616. Viscount *Mahon*.] Have you ever known cases where such private letters have been put on record, and left among the archives of the India Board?—It is possible that for a particular reason some letter of a demi-official nature, received in that way, may have been placed on record, but the correspondence, generally speaking, is of a strictly private character.

617. Mr. *Herries.*] Are you aware that on the occasion of changes in the appointment of the President of the Board, with regard to private letters addressed from India by the Governor-general to the President who has left office, as a matter of courtesy it has been usual for the ex-President to communicate such private letters as he thought it right to communicate to his successor for his information?—Lord Broughton has communicated such letters to the present President, and no doubt a similar course has been followed in other cases.

618. The letters are returned without any official record being kept of them, as being a mere courteous communication of matters which the ex-President thinks it right that the President of the Board should be put in possession of?—Yes.

619. Mr *Hume*.] You were asked a question respecting the expenses of the India Board; when money is given to the Board, is an account rendered?—The assistant secretary gives an account to the President from quarter to quarter, and the President signs that account.

620. Is any account made to the India House of the money expended?—No; the money is obtained from the India House by the President certifying every quarter that a certain sum is required for the expenses of the Board for that quarter.

621. And then that money is paid by the Court of Directors?—Yes; of course the Court of Directors take care that the annual sum shall not exceed the limit prescribed by the Act, 26,000 *l.*

622. Provided it is under that limit, no question is asked by the Court of Directors?—No, they have no right to ask any question.

623. The 22d section of the Act says, "And be it enacted, that if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the President, or in his absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices, or the casting vote," do I understand you that no such Board has ever been held?—No such Board has been held since the passing of the Act of 1833.

624. Mr. *V. Smith*.] You stated that at present there was an undrawn amount of the sum that is allowed to the Board of Control; what becomes of that amount which is not drawn?—It merges in the revenues of India.

625. It is not kept for any future occasion of emergency when it may be required?—No, it rests with the Court of Directors whether any account is kept of the sums not drawn.

626. As to the alteration of the constitution of the Board of Control, you stated that it had been altered by the Act of 1833, previously to that time there were two paid Commissioners and one secretary, and since that there have been two Parliamentary secretaries, did that Act increase the powers or duties of the Board?—With regard to the political powers of the Board, the last Act made very little alteration, if the Committee would order the different clauses of the Acts of Parliament relating to the political government of India to be printed in parallel columns, they would see that there has been very little increase of political power since 1784. Under the Act of 1784 the Board of Control were to superintend all matters relating to the civil or military government of India or the revenues, those words are extensive in their signification, and the powers of the Board, politically speaking, were very little enlarged by the Act of 1833.

627. Will you furnish such parallel columns of the powers under the two Acts

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as you have mentioned?—Yes, the great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board in the Act of 1833 was, that that Act gave to the Board a control over the home treasury of the East India Company

628 As to the labours of the Board, has there been any alteration?—The Paper read to the Committee shows how the work has increased since 1830; and there is a table at the end of the Paper which shows how the business of the Board, so far as it can be reckoned by the number of documents, has increased from year to year.

629 What were the duties of the paid Commissioners who were abolished by the Act of 1833?—That very much depended upon the individual; if a Commissioner took an interest in Indian affairs, he could find much to do. When Lord Binning, the present Lord Haddington, was a Commissioner, he took very great interest in Indian affairs, and all judicial papers were submitted to him. There have been other similar instances, but very often the Commissioners were but little employed in the office.

630 If the Commissioner took no interest, there was nothing absolutely forced upon him?—It was not absolutely necessary that he should take a share in the work of the department

631 As to the substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, the assistant secretary was abolished by the Act?—The office of assistant secretary, as a separate office, was abolished by a minute of the Board, but not by Act of Parliament.

632 But it has been abolished since the Act of Parliament?—Yes, as a separate office.

633 With reference to the secretaries, do you consider that the present constitution of the Board is the best, or do you consider that it would be better to return to the old system, and have a Parliamentary secretary and one assistant secretary?—That would be in fact reducing the two Parliamentary secretaries to one, because the present assistant secretary does everything which the assistant secretary necessarily did when the office was a separate office.

634. But the present assistant secretary is not a separate officer, but the change that has been made has been that an additional stipend is given to the chief clerk?—Yes, for his additional work, he is responsible for the discipline of the office; he keeps the accounts, and so forth, and he is also required to perform the duties of the senior clerk of a department.

635 In your opinion would it be better to have an assistant secretary who would have no Parliamentary duties to perform?—I do not know that I am competent to give an opinion upon that subject, but, all things considered, (of course there are considerations in the arrangement which do not apply specifically to the India Board), it does not appear disadvantageous to the India Board, and it must be better for other Government purposes, that there should be two Parliamentary secretaries.

636 Putting aside political consideration with reference to two Parliamentary secretaries, do you consider the business of the Board would be better carried on by having an assistant secretary solely devoted to the business of the assistant secretary, without having any Parliamentary duties?—No; it is not evident that the transaction of the business would be facilitated by the change.

637. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Do you see any advantage in one secretary being a permanent officer, and not changing with the Government?—It is not evident that there would be any advantage in that plan.

638. Mr. *V. Smith*] With regard to the number of previous communications that are sent back to the Court of Directors from the Board of Control, without any alteration being made in them, could you furnish an account of those?—Such an account could be furnished, but every previous communication must be examined for the purpose of making the account.

639 Are not a large proportion returned without alteration?—With respect to the political department, there are not many returned without some alteration. The answer is limited to the political department.

640 Are there many instances in which, after the draft has been altered in the previous communication, the alterations are not adopted by the Chairs?—In the political department, the alterations suggested by the Board are generally adopted by the Chairs

641 From your own experience can you suggest to the Committee any mode of expediting the business which is transacted between the Court of Directors and

the Board of Control, or do you think that the business is as efficiently and rapidly dispatched as is consistent with advantage to the public service?—It would be presumptuous to say that every hour has been properly employed, and that no part of the business could have been transacted more expeditiously than it has been moreover, all control must be the cause of some delay, but the general feeling is, that the delay should be as little as possible

642 It is obvious to everybody that divided control must produce a certain amount of delay, though there may be other advantages attending it; but can you suggest any alteration in the mode of transacting the business which would get rid of any portion of the delay, and be of advantage to the public service?—The only way in which an attempt could be made at greater expedition would be by abolishing the system of previous communications and by sending despatches to the Board at once in the shape of drafts, but it may be doubted whether, in the long run, delay would be avoided by that mode It is probable that there would be much hesitation on the part of the President before he gave directions for making in the draft alterations which he does not hesitate to make in a previous communication, because the alterations made in the previous communications are only suggestions from the President to the Chairs

643. And when that previous communication is returned, it is submitted to the Court of Directors?—Yes, the Court of Directors have not seen the previous communication when it is in that stage, and they do not see the alterations which may have been made. The Chairman proposes the draft to the Court, adopting or not adopting the alterations suggested by the President in the previous communication

644 Granting the necessity for a double communication, does not the unofficial nature of the first communication add to the delay?—It is difficult to say whether it does or does not, because the President would take much more time in making up his mind as to the alterations to be made in a draft than he takes for those to be made in a previous communication, knowing, as he does, that the alterations made in a previous communication will undergo further scrutiny before they can become the subject of controversial discussion Those who are more competent to give an opinion upon the subject have contended that it was not desirable to drop the system of previous communications

645 Can you suggest any other means besides this doubtful one of expediting the business?—No.

646 Sir *J. Hogg*] You have spoken of the usual delay in preparing and sending out the ordinary despatches Does it not occasionally, and I may say frequently, occur that despatches are received from India which require immediate attention and an immediate answer, and is it usual to withdraw those despatches from the ordinary routine, and for the Chairman and President to take them up at once and prepare answers, and despatch answers immediately?—Do you mean without going through the course of previous communication?

647 I mean whether it is not usual to prepare a despatch in draft, without allowing it to come on in the usual routine, and then to send it up to the President, and have it at once submitted to the Court, so that an answer may go out in two, or three, or four weeks?—That often occurs The latest previous communication which has passed the Board in the political department is an answer to a letter dated in India on the 7th of March It has been to the Board in previous communication, and has been returned to the India House before the 7th of May

648 Then matters of pressing importance are taken out of the ordinary routine, and the answers are immediately prepared and despatched?—Certainly

649 Viscount *Jocelyn*] What is the longest time you have ever known from the time that the previous communication has been received to the time of the despatch being forwarded to India?—The answer to that question would require a reference to the records With regard to the political department, in 1851, there was only one "P C" that was at the office a month.

650 You cannot speak to any other department in the office?—No

651 Sir *R H Inglis*] You were understood to state, in answer to a previous question, that you saw no objection to the system of the two Parliamentary secretaries being removable at any change of Government, without reference to political considerations connected with that question, will you be good enough to state to the Committee whether in your judgment there be or be not any reason

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reason for excepting the First Commissioner for the Affairs of India from that rule, which prevails in the Treasury, and in the offices of the three Secretaries of State, viz, that of having one secretary, the under secretary, or by whatever name he may be called, who is not removable on a change of Administration, and who carries on the current business of the office by the knowledge he has acquired by long experience?—I am not prepared to give any reason why the India Board should be an exception to a general rule; but, at the same time, I have not observed that the business has been delayed, or has been inefficiently performed by the Parliamentary portion of the Board, because they have not had the assistance of a permanent secretary. I have also heard, with regard to other offices, that the permanence of under secretaries has not been considered advantageous, and that it would be better if the under secretaries could all be in Parliament.

652. At the same time, whatever the inconvenience may have been in respect to the continuance of an individual as under secretary of a department, that inconvenience has not appeared to either of the two great parties who have governed this country, sufficient to induce them to endeavour to alter the system?—The previous answer may no doubt appear presumptuous.

653. But does that alter your opinion?—No.

654. Will you state to the Committee any grounds which render it unnecessary, in the case of the India Board, to appoint an assistant secretary as a permanent officer, according to the practice of all Government departments?—Perhaps you would permit the suggestion that the question would be better put to the secretaries, who would say whether they have found any disadvantage from their not having had the assistance of such an assistant secretary.

655. The question was put to you because you volunteered the statement that there was no inconvenience in the change of the secretaries at the same time with the President, and in consequence of that, I wish to ask whether, in the consideration of the affairs of India, there be anything which is so particularly easy that those affairs can be dispatched by two new men as readily as by one new man with the addition of a man who has had experience in the office?—The secretaries must depend for mere matters of detail upon their subordinate officers, but the clerks who have to lay the papers before them ought to see that those papers exhibit all the facts of the case upon which a judgment has to be pronounced.

656. Mr. *Bankes*] In point of fact, there is an assistant secretary in the Board of Control, is there not?—Yes, but he does not stand in the position to which Sir Robert Inglis alludes

657 Viscount *Mahon.*] He is empowered to sign in the absence of the secretaries?—He can do any formal act which the secretaries can do.

658. Mr. *Bankes*] In point of fact, is it not the case that each of the heads of departments in the Board of Control at this moment has been in that service for a great number of years?—Yes.

659. For how long a time have you been in the department?—I have been in the office since 1818; I have been a senior clerk since 1839.

660. Mr. *Hardinge*] You said that the secretaries of the Board were cognizant of every despatch that is transmitted through the Secret Department; is that the case, or does it rest with the President to exercise his discretion?—It rests with the President to exercise his discretion whether he will communicate a paper to the secretaries or not. The present President has directed that the secretaries shall be made aware of all secret despatches.

661. Viscount *Mahon*] In any legislation that may take place affecting the government of India, do you see any advantage that could be derived from obtaining a second signature, in addition to that of the President, to communications?—No; the second signature is a mere form; but no President has deemed it advisable to dispense with that form, because the Act of Parliament says that two members shall be competent to transact any business of the Board. Therefore it has been supposed that those formal documents, the drafts of which are sent to the India House in order to be despatched to India, ought to have the signatures of two Commissioners

662. You state that there is great trouble in getting a second signature, and that no advantage results from it?—None; it takes no responsibility from the President; in fact, the second signature is a mere formal signature.

663. Mr. *Hardinge.*] You have stated that the time which has elapsed

between the Board receiving a "P. C." communication and returning it to the Chairs varies from a month to five weeks?—In the year 1851 there was only one instance in which a previous communication was detained at the Board in the political department for a month; but from the time of returning the previous communication to the India House, to the time it comes up in draft, there is an interval of about a month or five weeks.

664. Do you consider that in some cases the delay is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch?—No doubt it is. There can be no check without some delay.

665. Mr. *V. Smith*.] You stated in a previous answer, that in cases of very deep interest, or that required dispatch, the ordinary routine was superseded?—Sir James Hogg was understood to say, not that the routine of the different stages was dispensed with, but that the Chairman sometimes directed that an important question should be taken up, not in its chronological order, but instantly.

666. By the words "ordinary routine being dispensed with," I understood was meant that there was some mode of quickening the communication?—The previous communication is entirely a matter of private understanding between the Chairman and the President, for the greater facility of transacting business; and there is no law to prevent the Court of Directors, if they deem it advisable, from sending up a proposed despatch at once in the shape of a draft.

667. Is that done in cases of very high interest?—It would be done rather in cases of pressing than of the greatest importance.

668. If it is done in cases of high interest, which are those, in fact, which require most judgment to be exercised upon them, surely it might be done in cases of less interest where there is less consideration required?—The officer who has to prepare the drafts, under the direction of the Chairman, can only be employed on one at a time. If any subject is exciting great attention, or is considered to be very important, the Chairman would direct the chief of the department at the India House to take up the subject out of the ordinary course, but everything could not be taken out of the ordinary course.

669. Then, taking it out of its ordinary course, do I understand you to say, would supersede the necessity of previous communication?—No; the Chairman would merely direct that less pressing business must be put aside, and a despatch prepared forthwith on the particular subject.

670. He would not send up the draft without a previous communication?—No.

671. Is that ever done?—Yes; drafts come up without a previous communication, sometimes because they treat of mere matters of course, sometimes because they relate to subjects of pressing importance, and a mail may be on the point of departure; but if a long despatch were required, the previous communication would not be dispensed with.

672. You are aware that there is a proviso to the 30th clause of the Act which empowers the Board of Control to make a minute upon subjects which do not require communication to the Board; has that ever been done?—Yes.

673. In what cases has that been done?—In those cases which are settled by regulation; for instance, the Court of Directors have a very large correspondence with civil and military officers on furlough, and with widows applying for pensions, which cases are decided by fixed rules; there can be no discussion about them, but they occasion much correspondence.

674. Will you furnish the Committee with any such Minute of the Board?—Yes.

675. Mr. *Herries*.] With regard to the despatches received through the Secret Committee, does any delay attend the answers to those?—No, where they require an answer, the usual proceeding is to send the answer by the first mail which leaves England after the receipt of the despatch.

676. In one case did it not happen that a despatch was received on one day relating to matters of grave importance, and the mail went out on the next day, by which the answer to that despatch was sent?—Yes. If the usual process with regard to matters brought before the Court of Directors were to be followed with regard to despatches sent through the Secret Committee, there would be considerable delay, but no delay now occurs with regard to such despatches.

677. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Can you state what proportion of despatches going through

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through the India Board go through the Secret Department?—A very small proportion, it is not always that one is required for each mail; but it is seldom that more than one goes by each mail, that is, one in a fortnight.

678. Have any remonstrances passed between the Secret Committee and the Board, during the time that you have been connected with the department, against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it?—Answer to that question would require reference to the correspondence.

679. Mr. Melvill stated in his evidence that the administration of Scinde was kept for several years in the Secret Department; are you aware whether any remonstrances were made to the Board against that proceeding?—There may have been some such remonstrance

680 Do you think you could furnish any information from your office to show whether any reasons were recorded by the Board why the administration of Scinde was kept so long in the Secret Department?—I am not prepared at the moment to answer that question.

681. Do you see any advantage in sending despatches through the Secret Committee that would not be equally attained by the Board sending them direct, merely communicating the despatches for the information of the Chairman and Deputy?—There would be no disadvantage, but it would alter what has evidently been hitherto the design of the Legislature, namely that the Court of Directors should ostensibly be the governing body in the eyes of the people in India. Everything in the Government of India, having reference to authority in England, speaks of the East India Company or the Court of Directors. That, perhaps, was the reason why the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors was appointed, and why the Board were not empowered to send despatches direct, the whole view of the Legislature with regard to India being apparently that the Court of Directors were the only body whom the people of India were to regard as the governing authority in England

682. Is not that part of the arrangement a fiction, and calculated to mislead the public with regard to the relative functions of the Board and the Court of Directors?—The Governments in India are, under the Act of Parliament, only bound to obey such instructions as emanate from the Court of Directors, or their Secret Committee, but the President of the Board is responsible in Parliament for the whole government of India, that is, as well for the despatches which proceed through the Court of Directors as for those which proceed through the Secret Committee.

683 Mr *Herries*] The public servants in India, if I understand you rightly, are the servants of the East India Company under the law, as it now exists?—Yes.

684. And the East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India?—Yes.

685. The question was asked you whether it would not be equally convenient if orders were to go out direct from the President of the Board of Control to India, instead of passing through the Secret Committee of the India House, but in that case the Board would have to give directions to those who are not their servants?—Yes.

686. Therefore it is necessary that the order should pass through that body who are by law at present the superiors of all those who are public servants in India, from the Governor-general downwards?—Yes. With reference to the civil service in India, there are only ten persons in India who are not servants of the Company—the three Bishops and the Judges, all the rest of the civil officers are servants of the Company.

687. Mr. *Hume*.] Do you remember any gun-boats being ordered by the President of the Board of Control through the Secret Department?—The transaction took place before I was in the department.

688. Mr. *Hildyard*] With regard to the transmission of the orders of the Board through the Secret Committee, you say that assuming the Secret Committee were of opinion that the despatch had not reference to those matters which are prescribed in the Act of Parliament, it would then be in their discretion not to transmit that despatch?—They can refuse, if they take upon themselves the responsibility of refusing, there is nothing in the Act of Parliament which enables the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit a despatch from themselves; and whether it is to pass through the Secret Committee or the

Court of Directors, there is nothing in the Act which says that the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee shall be liable to any penalty if they refuse to transmit it

689. The only remedy in the power of the Board of Control in such a case would be to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel them to do their duty?—There does not appear to be any other remedy.

690 Assuming (but which is a matter likely to occur) that there was a misunderstanding between the Directors and the Board, the effect of applying for a mandamus would be to disclose the contents of those secret despatches?—Undoubtedly.

691. Therefore, practically, if they were disposed to refuse, there does exist the means of driving the President of the Board of Control into a discussion with respect to matters which are to form the subject of the secret despatch?—Yes, the Secret Committee, or the Court of Directors, would probably have to defend themselves before Parliament, but as the law now stands there appears to be nothing but a mandamus to compel the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, to send out a despatch.

692 And the proceedings upon the mandamus would entirely defeat the object of the Board by disclosing the contents of the despatch?—Yes

693 *Mr. V Smith.*] What, under the last Act, is the power of the Board of Control over the expenditure of the East India Company?—The Board have power over every part of the expenditure of the East India Company, with the exceptions laid down by Act of Parliament They cannot touch the dividend of the East India Company, nor interfere with the distribution of the sum allowed for the Home Establishment, but they have power over the total sum.

694 Could they diminish the sum allowed for the Home Establishment?—They could

695 But they could not interfere with the amount paid to any particular clerks or servants of the East India Company?—No

696 Any proposal of the Court to add to the expenses of the East India Company would be sent up for approval to the India Board?—Yes, any proposition to expend money, however small the amount, must be submitted for the Board's decision

697 Have the Board of Control exercised a large discretion over the expenditure of the East India Company?—They have exercised a large discretion over every class of expenditure, every grant of money, whether gratuity or pension, and all the indents which come from India requiring stores, and all engagements of freight, must be sanctioned by the Board.

698 Have the Board of Control frequently declined to accede to, or proposed to diminish, those grants?—Frequently, and a very great addition was made in this respect to the business of the Board by the Act of 1833.

699 Is it an alteration which you think has exercised a wholesome influence on the expenditure of the East India Company?—Whether it is a wholesome influence may be doubted by some who think there should be more liberality; but undoubtedly it is continually exerted

700 Have the East India Company generally acquiesced in the alterations of the Board?—They must submit when the Board have decided the question

701. They cannot help eventually acquiescing, but have there been frequent discussions upon the subject, and have they ended generally in an amicable arrangement?—To answer the question confidently would require a reference to the correspondence, but it is believed that the conclusion has generally been, that the Board have adhered to their decision.

702 Mr *Plowden.*] There have been cases of remonstrance with reference to money?—Yes.

703. Mr. *Herries*] In point of fact, all proposals for expenditure in India proceeding from the Court of Directors are subjected to examination and control by the Board of Control?—Yes, or expenditure in England.

704. Despatches are from time to time sent out by the East India Company, reviewing largely and minutely the expenditure in each department, and those are submitted to the Board of Control, and are subject to minute examination in that Board, and to frequent alterations?—They are In point of fact, the Court of Directors can do nothing without the sanction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, except in some few cases in which it is laid down by the Act of Parliament that the Board shall not have power to interfere.

### *John Shepherd*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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705. *Chairman*.] YOU have acted as Chairman of the East India Company? —Yes, on three different occasions.

706. Mr. *Herries*.] Will you state the periods when you acted as Chairman? —I was elected Deputy Chairman in April 1843, and Chairman in April 1844. I was re-elected Deputy Chairman in April 1849, and Chairman in April 1850: and again, in the following year, 1851, I was elected Chairman: so that for three years I have been Chairman, and for two years Deputy Chairman.

707. *Chairman*.] You have heard the evidence which Mr. Melvill has given? —Yes.

708. He has explained to the Committee the general system adopted for administering the affairs of the Indian Government at the India House. Will you give the Committee your opinion with reference to the practical working of that system?—I have no hesitation in saying that I think the system works most beneficially for India, and for the advantage of the public service. The system adopted with regard to the public despatches ensures a careful revision of all the proceedings of the local governments; and the knowledge on the part of our servants in India, that all their proceedings, their reports and correspondence, will come regularly under the surveillance of the Court, has in my opinion a very beneficial moral effect; I think it acts as a wholesome stimulus to industry and exertion. It is quite impossible that an inefficient public servant, an indolent collector, we will say, or a careless judge, can avoid exposure and censure by the Court; and we are always ready to commend and reward those officers whom we find most deserving.

709. Those are reasons which you think valid for maintaining so minute a surveillance?—Yes, there are other reasons which might be stated; the completeness of our records is a great advantage to the governing body at home. Voluminous papers are sent home, and though it might appear at first sight that many of them might be dispensed with, yet they are very valuable, in my opinion, as adjuncts to our administration. If we want information on any subject, we have only to refer to our records, and there we have the opinions of the most eminent men on any and every subject on which we require information. I should say that a man has only to read and study our records to make himself almost as much acquainted with the system of the government in India as he would be if he had spent his life there.

710. You think it an advantage to send home the voluminous correspondence relating to the question that arises, which authorities in India are in the habit of sending home to the East India Company?—I should be very sorry to see any plan adopted that circumscribed the number of documents sent home; the same information might perhaps be given in different forms, but there is nothing that I should deprecate more than any endeavour to define the particular documents that were required, merely with the view of limiting the number of them. I think the great advantage of the present system consists in our having everything before us, and being enabled to make ourselves thoroughly masters of the whole subject upon which our decision is to be given.

711. Has that mode been adopted within a comparatively recent date?—No; it has been adopted ever since I have been a Director of the East India Company; the collections were not always made in India, but during the last charter they have been made in India and completed in this country.

712. A great deal of information can be obtained by reference to your own records?—We have the same materials for our decision that the local governments have; and we may of course refer to our decisions in analogous cases, which are very useful.

713. You will from your position be enabled to explain fully the course of proceeding on the occasions when there exist differences of opinion between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—Those differences are generally settled in communications between the President and the Chairs. If a despatch comes down altered in such a way that we think it important to remonstrate with the Board upon it, we have a certain day of the week on which we have a friendly meeting with the President, when we discuss the matter between ourselves; if we do not succeed in convincing each other, or compromising the

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the question, it is for the Chairs to consider whether they should adhere rigidly to their opinion or not; they would in that case take the matter before the Court, and if the Court agreed with them, the draft of the despatch would go up to the Board officially. The "P. C.," I beg leave to say, is a mere suggestion or previous communication between the President and the Chairs, but when the draft of the despatch goes up to the Board, having received the sanction of the Court, it becomes then strictly official. If the President of the Board should adhere to the alterations which he had made in the previous communications, we should then write a letter or suggest to the Court to write a letter of remonstrance, detailing the grounds upon which we differ from him, and it would rest with the Board to say whether they would adhere to their opinion or accede to the remonstrance of the Court of Directors. If the Board still adhere to their opinion, I have known cases of a second letter on the part of the Court, and even a rejoinder to a second reply, but ultimately it is the duty of the Court to succumb, and therefore the despatch goes out to India as approved by the Board.

714. These questions and answers have been confined entirely to the proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Does your experience lead you to suggest any alteration in that system?—No, I do not think any better system could be devised. Sometimes the system of "P. C." has been complained of by members of the Court, but I am satisfied that it facilitates business and saves time; and, as regards delay, we have the power, which we frequently exercise, in the case of despatches which demand prompt and immediate attention, of taking them up immediately. During the last two years several instances occurred when despatches from India requiring prompt attention were replied to by return of post. The despatch arrived, we will say on Monday, it was brought to us, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who consulted together with the officer to whose department the subject belonged, and we made up our minds as to what reply should be given to it. On the next day (Tuesday) we met with the President, and discussed the subject with him, taking the collection of papers, or a sufficient quantity of them to show clearly the nature of the subject, and on several occasions I have brought the proposed despatch back in my box approved of on the same afternoon, and have laid it before the Committee on the following day. We have explained the circumstances which required promptitude and decision to the Committee, and though perhaps there may be a little objection, on the score of not having had much time to consider the matter, generally they will, in an important case, requiring immediate attention, concede the point, and take it into consideration at once, it will then go before the Court on the same day, a discussion will take place in Court, an objection may be taken by the Court that they have not had sufficient time to consider the subject, and then we have the power of summoning a Court before the regular day of meeting in the next week (the regular day of meeting of the Court is on Wednesday), if the Court, when the question was brought before them on the Wednesday, required a longer time to consider it, we should hold a second Court on Friday, for the special purpose of discussing and deciding the question at issue, so that we have the means of attending to important questions which require promptitude, and replying by return of post. But I beg leave to say, that as regards the general questions which come before us, I do think it is much more important that those questions should be maturely and thoroughly considered, and efficiently disposed of, than even that an extreme degree of quickness and promptitude should be obtained.

715. Then the Committee is to understand, that from your experience you are not of opinion that the delay which occurs is productive of any serious injury?—No, I think not; there may have been instances where it would have been better if the matter had been disposed of a little earlier; but, as a general rule, I am satisfied that the system could not be amended.

716. We have had sufficient evidence of the mode of proceeding between the Secret Committee and the Board; what is your opinion of that course of proceeding, is there any change that you would suggest?—It has been already explained to the Committee that the duty of the Secret Committee is purely ministerial; the only duty defined by law, or recognised by the Board, as appertaining to the members of the Secret Committee, is that of signing and transmitting despatches which are prepared by the Board and sent to the Committee. We have no power by law, if we think it important or necessary, at our interviews with

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with the President, of discussing the questions and pointing out to him what we think the best course of proceeding; we may write a letter to the President, but his attending to that letter is merely a matter of courtesy; our power is not recognized by the Board or by the law; and under those circumstances the members of the Secret Committee might scarcely consider that they were bound always to express their opinion where there was a difference of between the President of the Board and themselves. Speaking for myself, it would be only on questions of great importance that I should feel it my duty to write a letter on the subject.

717. The President of the Board is not bound to receive that letter?—No. I think Lord Broughton, in one of his answers before the Committee on Official Salaries, stated distinctly that the members of the Secret Committee might record a letter, but that he was not bound to know it; it is a matter of discretion on the part of the members of the Secret Committee whether they should express their opinion, and it is a matter of discretion on the part of the President whether he chooses to attend to such an expression of opinion or not. My idea is, that it would be satisfactory if my duty as a member of the Secret Committee were so defined that I might feel that it was my duty to express my opinion on all occasions where I differed in opinion from the President, and to place that opinion on record, in order to show to my successor that I had done my duty.

718. Do you think that there would be any inconvenience likely to result from throwing that responsibility upon the Secret Committee?—We are told that it is our duty now, we are held responsible if we do not give our advice to the President in such cases From the impression which honourable Members who have put questions upon the subject to the witnesses seem to entertain, I feel that if I were to neglect giving my opinion in cases where I differed in opinion with the President, I should be considered neglecting my duty; but I am in this embarrassing position, I have not the power of recording the fact that I have expressed my opinion, nor is it recognised by law as part of my duty that I should do so.

719. Your suggestion would be, that there should be power given to the Secret Committee, where they differed in opinion from the President of the Board, to protest against the decision which he came to?—I beg leave to state, that I am perfectly ready to admit that the ultimate decision of all questions involving peace and war must be in the hands of the President and the Cabinet of the day. I should be very sorry that any power of protest should be given to members of the Secret Committee which should embarrass the President or the Cabinet in the course they think it right to take in such cases; but I think, if the members of the Secret Committee are expected to use any influence, either in the way of discussion, or by writing a letter to the President. there ought to be some means of our being able to show that that influence has been used by its being recorded.

720 But the Act of Parliament, if I understand you rightly, does not recognize that duty?—Certainly not; the only duty recognized by the Act of Parliament is that of transmitting the despatch; but some members of the Committee, from the questions they have put, seem to think that it is implied by the Act that we ought to exercise a power by acquiescing in the course adopted if we agree with the President, or by remonstrating if we think it desirable to do so.

721 Mr. *Herries.*] Upon what do you found the opinion that it is the implied duty of the Secret Committee to remonstrate, or protest, or offer any opinion?—Upon the general reasoning as to the position of the Committee. In listening to the questions that have been put, and the answers which have been given to them, it has been stated that the Chairs have the power to do so; and if the parties say they have the power, the natural conclusion to be drawn is, that they are expected to exercise that power

722 *Chairman.*] Do you consider that the present system of electing Directors operates injuriously, so as to prevent men of eminence from becoming candidates?—I think the fault is on the part of men of eminence, in not coming forward as candidates; the canvass is made a greater bugbear than it ought to be; if men of eminence came forward, I am satisfied that the proprietary would be very ready to support them, from the respect they entertain for men who have performed eminent service in India. I can state one case in proof of that. Mr. Butterworth Bayley, who had served with eminence for five

years as a Member of Council, and was for a year Acting Governor-general, came home on furlough at the time I was a candidate; I had made some progress in my canvass, and so had Mr. Warden, we were rivals; but we found that such was the feeling of the Proprietors in favour of Mr. Bayley, though he had never made a regular canvass, from his services being so well known, that both Mr. Warden and myself felt it politic to withdraw in his favour, and he was elected a Director before his furlough had expired. I have heard it often said that the trouble of canvassing prevented such men as Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Thomas Munro, and others, from coming forward as candidates My own opinion is, that if such men came forward, in a reasonable period, the proprietary body would elect them with very little trouble on their part

723. Without a laborious canvass ?—Yes: such would be the estimation formed of the merits of their services that I have no doubt they would be elected.

724. Sir *E. Colebrooke.*] When was Mr Butterworth Bayley elected ?—He was elected before his three years' furlough had expired; it must have been in 1833 or 1834.

725. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that 24 Directors are necessary, or would it be advantageous to reduce the number?—I think that a reduction of the number of Directors would be most prejudicial to their efficiency and independence, reducing the number of Directors to 12 would leave the Committees with only three members, and one of those might be absent; there would not be that thorough discussion and investigation of subjects that there is now; and of course a body of 12 men would be more liable to be influenced than double that number. I am of opinion that it is of great importance to retain the present number.

726. Do you consider that the Court of Directors contains an adequate number of representatives of Indian interests?—Of late years almost all the candidates who have been elected have been in the service in India I should be very sorry to see all the Directors Indian, because I think a certain infusion of English blood is desirable. We often find that Madras men have peculiar views of their own, Bengal men have theirs, and also those from Bombay, and the men who have no local predilections can exercise a sound discretion, and decide between them I think also an infusion of English members, who have mixed a good deal with men of business in this country, is important We have frequently very important questions with regard to finance, and the regulating our exchange operations, with regard also to our steam navy, and various other matters, and I think that an infusion of English blood is very useful in disposing of those questions. As Mr. Melvill stated, during the last Charter there has been only one man elected who has not been in the Indian service

727. I believe many of the most eminent Chairmen of the Court have been individuals who were not in the civil or military service of the Company?—There have been men who have been very efficient members of the Court, and efficient Chairmen, who were not in the civil or military service of the Company, they were good men of business It is very important that the Chairman should be a good man of business, for having so much to do in that position, unless he were so, though he might have great Indian knowledge, he might not be able to get through the work.

728. I believe you yourself were never in the civil or military service of the Company?—No, I was brought up in the Company's maritime service

729 It has been suggested by Mr Melvill that there should be a quorum of the Court of Proprietors necessary to conduct the proceedings, do you think that would be an improvement?—It would tend to ensure the attendance of a greater number of proprietors, it would also raise the tone and character of the discussions, and would prevent any two or three members from combining merely for the sake of bringing forward any particular views of their own over and over again after the question has been decided. It would certainly be an advantage to the proprietary body, and also to the public service

730. Will you inform the Committee as to the mode of proceeding in the Court of Directors on the occasion of appointing members to the several Councils of India?—When a vacancy occurs in the Council, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman generally consult together as to those whom they may consider to have the highest qualifications for the office, and they generally select three or four individuals; an officer is employed to search the records for an account

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account of their services; a detailed collection is made of the services of those individuals, and notice is then given by the Chairman, on a Court day, that those documents will be laid before the Court, with the view of selecting a member for the Council. It is open to any member of the Direction to ask that a collection of the merits of A., B, and C, should also be prepared, and that is generally conceded by the Chairs Notice is then given of the particular individual whom the Chairs recommend, and of any other individuals whom other members may intend to nominate. When the day is fixed the merits of the several parties are discussed, and the appointment is made by ballot, by the majority of the Court of Directors.

731. There is no open canvassing?—No; now and then civil servants will write home, stating that their standing is so and so, and that they desire to be considered as candidates for the Council, but that is not often the case.

732 The suggestion of nomination proceeds from the Chairman of the day? —Yes, from the Chairman of the day, in communication with the Deputy Chairman; they generally take care to make up their own minds in the first instance

733. These are appointments over which the India Board have no control; will you explain the course you adopt as regards those appointments on which the Board have a veto?—With reference to the appointment of Governor-general or Governors of Presidencies, on such occasions it is the practice of the Chairs to communicate very promptly with the President of the Board. Our desire generally is, in the case of the Governor-general or Governor, that we should get the best man of the particular party who may be in power, we are not so unreasonable as to propose as Governor-general or a Governor a man in opposition, and it has been my practice generally to take up two or three names, and place them in the order in which I think the Court would esteem them, and I say to the President, "Here are three names; either of them, I think, the Court would be glad to elect, I have placed them in the order in which, I think, they would be esteemed by the Court." If neither of those names is satisfactory to the President, of course it then becomes a matter of communication; he would probably suggest a name of his own, and it is a question between us, to be settled in friendly communication, who shall be the party to be proposed to the Court.

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## *Martis*, 11° *die Maii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr Herries.
Mr Hardinge.
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Sir William Molesworth.
Viscount Mahon.

Mr Baillie.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr Hildyard.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hume.
Mr Cobden.
Mr Keogh.
Mr. Bankes.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

*John Shepherd*, Esq, called in; and further Examined.

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734 *Chairman*] DO you approve fully of the present system of education at the colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe?—At Haileybury, I think there might be some improvement introduced, in devoting more time to European subjects. There is, I think, more time devoted to the study of Oriental languages than is necessary. I should prefer leaving the Oriental languages to be acquired when the young men arrive in India, to a greater extent than at present. As regards Addiscombe, the system at present is very perfect; nothing could work better, in my opinion.

735. Does

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735. Does the present plan of distributing the patronage of the civil and military services, in your opinion, operate beneficially to the Company's services?—The late returns which have been made show that a very large proportion of the patronage is given to the sons of the Company's servants, and my own opinion is, that any other system, take for instance that which has been proposed of appropriating a certain proportion to the servants of the Company, would not operate so beneficially towards them as the present. If we were to extend the return of the distribution of the patronage to the immediate connexions, say to the nephews or grandsons, &c. of our officers, the proportion of patronage given to them would be shown to be much larger than that exhibited in the return alluded to

736. Can you make any suggestion as to any change in the Court of Proprietors that would in your opinion be beneficial, as regards their constitution and power of voting?—I think it would be very difficult to suggest any improvement It has been thought that giving votes to those who held stock in the Company's loans might be a system acted upon, but that would increase the number of proprietors to a very large extent, and I question whether there would be any benefit arising from it.

737 What would be your opinion of giving servants of the Company who had served a certain period in India, whether civil or military, the right of voting?—I cannot imagine that it would be beneficial, the number would be so great that I think it would make the canvass still more arduous and difficult, and I do not think it would act beneficially with regard to the parties who would be ultimately elected.

738. Mr *Labouchere*] Can you give the Committee any idea what would be the number of persons entitled to vote if you allowed all those who had served in India to do so?—I should think the number would be doubled.

739 Would it be possible to draw any line, by giving those who had served a certain time, or who had filled certain situations, a power to vote?—Of course it would be practicable to confine the power of voting to those who had held a certain rank or filled a certain station.

740. Do you think the limitation of the power of voting to those who had filled certain stations would be desirable?—I doubt whether any benefit would arise from it

741 Mr *Baillie*] Is it not the fact that most of the retired public servants of the East India Company are holders now of India stock?—I should not say most of them are, a great many buy stock, all who wish to have votes have the power of buying India stock, but I do not think most of them, or even a large proportion, buy stock.

742. Mr *Herries*] The relative powers and authority of the proprietors and the Directors of the East India Company are governed by the Charter of Incorporation, are they not?—Yes

743 If so, by what power could an alteration be made which should give a different authority with respect to the choice of directors and proprietors of the Company from that which the present Court of Proprietors enjoy?—You could only make such an alteration by Act of Parliament

744. Would it not also require the consent of the whole proprietary body?—I imagine an Act of Parliament would overrule any present system

745 Do you think it would be consistent with our law that Parliament should overrule the rights of the proprietors of any company chartered for their own interests, by making changes and alterations respecting the rights of the respective parties within the limits so settled?—It is certainly open to question, and the proprietors might raise that objection.

746 It is a very unusual course, is it not?—I should think it was, it would only be the good of the public service that would justify it.

747 This is a separate question from the trusteeship, which the Company exercises in the administration of the government of India. The constitution of the Court of Proprietors, and their rights and mode of election, I consider to be regulated by their Charter, and not to have any immediate connexion with the government of India?—I think the mode of electing the directors must be considered as having an important bearing upon the government of India; but it would of course admit of an argument whether it was not an interference with their privileges to extend the number of votes.

748 Have you the power of making bye-laws?—Yes; the proprietors make bye-laws for themselves and the Directors

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749 By those bye-laws, might they alter the mode of choosing the directors? —No, the Act of Parliament directs that holders of stock shall have so many votes, according to the value of their stock; the Act could not be altered by any bye-law

750 You were asked whether or not other persons, not being by law qualified as holders of stock to vote, might not be admitted to vote with a view to the improvement of the representation of the proprietary body in the Court of Directors?—It could only be by Act of Parliament

751 Are you of opinion that the proprietors of stock would be ready to admit the interference of Parliament in such a matter?—I think it very likely that they might object, on the score of its making their votes of less importance by increasing the number of votes

752 Do you think the object of sufficient importance to make it worth while to incur the opposition which might be raised to such a measure?—I think not; I am satisfied that the proprietors, as they now stand, would elect eminent men as directors if they came forward as candidates, but unfortunately there is an impression in the minds of parties that the canvass is a very arduous one, and many dislike the idea of undertaking it

753 In point of fact, have several eminent men of late years been elected?—I have known no eminent men who failed where they waited for a year or two; of course they cannot expect to walk over the heads of one or two candidates who may have previously secured the good opinion of the majority of the proprietors

754 Mr *Labouchere* ] To what do you attribute it that men of great eminence connected with India of late years, such as Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone and Lord Metcalfe, and men of that class, have never become directors?—I think it may be partly attributed to their apprehension of the canvass. Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone refused to take office in England, and I do not think he ever desired the office of a director, otherwise he would only have had to intimate to the proprietors his desire, and I am satisfied that he would have been elected; and the same remark applies to Lord Metcalfe, but his services were in requisition by Her Majesty's Government; he had a higher reward offered him, and had higher services to perform Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone was offered a seat in the India Board, and after his arrival in England he was offered the Governor-generalship by two separate Administrations, so I have always understood

755 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] It has been stated by Mr Melvill that there are 24 directors, including the Chairs, in reality, however, are there not 30 directors, six of whom go out annually by rotation?—Yes, there are always six that go out annually by rotation

656 How are the re-elections conducted, is it not the fact, that the six out directors are re-elected annually, on the recommendation of the Court in their corporate capacity? — That is the present practice; but it is not done in the Court's corporate capacity, but as proprietary

757 Can you state any instance in which this practice has been deviated from by the non re-election of an out director?—There was an instance of a director who was thrown out on a general election, where there happened to be a vacancy; the practice is, that the directors are re-elected, but there was the instance I allude to, and afterwards the Director was re-elected. I believe there have been other instances in former years

758 It is believed that there are always candidates in the field to succeed to vacancies in the direction from death or resignation; would any such candidate, however able or distinguished, have the slightest chance of being elected in opposition to any of the six directors going out by rotation?—It is very doubtful; if among the six there was any one of doubtful reputation, or if any of the six directors had misconducted himself, so as to lose the confidence of the proprietors, and a man came forward in whom the proprietors had confidence, I think it very likely that the latter would be elected, and the former rejected

759 Can you state any instance in which that has occurred?—I am not aware of any instance at the present moment, I am speaking from my own personal recollection

760 Then, practically, since the present Charter, the directors are elected for life, until they voluntarily resign, and the re-elections referred to are purely matter of form?—I cannot go the length of saying that the re-elections are purely matters of form, because the proprietors have the power, if they please, of coming forward themselves, or of bringing forward any candidate, and of opposing the

house-list, practically they have not done so, I presume on the ground that those whose names appear on the house-list obtained the confidence of the proprietors at large

761 But, practically, the re-election is a matter of form?—Practically it has generally been so

762 Why should not the annual election be open, the Court being debarred from all interference?—I cannot give any reasons, further than that if you desire to adopt a plan which shall prevent eminent men from coming forward, I think that system would have that effect.

763 What is the interference that the Court exercise?—The influence they exercise is, in recommending certain names, and I may mention that there is a difference of opinion upon that subject some persons think that the ex-Directors might, instead of being recommended, state that they are ready to serve again, having performed their duty faithfully, I do not apprehend that the recommendation of the Court is a matter of great importance

764 An opinion has been given in favour of the Court of Proprietors possessing the power of discussing the affairs of India, and I find from Lord Glenelg's letter, dated the 12th of February 1833, it appears to have been intended, under the arrangement of 1834, that they should possess such power, will you have the goodness to state in what manner proprietors can become acquainted with the affairs of India from sources not open to the public generally?—Any proprietor at the quarterly court has the power of asking questions of the chairman, or of calling for any papers, and if there is no objection on public grounds to giving those papers, those requests are acceded to, of course it depends upon the nature of the subject whether it is proper to grant the papers that are applied for

765 Do you think it would be advantageous were it to be laid down, that the Chairman, or of course in his absence the Deputy Chairman, of the Court of Directors, should, at a meeting to be convened for the purpose, annually review the affairs of India for the information of the proprietary body?—Our quarterly courts afford that opportunity We have quarterly courts for the express purpose, and any proprietor who takes any great interest in Indian affairs has the fullest opportunity at that court of discussing any question I do not think there would be any advantage in having an additional court

766 Do you think the furnishing of such information would lead to tedious and useless debates?—I have never observed that there has been any desire on the part of the Court of Directors to refuse information to proprietors at the quarterly courts I have often regretted that so few of the proprietors attended, the General Courts have been generally very indifferently attended.

767 We have had it in evidence that the Direction is divided into three committees By this system are the committees usually composed of those members of the Court who, by previous knowledge and experience, are best qualified for the department entrusted to them?—The committees are chosen in the way Mr Melvill described, but the members, amongst themselves, have the opportunity of exchanging into those particular committees which they are most qualified for, and I may state, that though you may not always see civilians on the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee, the reason of that is, that the member wishes to go through all the committees, in order that he may make himself master of the whole business of the Court, and certainly it is an object that a Director should serve a certain time on every committee.

768 Would a director be nominated to the committee supervising that branch of the service in which he had been employed in India?—I have scarcely known an instance where a director did not succeed in getting into the particular committee that he wished to be upon, by exchanging with his colleagues

769 It has been stated to us that no record of the daily attendance of directors is kept, does it not sometimes happen that directors seldom or never attend, except on the weekly court days, when, from non-attendance, they are liable to a fine?—I happened to be present when Mr Melvill was asked that question, and when he stated eight as the daily attendance, if I had been asked the question I should have stated that the number was greater than eight, because I have frequently, when I have been in the chair, asked what members were in the House, and I have had a list of a dozen or more given me, it depends a good deal upon what business is going on; gentlemen do not always attend if there is not much business on the Court's table, but generally speaking the attendance is very good.

770 Are there not a great number of directors who do not attend, except

when they are liable to a fine for not attending?—I am not aware that there are any.

771 Are the directors of the East India Company allowed to engage in any other pursuits besides being directors?—Yes, they are. Perhaps you will allow me to state, as that question may refer (though I do not imagine that it does) to myself, that I consider there is an advantage in a man having other occupations, provided he takes care that he does not neglect his duty at the India House. I mentioned, the last time I was examined, that there are a variety of matters of importance which we have to decide upon, independent of local Indian subjects There are questions of finance, such as regulating our exchanges, and arranging advances on hypothecated goods, which come before us; and, again, we have the India navy to attend to; we have vessels to build and machinery to construct, we have all our military stores and clothing for the army to provide, and many matters to superintend, upon which a knowledge of what is passing in the City, and out of doors, is very useful

772 It has been stated to us that the Court of Directors possess the power of recalling and dismissing any of their servants at pleasure: do you consider the continuance of this power essential to the maintenance of their authority and of due subordination on the part of their servants?—I do, most distinctly.

773 Do you consider that any exception could be made without endangering those objects?—I am not aware of any

774 Sir *R. H. Inglis* ] Can you state to the Committee that that power has been advantageously exercised within your own personal experience by the Court of Directors?—I certainly think it has.

775 From your experience you are unwilling that the power should be withdrawn from the body to whom it is now entrusted?—Certainly.

776 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] It has been stated by Mr Melvill that the "evil of delay in the correspondence between England and India is mitigated by the fact that it chiefly relates to the revision of acts done." but are not references frequently made by the Governments of India for the previous sanction of the Court to measures deemed of more or less importance, and in such cases is not the long delay which now occurs very injurious to the public interests?—As I mentioned in my last examination, there are sometimes cases where promptitude is very important, and on such occasions we always have the power, and we exercise it, of taking those cases up and deciding them with promptitude and without delay.

777 For instance, was there not very great delay in deciding upon the introduction of railways into India, and other measures of a similar character?—The question of the introduction of railways into India was a very important question, upon which differences of opinion existed between the authorities as to the best mode of effecting that object: it certainly required due consideration before we committed ourselves The question was first mooted when I happened to be chairman The first point to decide was, whether they should be constructed by the local Governments or by the instrumentality of joint-stock companies. The next question at issue was, whether it was proper or constitutional to give a guarantee of a certain relief dividend, that was objected to, and it was found, that without giving a guarantee the people of England would not come forward with money to construct the railroads. When this was discovered, it was found necessary to give a guarantee, it of course took some time to decide what was the proper rate of interest to allow, we desired to have a smaller amount than five per cent.; we thought that three or four per cent might do. Altogether it was a very important question, and it was much more necessary to take sufficient time, and weigh everything well, than rashly come to a decision, which we might hereafter have cause to regret

778 When a matter originating in the Secret Department is transferred to the Public Department, do the Court of Directors possess the power of recording a dissent or protest against any proceedings coming to their knowledge on such transfer, which they may deem injurious to the interests of India or of England?—The Court of Directors, when the thing is made public before them, have the power of coming to any resolution they think proper, because the question is no longer in the Secret Department

777 If so, have they of late years exercised that power?—They have.

780 You are aware that in former years, in the time of Mr. Dundas, for instance, it was the duty of the President of the Board of Control annually to review the affairs of India in Parliament, can you state when, and for what reason, that practice

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tice was discontinued ?—No , I am not sufficiently acquainted with that to answer the question

781 Do you not think that the revival of that salutary practice would be advantageous, by creating a general interest in the welfare and prosperity of India, and by giving a certain degree of publicity to the proceedings of the different authorities to whom the Administration of India is entrusted ?—I see no objection to it, if the Legislature desire it , but Indian questions generally, I think, do not excite much interest in Parliament

782 We have had evidence from Mr Melvill that duplicate copies of all despatches from India are received , are duplicates of the collections annexed to the despatches also transmitted ?—I am not quite certain that they are always sent, but generally speaking, on all important questions, where duplicates are not sent, we have duplicates made at the India House

783 Are triplicate copies sent ?—I think not I know frequently we are obliged to make copies at the India House on important questions, where many members wish to read the papers

784 Besides those voluminous papers, are there not diaries sent from India ?—Yes , the proceedings are very full and complete

785 All that takes place both at Madras and Bombay and Bengal is sent to this country ?—Yes, every document upon which the Government in India decide a question comes before the Court

786 What is done with those diaries ?—They are all deposited in our records, and may be called for at any time that the directors wish it

787 Of course all those documents are very voluminous, and very expensive Does your experience enable you to suggest any means by which, without impairing the checks and control exercised by the authorities in this country over the authorities in India, that mass of Indian correspondence could be diminished ?—I stated before that I should be very sorry to see any measure taken for circumscribing the collections, I think it is much more important that we should have too many documents than too few There may be some inconveniences occasionally from the large number, but I think it is much the safer side to err upon

788 Viscount *Mahon* ] Will you have the goodness to state more in detail than you have hitherto done what is the improvement in the course of study at Haileybury which you would recommend ?—I think too much perhaps is required in the study of so many Oriental languages, seeing that young men have no opportunity after going to India of having the best instruction in European subjects, such as law, political economy, &c , and even in classics I think it would be better if more time were devoted to those subjects, and the knowledge of the Oriental languages were completed when they arrived in India There have been differences of opinion among the members of the Court upon that question, but that is my view

789 Would not the arrival of a young man in India be attended with great inconvenience to himself and detriment to the public service if he had no previous acquaintance with the language ?—I would not go the length of saying that he should have no acquaintance with the language, but I would confine him to the rudiments of the languages, and leave him to complete his knowledge after he arrived in India

790 You consider that the Oriental languages should follow the other studies ?—Yes , in my opinion no matter can be of more importance than the acquirement of the native languages , but that can be got in India, whereas knowledge on other subjects cannot

791 Has it ever occurred to you whether there might be, without detriment to the public service, any diminution in the amount of classical learning required of the students at Haileybury ?—I should say not , I have always found that good classical scholars have other talents, and I should be sorry to see a small degree of knowledge of the classics established as a test , I think, generally, if a man is a good classic, he will be also eminent in other departments

792 But it has appeared to you that at Haileybury the study of so many languages is excessive as regards the time and strength of the student ?—Yes, that is my opinion

793 You think that in regard to Oriental languages, it would be an improvement to effect a diminution ?—Yes, particularly with reference to Sanscrit, though Oriental scholars consider Sanscrit of great importance , it is a dead language which young men find it very difficult to master

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794. Your objection is to the system pursued; have you any fault to find with the way in which the system itself is carried out?—None whatever.

795. You are perfectly satisfied with the way in which the system at Haileybury is carried out, presuming the system to be the right one?—Yes.

796. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Is the test that is applied to students who pass the college now higher as regards the Oriental than as regards European subjects?—No, it is scarcely so high; the test is, that they should translate from a certain work.

797. You may possibly be aware that formerly they required higher marks on Oriental subjects in order to pass the examination than on European subjects; that is not the case now?—I do not think it is; they only require that they should translate from one language to another; a good classical scholar would do more than that. I know that a student loses his term if he has not the mark "G" in Oriental languages; but although he may not have paid so much attention to the classics at college as to the Orientals, on that account, but notwithstanding, he would be a much better Latin and Greek scholar than he would be a Sanscrit scholar, seeing the high test required in classics before entering college.

798. But a greater portion of time is taken up in the study of Oriental languages than you think desirable?—Yes. I would leave the student to acquire more by study when he arrives in India.

799. But, practically, a very slight knowledge of the language is acquired now at the college?—Many of our students acquire great proficiency in several Oriental languages before quitting college.

800. The knowledge they acquire of the language in the country is always much more rapidly acquired than at the college?—I should think so.

801. Do you think the test for examinations which has been established since the last Charter has had the effect of raising the qualifications of the students who are admitted?—I have no doubt it has. I think a dull and heavy lad has no chance now of getting into the college.

802. Has it had the effect upon the directors of making them more cautious in making appointments?—I cannot say what effect it has had upon the minds of my colleagues. We are always glad when we get an able nominee, and we are proud of those who distinguish themselves at college.

803. I am speaking of the effect of the examination, which requires a higher qualification on the part of those admitted to the college?—If a director knew that a young man was not likely to pass his examination, he would not bring him forward. I think it must operate upon the minds of the directors in that way.

804. Do you conceive that the test is sufficiently high to secure an efficient body of public servants?—I think it is. There is generally a large proportion of the candidates who are rejected on their first examination.

805. Do you think that it would be possible to introduce any system of competition into the appointment of civil servants?—That was proposed, as you are aware, at the time of the last Charter, but I doubt very much the advantage of it; it is not always the most brilliant young men that make the most efficient public servants hereafter. On a *vivâ voce* examination a young man of great confidence will pass, and a modest retiring man may fail, and yet hereafter the latter may turn out a very valuable public servant. I do not put much faith in public examinations on that account.

806. Do you see any practical difficulties in the working of that system?—I think it would be very difficult in practice to work it.

807. You do not think it could be tried as an experiment on a limited scale?—It might be tried as an experiment, but I doubt very much whether it would operate beneficially.

808. Do you think that the time that the students remain at college is sufficient; you have stated that you thought a greater time ought to be devoted to European subjects, do you think that object would be attained by keeping the students longer at college?—Two years, when they enter the college at the age they do, which is 18 or 19, is almost as long as would be desirable. Now and then there are instances of young men being there three years from having lost terms, but I think it would be injudicious to extend the present period.

809. What is your opinion of the age at which they ought to go out to India?—I think the present age is a good one; our examination is so severe that very few enter the college before they are 18 years of age, and many of them are older; they are, therefore, on an average, from 20 to 21 on reaching India, and often 22 before they are employed in the service.

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810 Viscount *Mahon* ] Besides the Greek, Latin, and the Oriental languages, are any European languages studied at Haileybury?—No

811. Is not French studied?—No.

812 Sir *R. H Inglis* ] Will you state to the Committee whether it be not the fact that young men, who have been most eminently distinguished in Oriental languages when they went from Haileybury, have afterwards been found to be the most efficient public servants of the East India Company in India?—There is no doubt of it, because those young men are the most industrious in all their studies, they are the reading-men of the college, and they distinguish themselves accordingly

813 You have stated the value of classical attainments in the examination of Haileybury, and the system of education there pursued, is it or is it not the fact, that two most eminent men, who have occupied the highest position in India as Governors-general, were very eminent among their own countrymen for their knowledge of classical literature, viz Mr Hastings and Lord Wellesley?—No doubt they were both very eminent in that respect

814. You see no reason why you should debar the servants of the East India Company from the benefit of that enlarged knowledge of philosophy, history, and the study of the classics provided for the young men of England?—Certainly not, I should wish their minds to be as enlarged as possible before they proceed to India

815 Looking to the general standard of examination at Haileybury, even though it does not include the modern European languages, does it not involve the necessity of knowing matters connected with science, in almost all its branches, hydrostatics, mechanics, astronomy, history, philology, besides Persian, Hindostanee, and Sanscrit, and is it conceivable that any young man could go through that course with any additions that the curiosity of man might desire to invent for him?—I think there is quite enough required of him at the present moment

816 You think there is quite enough, and you think if any diminution were to be made, it should be made in respect to the Oriental languages, inasmuch as the young men are themselves to go into the countries where best those languages may be learned?—That is my opinion

817 You would wish not absolutely to confine their attention to subjects of general science or classical literature at home, but principally to direct their attention to such subjects which can be learned here, and cannot be learned elsewhere?—That is precisely my opinion.

818 I hold in my hand the examinations for one year, these are not published, but they are printed, are they not?—Yes

819. The examinations in 1847 do not form a precedent for the examinations that are to be made in the year 1848?—No, the professors are very careful in their examinations to avoid such precedents

820 Mr. *Hardinge* ] Is the test at Addiscombe as high as that at Woolwich?—I rather think it is, but I am not acquainted with the test at Woolwich

821 Have you always understood it to be as high?—I have

822 Do the cadets who go to Addiscombe, but who are not intended for the engineering and the artillery service, go through the same examination as the others?—The engineer's and artillery appointments are open to all, and those who are more meritorious, and pass the highest examination, gain them, they are the prizes of the institution

823. Does a cadet who does not succeed in getting an artillery or engineering appointment at Addiscombe get any appointment when he lands in India?—Yes, he gets a commission in the Infantry

824 Can you suggest any improvement in the course of study pursued at Addiscombe?—No, I cannot, I think Addiscombe is in a very high state of efficiency at the present moment

825 The Court appoint the professors at Addiscombe?—They do

826 And they have the sole power of removing them?—Yes, but the President of the Board has a veto on the appointment of Lieutenant-governor

827 What is your opinion as to the proposal which has been sometimes made of selling a portion of the patronage which is now possessed by the Court of Directors on the public account?—I cannot see the advantage of it

828 What disadvantage do you conceive would arise from the patronage being transferred to the Queen's Government?—Great disadvantage I think if you were to establish the principle of selling any portion of the patronage, it might

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lead to the impression that all might be sold, and I think the moral effect would be very prejudicial

829 Do you think a larger amount of patronage might be given to the Board of Control?—I see no objection to any division of the patronage which the Legislature may think desirable for the good of the public service

830 Under the present system, the patronage which the President of the Board has is a matter of courtesy?—Yes.

831 Do you conceive that the present system of patronage operates as a grievance of which the civil servants of the Company have really any cause to complain?—I think not

832 *Chairman* ] In whom is vested the power of changing the system of education in the two colleges?—The 106th section of the 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, is as follows "Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said Governor-general in Council in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates, and of the students of the said college after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners, and such plan, rules and regulations, and provisions respectively shall be submitted to His Majesty in Council, for his revision and approbation, and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by His Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the approbation of His Majesty in Council"

833 Then the power of changing the system of education rests with the Board of Control?—Yes, and with Her Majesty in Council

834 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] We have it in evidence from Mr. Melvill, that Mr. Escombe was appointed from Westminster School, and sent out to the civil service in India, are you aware whether the Bombay Government, shortly after his arrival, appointed him as secretary to the judicial department in Bombay?—That appointment took place during the last Charter There were a certain number of writers examined and appointed, without going to college There was a demand for a greater number than the college could supply, and I believe Mr Escombe was one of the parties who were so examined and sent out

835 Was he not appointed to a high office very shortly after his being sent out to India?—I am not aware of that fact, I rather think it was not the case

836 Mr *Keogh* ] Is it possible for any person to obtain admission to either of those colleges without first getting a nomination from a director?—No, he must get a nomination either from a director or from the President of the Board

837 Sir *E. Colebrooke* ] In the examination for writerships or cadetships, are the claims of meritorious old servants sufficiently considered under the present system?—I think they are

838. Do you think there would be any advantage in allowing any portion of the present appointments to be made with reference to such claims?—My fear is, that it would act prejudicially to the officers of the service; because if a certain number were appropriated to such a specific purpose, it would be always a patent answer for any director to give to parties asking him for an appointment, that this portion being the number specified by the Legislature, the other appointments should be given elsewhere

839 Do you think that the directors could be safely entrusted to nominate a certain portion of their number out of distinguished public servants in India?—I think that a system of self-election would be open to great objection; of course, good men would be appointed, but I think self-election very unpopular, and liable to invidious remarks

*Henry Thoby Prinsep*, Esq, called in, and Examined

*H T Prinsep*, Esq

840 *Chairman* ] WHAT situation did you hold in India when the Act of 1833 was passed?—I was Secretary to the Government of Fort William in Bengal, and I became Secretary to the Government of India upon that Government being organized

841. Can you state briefly what occurred when that Act was carried into effect,

and what was the constitution given to the Government of India under its provisions?—That Act took effect on the 22d of April 1834 At that time Lord William Bentinck was at Ootacamund He had gone there in February for his health, consequently it was impossible to organize the Government, in the manner required by that Act, on that precise date, because, if you look to the provisions of the Act, you will find it prescribes that the existing members of Council of the Presidency of Bengal shall become the Council of India, with some additions, and the existing Governor-general shall be Governor-general As Lord William Bentinck was at Ootacamund, and his Council had remained in Bengal, conducting the Government of that Presidency in the old form as Vice-President in Council, the provisions of the Act were not applicable to the state of things in existence A correspondence ensued between the Governor-general and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was then Vice-President in Council, and it was resolved, because Lord William Bentinck could not come away from Ootacamund, on account of the war with the Raja of Coorg, and the Council could not join him to pass a law for the case, to leave things as they were at Calcutta But the Governor-general resolved to form for himself such a Council as he could He accordingly summoned Colonel Morison, who was a provisional member of Council, and Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor of Madras, and Mr Macaulay, while Sir Charles Metcalfe remained the fourth ordinary member appointed from England, and with them he sat in Council, and issued orders in the name of the Governor-general in Council But this was not the Council designated by the Act, and it was quite incompetent for legislation Accordingly no legislative act was passed as long as Lord William Bentinck remained at Ootacamund, and till he returned to Calcutta in September the Government of India was not legally constituted

842 What important changes did that Act make in Bengal?—I suppose the constitutional changes have been already explained to the Committee, and therefore it is not necessary that I should re-state them The separate Governments of Bengal and Agra were formed, and appointments made and gazetted to the Secretariat of India, and of each Presidency respectively

843 As respects the manner of conducting the business, what change was made?—Immediately Lord William Bentinck arrived in Calcutta, it became a subject of careful consideration how he should carry out the Act A separate Government for Bengal could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of officers and separate records, the whole of the records then in existence were of course the records of the Government of Fort William, they now became the records of the Government of India It was found, after much consideration, that the only way to carry out the measure was, to make the same officers secretaries to the Government of India and secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the several departments, that so they might each make separate records from that date forward, and prepare matters for an eventual complete separation Consequently I was gazetted as secretary both to the Government of India and of Bengal, and it became my duty, as secretary in the financial department, and in what is called the general department, and in several other departments, to take up to the Governor-general, separately from his Council, such matters as related to Bengal, and to take up to the Government of India, that is, to the Governor-general and his Council, such matters as related to the Government of India, and in doing this, as the questions arose, I took the orders of the Governor-general in which set of proceedings to enter each case, and in that manner a commencement was made of a separation of the records, and the Governments were constituted. It would have been very difficult to carry this part of the Act out in any way except this, that is, by making at once the same secretaries, secretaries for both till the separation could be made In my department there was no addition made to the establishment, nor in the political department, but in the judicial and revenue, which were annexed to the political and placed under Mr Macnaghten, together with the new legislative department they created for all India, they appointed a deputy-secretary for Bengal, who was Mr Mangles, a member of this Committee. Mr Macswean, the secretary of the old Government in the judicial and revenue department, was made chief secretary of Agra

844 What changes did it make to the military and civil services, if any?—That was one of the first questions that arose, how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra It was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India only, and it is so to this day Nothing connected with the military department

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department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal, the military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council. Then, in respect to the civil services, some questions arose which had formed the subject of correspondence between Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe, before the arrival of the former at Calcutta. It was of course determined at once to annex to Agra all those civil servants who held offices in that division of territory which was made to constitute the Presidency of Agra, and to consider as belonging to Bengal all those who held offices under the Government of Bengal But then came the question, how to appoint the junior servants afterwards to one or the other Presidency, and in case of their desiring to change from one Presidency to the other, or of the Governors repectively wanting the services of an officer attached to the other division of the Presidency, whether that should be allowed, and whether civil servants in Agra should be considered entitled to rise to higher situations in the Presidency of Bengal, in case promotion should be slower in their own division.

845 Sir *C. Wood* ] With reference to your last answer I wish to ask a question is not the army the army of the Presidency of Bengal?—It is the army of the Presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra

846. Orders relative to the army which belongs to the Presidency of Bengal emanate, as I understand you, from the Governor-general in Council, as distinct from the Governor of the Bengal Presidency?—Every question connected with the army goes at once before the Governor-general in Council, it was so as long as I remained in India, and I believe is so to this day. the secretary of the military department being exclusively the secretary of the Government of India, and not being considered the secretary of the Government of Bengal at all

847 The Government of India, as distinguished from the Government of the Bengal Presidency, as I understand you, exercises military authority exclusively over the Bengal army, is that the fact as regards the army of the other Presidencies?—It is so in Bengal, but not either in Madras or Bombay, which have their own armies, and manage everything connected with them, even to the confirmation of sentences of courts-martial, and appointments to the command of divisions

848. Mr *Hardinge* ] What is the case with regard to the irregular corps in the Bengal Presidency?—I believe every military question arising out of the formation of those irregular corps goes before the Governor-general in Council, the patronage is wholly with the Governor-general, whether he exercises his patronage as Governor-general or as Governor of Bengal is immaterial. I believe the fact of there being but one army for the united Presidency was a difficulty which was not considered when the Act was framed, but the matter has been settled in India, by keeping the army under the Supreme Government.

849 *Chairman* ] The patronage of Agra rests with the Governor-general?—Yes. I was speaking of the military patronage, the civil patronage was a different question; the Agra Presidency was constituted by the Act, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was declared to be the first Governor. Then, before Lord William Bentinck left Ootacamund, a correspondence arose about that very patronage Lord William Bentinck wished to reserve to himself in Council the superior situations of members of the Boards and the Sudder Courts Sir Charles Metcalfe thought it would be derogatory to his position as Governor of Agra to have less patronage in respect of that appointment than the Governors of Madras and Bombay exercised Upon this a correspondence ensued, and the result was, that it was settled by a resolution of the Government of India, that the patronage of the Agra Presidency should be with the Governor of Agra, with the exception of the superior situations, and that with respect to them a reference should be made to the superior Government for approval and confirmation before the appointments were made, and the same thing was determined with respect to the Government of Bengal; so that the Governor himself is obliged to bring those superior situations before the Governor-general in Council for confirmation That was settled at the time when it was determined that the Government of Agra should be maintained as a Government, and that the Presidency should be made entirely separate, as provided by the Act, but the Court of Directors, when they saw the correspondence that had taken place upon this subject, and upon the division of the services between Sir Charles Metcalfe at Calcutta and Lord William Bentinck at Ootacamund, considered that it would be advisable to suspend the separation of the

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the Agra Presidency, and they obtained an Act of Parliament authorising them to do so, and to substitute for the Governor a Lieutenant-governor. The difference that this made was, that being a Lieutenant-governor under the Governor-general of India in Council, the power remained with the Governor-general in Council to determine the extent of power that the Lieutenant-governor should exercise, and it has always been so done ever since.

850. Was there any change in the system of keeping accounts?—The subject of the accounts was a very difficult one, because all the debt of India was the debt of the Supreme Government, and the accounts of India also have to be reported upon to the Court of Directors, and every financial measure of importance to be determined by the Government of India. It was accordingly resolved to keep the financial department for the most part under the Government of India, and there has been no separation of the offices of the account in Bengal. For instance, the Accountant-general for India is also the Accountant-general for Bengal. The Mint and the Bank of Bengal were also managed for some time by the Government of India, especially while the currency was under change; it would never have done, as every financial great measure involved the interests of the Indian empire at large, to have let matters of this description pass under the subordinate Governments.

851. Will you state the process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors?—The proceedings of the Governments are accurately kept by the secretaries, under their responsibility; every letter addressed to them is recorded and written out in the proceedings at length, with the answers. Upon questions requiring a reference to the Court's authority, and in matters of more than ordinary importance, separate letters are prepared and written; but upon the whole record it is both usual, and I believe it is conformable to the orders of the Court, that a report should be sent every quarter, which reviews the whole proceedings of the Government, and is called a quarterly general letter; that is, every letter of any importance on the record, and the substance of the reply, are abstracted and reported in paragraphs of this general letter, and these general letters are sent home now with the collections of papers referred to in each paragraph; three copies of the Government proceedings used to be sent quarterly, the whole proceedings being completely copied out in triplicate for the purpose; but when collections were sent home one copy was dispensed with. The letters thus transmitted are replied to by the Court with the same detail, every paragraph having its paragraph of reply. With regard to the despatches of the Court of Directors, immediately upon their arrival in India they are circulated to the members of the Government, who read them, and the secretary attends with them in Council and takes the orders upon them, paragraph by paragraph. If any member of the Government have anything to observe thereupon he may do so by separate minutes. It is then the duty of the secretary to write the resolution upon every paragraph seriatim, which resolution is the foundation of orders, if such are required, to the subordinate authorities, and at the same time gives the substance of the reply, when the time comes to make the reply to the Court of Directors.

852. The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply varies according to the information that it is necessary to obtain?—It varies, of course, according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch; sometimes orders may be required to be sent to a subordinate Board, calling for an explanation, before a full reply can be sent; those orders appear in the record as issued on the day when the Court's despatch is read, and the reply is entered on the record on the date when it arrives, and is laid before the Council. In replying to the Court these letters are all referred to, and the substance of the specific statements is given, but the receipt of the despatch is always separately acknowledged.

853. Have the changes which have been made of late years, in the mode of preparing the despatches, caused an increase of trouble and expense in India?—Under the present system, we have to make the collections in India for every paragraph, and to send the collections home in duplicate; of course, that caused a great addition to the trouble in the secretary's office, and there were additional clerks entertained on the establishment for the purpose; but it is mere mechanical office preparing these; it is done by people in India, who receive a very small pay.

854. With respect to preparing despatches for the Court of Directors, upon matters of ordinary routine, how is that done?—The orders upon the despatches

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are written in pencil in the margin by the secretary himself, in the form of a resolution, upon each paragraph, or he drafts a separate resolution if the subject requires it The form is, "Resolved, that copy of this paragraph be sent so and so," sometimes an explanation is required from the Court, this is recorded in the proceedings in the same form, and then it is a mere mechanical thing, that any clerk can do, to take the words of the resolution, and merely change the tense; instead of saying, "Resolved, that it appears to the Governor-general that so and so," the clerk writes, "We observed," or "It appeared to us" I It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make the preparation of these despatches as mechanical as possible, and that part of the business is usually done by ordinary clerks, with a little supervision, therefore, supposing the clerk to have the resolution properly drafted in the first instance, the rest all proceeds in form, and the secretary has nothing to do but to read over and approve of what he prepares. In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical; the clerk takes the docket of the letter and copies it almost verbatim, as the substance of the report of the inferior authority, then he takes the draft of the order, perhaps omitting the first paragraph, and merely alters the words, "The Governor-general in Council observes so and so," to say "We observed," &c., so that the preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not the great labour by any means of the secretary's office

855 In respect of despatches through the Secret Committee, where you require secrecy, what precaution is taken, what officers are employed in their transmission and custody?—We are required by law to swear in all clerks whom we entrust with secret correspondence, and accordingly they are so sworn There is a Secret Department of the political, and there is also a Secret Department of the finance; and sometimes there is as much secrecy, indeed greater secrecy, required in financial measures than in political ones

856 Who opens the secret despatches on their receipt in India?—It used to be the rule that the chief secretary received the despatches upon their arrival from the ship, and opened them, and distributed them to the different departments, but when the chief secretaryship was abolished, the Governor-general transferred that duty to the political secretary, because most of the secret despatches are found to belong to that Secret Department

857 What supervision and control are exercised by the Governor-general over the proceedings of the Governments of the subordinate Presidencies?—The Governor-general in Council of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, which was the old Government, had a superintending power over the other Presidencies, but not a power equal to that which it was intended by law to vest in the Government of India, accordingly, it became a question how to extend this control conformably to the Act, and it was determined, in order to do this, and as a substitute for the transmission of proceedings in extenso, which these Governments continue to do to the Court of Directors, to call from each of the Presidencies below for abstracts of their proceedings, which abstracts, on coming to the different departments, it is the business of the secretary to overlook, and to put a cross upon any matter which he deems of more than ordinary importance, and then to take the orders of Council as to whether the papers shall be called for This is besides, of course, what the Governments themselves refer, because of the incompetency of their own powers, which references include all questions of salary or new appointments, and all questions of law requiring legislation; indeed, all important subjects, but the control that I have described is separate from that which originates with the Governments themselves, and in references from them for orders.

858 The Court of Directors have the power of naming or removing Councils in the subordinate Presidencies, it being now the case that Councils exist in Bombay and Madras, and not in Agra; which works best, do you think?—The law no doubt gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed They have limited the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay, and I believe it was their intention that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants of the Presidency should also be members of Council in Bengal, but it was decided, I believe, under legal advice, that the two duties would be incompatible; consequently, to save expense, there has been no Council appointed for Bengal; and the Court of Directors

Directors determined that no council should be appointed for Agra for the same reason. When the Agra Presidency was made a Lieutenant-government, then there was no legal necessity, nor indeed would it have been competent, I think, to have appointed a Council to assist the Lieutenant-governor, it was only while it was a government that there was any discretion left in the Court of Directors as to their having a Council, or not having one The duties of the Agra Presidency have always been conducted by the Lieutenant-governor, except for a few months, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was there as Governor, and considering the nature of those duties, and at the same time the nature of the officers who have been selected for the service there, I have no reason to think that a council could have done better

859 Do you think that there would be any benefit in abolishing the Councils at the other Presidencies ?—I think that would very much depend upon the class of persons from whom you selected the Governors; if you sent Governors from England who were unacquainted with India, and with the system of government at the particular Presidency, then to leave them without a Council would be creating a despotism, they would consult only such persons as they chose to consult, and there would be no control except through the Government of India I think the necessity imposed upon the Governor of consulting persons acquainted with the customs of the Presidency, and selected for the purpose by the Court of Directors, is a very useful check, at the same time, at the other Presidencies there are separate services which there are not in Agra; there is the military, and there is the civil service, there are also supreme courts, and there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council, than there would be about a Governor without one

860 Has the appointment of a legislative member from England improved the constitution of the Council ?—There is no doubt that it has added somewhat to the prestige of the Council, it has been supposed to have infused into it some of the wisdom of the Legislators of this country, and so far as the preparation of laws has gone, that member has been of very great use, but the measure had the effect of strengthening what you may call the British element in the Council, it gave those who might all be fresh from England an absolute majority in the Council, there were the Governor-general, the Commander-in-Chief, and the fourth legislative member, they might all have been only one month in the country, and yet they would be an absolute majority in the Legislative Council This, on ordinary questions, of course would be of little importance, but still there are questions on which those members might be influenced by English prejudices in opposition to the other members of Council

861 Mr *V. Smith* ] Does the Legislative Councillor vote upon all questions ? —He did in the first instance, while the Council sat at Ootacamund, but that was a separate commission, created for the exigency, and not under the Act of 1833 That law prescribes that he shall only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation

862 It was only on such questions that a majority could have been obtained ? —Yes, my answer referred only to the legislative member as participating in the same views with the members not of Indian domicile He would vote on many questions on which this influence might be felt Upon such a question as the *lex loci*, for instance, that is, whether the English law shall be the law for all foreigners, except Hindoos and Mussulmen, that is a question on which English prejudice might operate against Asiatic prejudice.

863 Was that a sort of question in which the Commander-in-Chief would much interfere ?—He would ordinarily vote with the Governor-general upon any questions of this description.

864 *Chairman* ] Do you think it desirable to retain this fourth or legislative member of the Council ?—It would depend in a great degree upon whether you kept the Council upon the same footing as it is now in other respects; having established it as a rule to have an English lawyer in the Council, I think there would be a benefit in retaining some one of this profession, but whether he should be a separate legislative member as now, or one of the Judges called in to take a part, I am not prepared to say, I do not know that there is any particular advantage in sending a man from a circuit out to India, but a lawyer would, I think, be an advantage.

865 What do you consider to be the checks against abuses, if there are any in the constitution and government of India at present ?—I think the best security you

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you have for good government, is in the necessity of recording everything that is done, and copying on the record every letter that is written to Government, and every answer; the necessity of reporting all matters, and transmitting them periodically for review by the Court of Directors, appears to me also to be a very wholesome check, and such a check as has never, I believe, been applied in any other government; we in India consider that as the best security that can possibly be established against misconduct or irregularity of any kind.

866 It is necessary to keep a constant record, and make full report of everything that occurs?—Yes; it is necessary to place everything on record; no discretion is vested in any member of the Government, or in the secretary, of changing or withholding from the record anything which is addressed to the Government, and the exact nature of the reply to it

867. Has the Governor-general any power of omitting in his report anything that occurs?—Certainly not; it would be considered unconstitutional if he did so.

868 Can you suggest any improvement in that security or check against abuse?—I cannot fancy a more complete security; and the only mode of perfecting it is, by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made; it is now, I believe, practically brought to a very short period in most departments at the India House, but it is through this perfect knowledge of everything that not only the Court of Directors, but Parliament, can at once be put in possession, without any reference to India, of any matter that has been done, even while it is in progress, because papers are required to be sent home periodically, and if they are not reported in separate letters, they are sure to be found in the quarterly proceedings which are sent home

869 Are the governments of the minor presidencies obliged to return everything to the Supreme Government of India?—The Governments of Madras and Bombay have the privilege of corresponding direct with the Court of Directors. They send their proceedings to the Court, and furnish abstracts only to the Government of India. They have also their separate services. A question arose very early upon the constitution of the Government of India, as to whether, in the case of misconduct or of an inquiry into the conduct of any servant and his being dismissed, or suspended, or removed from office, the appeal should lie to the Court of Directors or to the Governments of India, and it was determined that, in consequence of the existence of separate reports to the Court from the subordinate Presidencies, and in consequence of the fact that the servants there were the Company's servants, placed under the authority of those Governments by the Court of Directors, the appeal should lie to the Court and not to the Governments of India. Therefore any aggrieved servant in those presidencies is not considered to have an appeal to the Governor-general in Council, but he must appeal to the Court of Directors.

870. Do the Governments of these two Presidencies refer matters of public expenditure to the Supreme Government of India, or to the Court of Directors?—They are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small No doubt there is some inconvenience in that, but such is the law. But they are not bound to refer to the Governor-general other matters of expenditure, such as public works. that has been settled by instructions

871 Sir *E. Colebrooke* ] Can you refer to the clause in the Act of Parliament upon that subject?—The 59th clause of the 3d and 4th of William the 4th, chapter 85, has these words "And provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity or allowance without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India in Council."

872 *Chairman* ] Has that been productive of inconvenience or injury to the service?—It leads to the necessity of making a reference to the Governor-general in Council, even when you want to increase the number of burkandazes at a police station, and the rule was established of their making periodical reports of these minor matters The Governor-general did not require the employment of each additional menial servant, in a public office, for instance, to be separately reported, but every quarter reports are made, in the form of a statement, of the additions and changes of the establishments made in the quarter, and these are so passed under the review of the Governor-general in Council

873 Mr *Herries* ] In point of fact, the previous authority of the Governor-general is not always obtained?—It is for the creation of a new office, with a separate

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separate establishment, but there was a correspondence upon the subject between the Governor-general and the subordinate Governments, and the Governor-general desired them to report such matters only for previous sanction, and to send up things of less importance in tabulated statements

874 That is not in strict conformity with the Act?—It is perhaps not in strict conformity with the Act The appointment of menial servants, such as porters at a public office here, is returned every quarter to the Government of India, and so receives the requisite sanction

875 *Chairman*] Should you recommend a strict adherence to the Act, or should you recommend a change?—The practice that has been adopted I think is a very good one, everything does pass under the review of the Government of India, and ultimately is sanctioned by them, and the inferior Governments are not fettered in the nomination of petty officers—of customs or excise, for instance, by the necessity of a previous reference, but they rely upon obtaining the sanction of the Government of India when they make the quarterly report

876 Then I understand you to say that you think the present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience?—On the contrary, I think it very necessary that the creation of every new office in the Presidencies should pass under the review of the Government of India

877. Is the consent of the Governor-general necessary in the case of expenditure for public works?—I was present when Mr Melvill said that it was required by law, but it is not so, it has been arranged by instructions from the Governor-general of India in Council to the subordinate Governments, and by instructions from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council, at the time when the Act took effect, there was an order from the Court of Directors that no work requiring an expenditure of more than 10,000 rupees should be undertaken by any of the Governments, neither the Government of India, nor the Governments below, without their sanction first obtained, but the Court of Directors enlarged the discretion in the case of the Governor-general in Council to the extent of 50,000 rupees, and now I believe the rule to be as laid down by the Governor-general in Council to the subordinate Presidencies, that they are to refer to the Governor-general in Council all works requiring an expenditure of more than 10,000 rupees according to the estimates, and I believe the same rule has been established for Agra, but I am not certain

878 Sir *E. Colebrooke*] Do you think the control of the Governor-general in Council, with reference to public works, necessary?—Certainly I do, because the Government of India ought to judge of the roads of India, and to regulate them according to some general principle, and if they have one principle for the roads of one Presidency, and another principle for the roads of another Presidency, there will be no uniformity of proceeding on that very necessary point

879 Has not the interference of the Government of India been complained of by the subordinate Presidencies?—I believe there has been very great complaint at Bombay, because having no river open to navigation they were very desirous of making a complete network of roads all over their Presidency

880 That was checked by the Governor-general in Council?—That was checked from financial considerations, the Government of Bombay having no surplus revenue from which to pay for those works

881. Do you think the control over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters is a necessary one?—I think that that also has been productive of great good, because it has produced a uniformity I have sat for some time in the Legislative Council, and I can safely say that there has never been the least disposition there to refuse sanction to any fair or reasonable proposition submitted by the other Governments and when legislation has been required, I will also say from my own experience, there has never been a draft from the other Presidencies which has not been much improved in its passage through the Legislative Council

882 Do you in giving that answer refer to the technical details, or to the general principles of legislation?—To both the one and the other, many laws for the other Presidencies were made entirely by the officers of the Government of India, for instance, the Customs laws of Bombay were made in Calcutta; they were made in my office

883 Do you mean the laws regulating the inland Customs, or the Customs of the port?—The inland Customs have been abolished The salt law for Bombay was made also in Calcutta

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884 Has there been much legislation on judicial matters by the central Government?—I cannot speak so much as to what has passed in that department, never having had that department specifically under my charge, since the Government of India was established

885 Does the fourth Legislative Councillor, who is appointed from England take part in the Councils referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation?—He used to sit in the Council, whatever might be the business which was brought before it, and it was argued that his seeing the course taken on executive measures would assist him in preparing legislative measures, but he never voted upon any question in the Executive department on which there was a difference of opinion Lord Ellenborough objected to Mr. Amos's sitting, and I believe till the Court of Directors gave an opinion upon the subject, the sitting was discontinued; but I think that the Court was sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting and seeing what was done in the Executive department, and therefore that practice has since been restored.

886 Do you understand clearly from the Act that it was not intended that he should sit in the Executive Council?—The words are, "sit or vote," which gives, of course, to the Council, or any member of that Council, the power of moving that he should retire. But in the same way the Act gives the secretary no right to be there, although the business could not go on without him. These are the words of the 40th section; "And that the fourth ordinary member of Council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company, by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his Royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board: provided that such last-mentioned member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations." Therefore he has no claim of right to be there in the same manner, as the secretary has not any claim of right to be there, but he may be there with the consent of the other members, and it is an advantage, I think, that he should be there.

887 Viscount *Jocelyn*] You said that at first he did vote?—He did not vote, he sat there, and I believe he saw the drafts that were circulated for approval by the secretary, in order to carry out the resolutions of the Council, for that is the form in which the business is done he voted at Ootakamund, but that was before the Government of India was properly constituted

888 Mr *V Smith*] You stated that Lord Ellenborough objected to Mr. Amos sitting in the Council, and that the East India Company have since approved of the Legislative Councillor sitting there did Mr Amos enter any protest at the time?—No, he did not, he said at once that he was quite aware that he was not entitled to sit there, and if the Council, or any member of Council, objected to his sitting there, he would at once retire, and he did retire.

889 How did the question come before the East India Company; was it referred home?—No, the proceedings which took place with regard to Mr. Amos retiring from the Council were not recorded, nor was any official reference made of the point

890 When you say the East India Company has since waived the objection, how was that done? Was there any correspondence, or anything which could be shown to the Committee?—I am not sure that there was. I was not in India when the change was made, and he resumed his seat, I left in 1843. But I have heard that there was an expression of opinion upon the subject from England.

891. To your knowledge, has there been any written document upon the subject?—I cannot say whether there has or has not.

892 Mr. *Hildyard.*] Was not the main object of the appointment of the fourth Councillor the preparation of a general code of laws for India?—Yes; that is indicated in one clause of the Act I think the intention was to prepare laws for India so as to allow of the residence of Europeans, and that Europeans should be tried in the courts of the country upon the same terms as the natives, and to make such a code of laws and system of judicature as should allow of that.

893 Has any progress been made in the preparation of such a code?—That was the immediate duty of the Law Commission, rather than of the Legislative Councillor, but the Legislative Councillor accepted the office of President of the Law Commission. There has not been much done in providing laws for the interior, but what has been done has been rather by subjecting Europeans to the law as it stood, with very little alteration, instead of making the laws specially

adapted to the different characters and circumstances of British subjects and their natural rights

894 The office has existed since 1834?—Yes, the fourth Councillor has existed since that time, but the Law Commission has been in existence for only a part of the time

895. Has any practical benefit resulted from the existence of that office, so far as the preparation of a code of laws for India is concerned?—My opinion is, that laws have always been best made as occasions arise to require laws, and in so far as occasions have arisen in the last 20 years, they have been provided for by laws adapted for the occasion.

896 Then what great practical good has resulted from the existence of that office?—If we suppose that the laws have been better considered and better prepared through the presence of the legislative member in the Council, that in itself is a practical good.

897. You preface that by saying "if"?—I have said before, that I thought a man well acquainted with the science of law, who had made laws the subject of his special study, if put in the Council would act beneficially in the preparation of the laws which the legislative Council might be called upon to pass; and that passing through his ordeal they would be better than they would be without being subject to such an ordeal

898. Then you think that that office, the salary of which we know is very large, is an office which it is desirable should be continued?—I do not go so far as that. I have only said that I think it desirable to infuse into the Council such benefit as a professional lawyer can give to it; but whether he is to be a member of Council, on the footing of the present or on any other footing, is a different question.

899 Mr. *Herries*] In point of fact, are you aware that a code of laws has been prepared under the direction of the officer to whom we have been alluding?—A code of criminal laws has been prepared, but has not been passed It is no doubt frequently referred to, and extracts are made from it in any cases of importance that arise where a law is required for the purpose, and several of its chapters have so been incorporated I believe into the laws that have been passed from time to time

900 The whole of that code is under consideration now?—Yes, the whole of it is under the consideration of the Government of India, but it has not been adopted yet.

901 Sir *J. Hogg*] The duties of the Law Commissioners and of the Legislative Councillor were separate and distinct?—They were so

902 And the connexion of the Legislative Member with the Law Commission arose, not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as President of the Law Commission?—Entirely so, it was quite optional with him

903 Sir *E Colebrooke*] When was the Law Commission discontinued?—It was discontinued at the time I was not in India

904 Mr. *Baillie*] Has not the Governor-general an Advocate-general, or some legal adviser that he can refer to when necessary?—There is the Advocate-general, who is the leading counsel of the bar of the Supreme Court.

905. Might he not be consulted on any legislative measure without its being necessary to have a Legislative Member of Council to consult?—It was the practice when I was in India to consult the Advocate-general, whenever the Government desired it, but not to pass laws through his revision

906. Any law might be submitted to his revision?—Yes, and many laws have been so submitted to his revision, and he has prepared several which are now part of the general code.

907. Sir *E. Colebrooke.*] Are not all laws referred to him?—Not necessarily.

908. But the Governor-general is in the habit of consulting him?—Yes, when a law is to be prepared, it is the desire of everybody concerned in the preparation of it to make it as complete as possible

909 Do you think any advantage would arise from the number of the Legislative Council being enlarged by including within its body other public servants, heads of departments?—I am to understand by that, that you propose a Legislative Council separate from the Executive, it is a point which deserves consideration I cannot say that I have given it much consideration I dare say a larger body

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body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage.

910. Do you think it would be advisable to appoint residents in Calcutta, to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies ?—I regard the legislation of India as merely a branch of the Executive, it is the form in which orders which are intended to be permanently carried out, are communicated to the people, and unless you wished to introduce the element of self-government into India, I think it would be difficult to make a Legislative Council of the kind you propose.

911 Do you think that the enlargement of the number of members of the Council, by appointing as members of it the heads of departments, as well as private individuals, necessarily involves any system of representation ?—No, it does not, but it involves the necessity of admitting to your consultations people whom you know often to be opposed to you in opinion; that leads to discussions which will be taken up by the public very warmly, and the minority would appeal to the public more frequently

912 Your apprehension is more with respect to the effect of discussion in India than the laws that would be likely to be passed ?—I should think it would create agitation upon every question, which now we do not find to be the working of the system

913. Do not the Indian Governments publish their laws now before they are passed ?—Yes

914 Has that practice long prevailed ?—It was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, but not for the first few months. It was then determined, by a formal proceeding of the Legislative Council, to allow Acts to be ordinarily published for two months or six weeks before they were finally passed, so as to allow parties interested to memorialize the Government upon the subject, but there is a power reserved of dispensing with this when necessary.

915. Did that lead to discussion in the newspapers or in public meetings ?—It has led to discussion whenever any law has been proposed which affected the position of Europeans in India, such as subjecting them to the native courts.

916. You mean laws which affected the relation between the provincial courts and the supreme courts ?—Yes, and it has also produced agitation in matters that relate to the laws and customs of Hindoo and Mahometan population

917 Was it an agitation that you consider objectionable ?—Certainly, I think that neither of the subjects I have referred to should have been touched upon without great consultation with the parties affected before the law passed. But when resolved upon there is advantage in doing it at once Let us suppose it was the question of the abolition of suttees, if you published an Act without having consulted the heads of the Hindoo community, the publication of that Act would raise a flame, and so after the measure was matured with the assent of many, if you passed it piecemeal, inviting opposition at each stage

918 Do you think the publication of the Acts on the whole, and the discussions which such publication has given rise to, have been beneficial, or otherwise ? —I think upon ordinary questions the time allowed for further consideration, before passing laws through the Legislature, has been attended with great advantage; it has led to many Acts being amended before they were finally passed

919 Are many memorials presented to the Government of India, relating to Acts that are so published ?—Very frequently memorials have been presented and I think public officers have written letters upon the subject of the Acts, functionaries of the interior, whose attention was drawn to the Act, when published as a draft, have seen defects in it, and they have addressed a letter to the secretary of the department, and that has been brought under the notice of the Council, so as to lead to the amendment of defective provisions.

920 Then the result of the publication has been favourable ?—Yes, I think so; and I concurred in the resolution to make the publication in the ordinary course before the passing of the Act I was in the Council temporarily at the time.

921 Before the last Act, the Governor-general acted with his Council in the administration of Bengal, did he not ?—He did

922 Now he acts independently of the Council ?—He is now Governor of Bengal, independently of his Council

923 Do you consider that change a desirable one, or do you recommend a return to the old system ?—I think that was the most imperfect part of the scheme established by the Act of 1833

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924 You think that the Governor of Bengal ought always to act with a Council?—I am of opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered, if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, because the Governor-general must come out to India without any knowledge of details, and without any knowledge of the character of the principal functionaries; and if he conducts the Government of Bengal without the aid of a Council, he is dependent entirely upon the advice that is given to him by the secretary. If a Council is of advantage in any respect executively, one would suppose that it would be in the details, and if the argument that the members of Council have not time to attend to that business were of any weight, it would have double weight with the Governor-general, who has much more to attend to, in fact the members of Council now have most leisure of any public officers in India

925 Mr *Hardinge.*] What is your opinion of the advisability of having in Calcutta a permanent Governor of Bengal, as you have a permanent Deputy-governor of the North-western provinces?—I am not sure that there would be the same advantage as would arise if the Government of Bengal were vested in the Governor-general in Council for then the power which they used to exercise, they might continue to exercise, of creating Boards for any details that were too much for the Council, each Board in its respective department being a *quasi* Lieutenant-government, and being on the spot the members of the Board could apply at once to the head of the Government, or to the secretaries, for any further instructions, the intervention of a functionary between those Boards and the supreme authority I should think would be unnecessary

926 Do you not think a great disadvantage arises to the service from there being the continual changes of the Deputy-governor, which take place under the present system?—That no doubt is one of the great defects of the present system, the present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the Presidency, one of the members of Council shall be made Deputy-governor of Bengal, and it has always in practice been the senior member of Council who was nominated Deputy-governor, now the senior member of Council may be a Madras officer, as it was in the case of Sir William Morrison, and his period of four years service in Council may expire in a month, which renders a new appointment necessary, which is inconvenient

927 There is a military officer at this moment?—Yes, he is a Bengal officer, he knows nothing of the detail of administration, and yet he has the whole patronage of Bengal, and the whole judicial and political administration to conduct in all its details without a Council

928 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] Is it not a matter of notoriety, that Agra, since the appointment of a Deputy-governor there, has been improving, whilst Bengal, under the present system, has not been improving, but has been standing still?—When the Agra Presidency was constituted, the proceedings of the North-western Province had always been kept separate, and therefore they were easily divided from the others, and carried away by the secretary The government of that Presidency was carried on by Sir Charles Metcalfe, as it had been carried on before at Calcutta, and by the same secretary, and a system was established by him, which was acted upon afterwards by each succeeding Lieutenant-governor. There is no doubt that having a government on the spot has led to matters being more promptly considered, and perhaps maturely considered, than they would have been if there had been a reference required to Calcutta when the officers through whom it would be made had much other business to attend to, and therefore there has been a great advantage

929 Do not you think that the rapid changes of the Deputy-governor of Bengal, which have taken place of late years, must have acted injuriously to that Presidency?—That has arisen from the necessity of appointing one of the members of Council Lieutenant-governor, and from the practice of always appointing the senior, because members of Council are appointed for five years, the senior may have a month only of his term of office to run, and yet in consequence of this practice he is placed for that month in charge of the Government of Bengal, and upon vacating his seat in the Council he vacates his office as Governor, then the next senior member may have only two months of his term of office remaining, and he is in the same manner appointed Deputy-governor

930. Do you not consider that the rapid changes of Deputy-governor have acted injuriously to the Government of Bengal?—I think the Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as it was before

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931. Mr. *Hardinge.*] Do you think that the Governor-general could administer the affairs of India, and conduct the administration of the Presidency of Bengal at the same time?—With the aid of his Council he might.

932. Do you think that the immense mass of business that he has to attend to in administering the affairs of all India is no bar to his doing the duties connected with the Government of the Presidency of Bengal with efficiency?—Coming as a stranger to the country, and not knowing very much at first respecting the details, there is no doubt that he does find it more than he can do, and he is obliged to rely upon his subordinates; whereas, if the questions which arise were brought before the Council, he would hear those questions discussed by the members of Council, and he would see whether they were rightly determined without taking too much trouble about them

933 He has the power of referring every question that comes before him to his Council?—He does refer a great many questions to the Council; but still having the legal right of doing everything himself, and having a separate secretary for Bengal (for the separation has now been carried out completely), those references are not so numerous now as they used to be

934 Do not you think it desirable that the Governor-general should retain the patronage of the Bengal Presidency in his own hands?—He must do so, or he would lose much of his authority and influence. He must have the patronage, and be the source of honours and emoluments, or he would be little better than a private gentleman to whom matters might be referred When Lord Auckland had been about a year in India he consulted me about going to the North-west provinces, when Sir Charles Metcalfe conducted the Government and exercised the patronage, I recommended him not to go, unless he could assume the Government and exercise the patronage The resignation of Sir Charles enabled him to do this, and while he remained there was no Lieutenant-governor appointed.

935 Do you conceive that inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western provinces, from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country?—When the Governor-general goes into the North-western provinces, he supersedes his own Lieutenant-governor, because the authority of the Governor-general is of course considered to override the authority of the Lieutenant-governor, he then settles with the Lieutenant-governor in what manner the patronage shall be exercised, that is to say, what appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant-governor, and what appointments shall be referred to him I believe it has been the practice to keep the superior appointments with the Governor-general, that is, every collector and every magistrate is of his nomination.

936 Have you not known instances in which the whole patronage has been left in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra by the Governor-general?—I have not the least doubt that the Governor-general would almost universally adopt the advice of the Lieutenant-governor, but that has not always been the rule.

937 But you have known that to be the case, have you not?—You are speaking of a time subsequent to that when I was in India. When I was in India, Lord Auckland held in his own hands the entire government, but the Lieutenant-governor appointed every officer himself, and Lord Ellenborough, when he went up to the North-western Provinces, summoned the Lieutenant-governor, and did everything in communication with him, but I am not aware how they settled the patronage in detail.

938 Was the appointment of magistrates and collectors in the North-western Provinces always submitted to Lord Ellenborough for his sanction?—I fancy it was.

939 Do you conceive that there would be any inconvenience as a rule in leaving the patronage of Agra in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor?—I think it very well on the footing on which it now stands, that is, with power in the Governor-general to take as much or as little as he pleases.

940 Viscount *Jocelyn*] In what mode are the higher appointments made, such as secretaries?—The Government always look out for efficient men to appoint to those offices, for their own convenience; otherwise the members of Government would have to do the business themselves.

941 Promotion does not go by standing, but it goes according to selection?—It can only go by selection for those offices.

942. Is that the case with respect to appointments as members of Council?—Every civil servant is considered to have a fee-simple as regards office; he must have some office, and therefore in practice he is considered entitled to rise according to seniority, but he has no right to any particular office; another may be prepared if

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if thought more fit for a particular office, but you cannot well debar any officer of his claim to promotion, appointments to the Councils are made by the Court of Directors by selection from the competent seniors, and seniority is therefore one great element in their selection.

943 In point of fact, does a member of the civil service consider himself hardly used if he is passed over, and a junior is placed in office above him?—He has no right to complain if another of known ability is preferred

944 Are you aware that under the Act of 33 Geo 3, the promotions were with reference to seniority?—Yes, it was specially provided in that Act, that every officer should be appointed according to seniority

945 How does that stand now under the Act 3 & 4 of Will 4?—Practically, I do not think any officer is considered to have such a right

946 You know by law they have the right?—They have no right to any particular office

947 They have a right to rise by seniority?—That has been considered to operate in this way Let us suppose that there is a Board consisting of three or four members, they must take their rank in the Board according to their seniority, and if a vacancy were to occur in the first membership of that Board, you could not put over the second person, and appoint to be first member, one who was his junior, but there was power given afterwards by the Legislature to waive seniority, in order to allow a senior servant to come in under a junior, the senior waiving his rank

948 How are those appointments in India made; are they made by the Governor-general or by the Governor-general in Council?—Every appointment is made by a minute of the Governor-general in Council If the members of Council signify their assent, it is voted that "A B be the party appointed"

949 Supposing the members of Council differ from the Governor-general upon the appointment, what takes place?—They may minute their dissent

950. But the appointment is practically in the hands of the Governor-general? —If a majority of the Council objected to the appointment, the appointment would not be made

951 Can the Governor-general take upon himself to make the appointment? —Certainly, under the powers that he has as Governor-general, if he considers it essential politically to make the appointment, he can make it

952 Have you ever known an instance occur of a difference of opinion between the Governor-general and his Council, with reference to appointments?—I have known appointments minuted against, but the Governor-general would never propose an appointment in the Council unless he knew that he could carry it

953 When you say that the members of Council have the power of minuting, do you apply that merely to appointments, or to other matters?—There is nothing in the law which distinguishes appointments from any other acts of the Government If an appointment is to be made by the Governor-general in Council, then every member of the Council has the same right of voting upon it as he would have upon any other question

954 In that case is there any difference in the mode of appointment, as it is given out to the public?—No

955 Sir *R H. Inglis* ] Is the Committee to understand that, when a majority of the Council enter a minute against a particular appointment proposed by the Governor-general, such appointment, nevertheless, will take place?—No, it would be put to the vote, and if negatived, it would be with the Governor-general to determine whether to withdraw his nominee, or to put it on record If it were put on record it would remain as a negatived appointment, and would not take place unless the Governor-general saw reason to take the act upon himself under his special powers

956 Has the Governor-general in Council the power of appointing the Deputy-governor at Agra?—I think the Act which authorized the suspension of the division of the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra gave the appointment of the Lieutenant-governor to the Governor-general of India in Council

957 Does the statement that the appointment is given to the Governor-general in Council, imply that the majority of the Council may object to the appointment proposed by the Governor-general?—Entirely so, but upon a question of that kind the Governor-general would feel himself warranted, and probably would take upon himself to make the appointment under the special power

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which he has in matters which he deems of great concern to the interest of the country

958 To revert to the old system before the present Act, was it, or was it not the fact, that all covenanted servants of the East India Company had a fee-simple, to use the phrase already used, or at least something like a vested interest in the service, and whether with or without office, they had a certain allowance?—They have so now, when not in office they draw what is called out-of-employment allowance, which has been regulated by the Court of Directors. I think it is about 380 rupees a month for the senior merchants, and less for the lower grades

959 Does the distinction implied in your answer to the last question still exist, as regards the senior merchants?—No, they are not called senior merchants; they have been divided into different grades, but the out-of-employ allowance was regulated upon the old grades, and I have not heard that it is altered.

960 You wish the Committee to understand that, *cæteris paribus*, seniority gives to A B, as compared with C. D, a preferable claim to appointment? There is no doubt that A B is the person first to be considered; but, with the permission of the Committee, I will explain what generally takes place. When an appointment is vacant, it is the business of the secretary to lay before the Governor-general a statement of all those who can be considered to have a claim to it, with his own opinion as to the relative fitness, and also his opinion upon the question whether this office requires peculiar fitness. The Governor-general having a statement of that kind before him, makes his selection. He is not bound to take seniority, and if it is an important office, he will of course generally choose the most competent

961. Much the larger proportion of public servants in employment in India are necessarily those who have passed through all the preliminary examinations both in England and India?—Yes

962 Under such circumstances the Governor-general, or the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, must have under them men fully competent for the duties of their stations?—Yes, if any men are not competent for the ordinary duties of the service, they are kept out of employment, and there are some that you will see, on looking at the list, have obtained no employment.

963. But that proportion, looking to the East India service, is very inconsiderable as compared with those who have employment?—Very inconsiderable

964. So that the system of the civil service of India, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, has in your judgment worked satisfactorily?—Undoubtedly I have no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided.

965 It would, I presume, be easy for the officers of the East India House to furnish to the Committee, not the names, but the proportion of those in the civil service of the three Presidencies who are not entrusted with specific appointments? —It could be furnished at any time There is such a variety of offices in India, that even less competent men can find employment of some kind.

966. Viscount *Jocelyn* ] Practically, the fact is, as I gather from your examination, that the appointments in India are with the Governors of the different Presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent?—Yes. The law provides that the Governor-general's nominee shall first be put to the vote, and no member of Council could propose a person for the office till the Governor-general's man had been voted upon If the man that the Governor-general proposed were not deemed a fitting man, even where the Council dissented, another man would not be proposed by the members of Council, but it would be left to the Governor-general to propose another.

967. What is the necessity in your mind of promulgating the order of the Governor-general or the Governor in Council, would it not be as well to make the appointment direct from the Governor?—The appointment must be made by the Government, if the government is vested in the Governor-general in Council, the appointment must be made by that authority, the appointments in Bengal are now made by the Governor-general only, it is only those appointments that are reserved for the Government of India that are gazetted as being made by the Governor-general in Council; if the Governor-general has the exercise of all the power in his own person, the appointment is gazetted as made by himself.

968. In the subordinate Presidencies the appointments are made by the Governor in Council?—Yes; because the authority is exercised by the Governor in Council.

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969 Mr *Hardinge* ] You have explained the system as regards the appointments, with reference to the parties selected, the practice has hitherto been that the secretary hands up to the Governor-general a list of six or seven names of candidates for a judgeship or a collectorship, and the period of service is put down in this list, has it not been usual for the Governor-general to appoint such candidates entirely from their own merits, and has he allowed the period of their service to attach great weight to their merits as candidates?—I think the period of service has been always one element of choice, but it is the Governor's study to fill the offices with as competent persons as he can obtain, he therefore endeavours to get the most efficient persons

970 Have there been memorials presented to the Government in consequence of supercessions?—Yes, but they have never received any attention

971 Sir *E Colebrooke* ] Do you consider that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge?—I think they are as equal as any body of men would be that you could provide in any other way

972 You mean to say that, taking them as a class, they are efficient, but you would not venture to say that there were not inefficient members among them?—Certainly not

973 *Chairman.*] As the law at present stands, what is the footing of our Straits Settlements and those on the Tenasserim Coast, with the Government of Bengal?—Before the Act of 1833 there was a separate Presidency for the Straits Settlements, that was abolished by order of the Court of Directors, and Penang, and Singapore, and Malacca were annexed to the Presidency of Bengal, but they had a separate service, and a separate supreme court, and the Court of Directors gave to the civil servants of the Penang Presidency, and the Bencoolen Presidency, the option of leaving, or remaining as officers to be employed in those settlements By the Charter Act of the Supreme Court of Penang it is provided, that the Governor and members of Council of that Presidency shall be judges of that court The abolition of the Presidency left the court without the means of acting, and thereupon the Court of Directors ordered the head officer of those settlements, who had been called Resident, to be called Governor, and his assistants to be called Resident Councillors, in order that they might act as judges of that court, and up to this day the person in charge of those settlements is called the Governor of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, but it is in fact part of the Bengal Presidency Very recently, I think, Lord Dalhousie removed that Presidency from Bengal, and placed it directly under the Government of India, as if it were a Lieutenant-government; but I do not know that there is any law authorising that

974 You think there ought to be a provision to meet that case in any future Act?—I think it would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western provinces is appointed, because under such a provision the supreme authority would determine and regulate by instructions the power that was to be exercised It would not be necessary to make any provision of the kind in the Act, because the mere authorising of the delegation would imply the power of regulating the authority to be exercised.

975 Sir *J Hogg* ] The difference with reference to the constitution of the Court in the Straits settlements is one that might be removed by the Legislative Council?—It has been attempted to be removed, but up to this day the difficulty remains

976 It is still a matter under the consideration of the Legislative Council?—That Court might be abolished, but it would be an advantage to have a special authority given to the Government of India, which, with the consent of the authorities in this country, might regulate such matters as I have referred to

*Veneris*, 14° *die Maii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr Baillie.
Sir E Colebrooke.
Mr Labouchere
Viscount Mahon.
Mr Gladstone
Mr Alderman Thompson.
Mr Hildyard
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Hume.
Mr Hardinge.
Sir R H. Inglis.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Sir Charles Wood.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Cobden.

THOMAS BARING, Esq , IN THE CHAIR.

*William Wilberforce Bird*, Esq , called in; and Examined.

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977 *Chairman.*] FOR what period were you in India?—Upwards of 40 years.

978 What situations have you filled in India?—I arrived in India in 1803, and after passing through the College I was appointed to Benares, where I remained about a dozen years in the Judicial Department; in 1821 I was appointed to the special commission at Cawnpore and Allahabad, for revising sales of land, brought about by undue influence; after that I came to the Presidency, and was appointed to the Resumption Commission. I then became a member of the Board of Revenue, and was subsequently appointed to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium ; I then succeeded to Council, and while in Council, I was four or five times Deputy Governor of Bengal I became also President of the Council, and I held the office of Governor-general, from the time of Lord Ellenborough's recall till the arrival of Lord Hardinge.

979 For how long a time were you a member of Council ?—I was a member of Council between six and seven years altogether, I was first appointed a provisional member on the death of Mr. Shakespeare.

980. Will you state to the Committee how the Council is composed?—The Council is composed of an extraordinary member, being the Commander-in-Chief, three ordinary members, and a fourth member who is called the Law Member, and who is appointed by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown; the rest of the members are appointed, I believe, by the Court of Directors.

981. All the members of Council are appointed by the Court, are they not?—Yes; according to the Act, I think, they are all appointed by the Court, but the appointment of the law member is subject to the approbation of the Crown.

982. Is there any qualification necessary for a member of Council?—Yes, a residence in India for a certain number of years.

983. For how many years?—I think ten years, but no man becomes a Councillor who has not been resident for a much longer period.

984. You mean resident as one of the covenanted servants of the Company? —Yes.

985. What does that covenanted service include?—It includes the civil service, and, I believe, part of the military service. I fancy there are some military appointments not covenanted.

986. Are not the chaplains covenanted servants?—I believe they are.

987 Will you state what the duties of the Council are?—The duties of the Council are to assist the Governor-general in the transaction of all business that comes before him, and to record their sentiments in case of any difference of opinion. The papers in every case are, in the first instance, circulated for consideration, going before the Governor-general first, after which the Council meet for discussion on days appointed by the Governor-general for the purpose.

988. Will you state how they record their opinions?—They first meet, as before

stated, to discuss the subject, and if there is any material difference, they record their opinions in separate minutes

989 Every despatch from the Home Government comes before the Council?—Yes.

990. And the answer must be signed by all the Members of Council?—Yes

991. What is the salary of the members of Council, of the Governor-general?—The salary of the Governor-general is 240,000 rupees a year, that of a member of Council is 96,000 rupees a year, they were sicca rupees formerly, but during the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the conversion of the currency from sicca rupees into Company's rupees, they relinquished the difference between the two

992 How is the President of the Council selected?—By the Governor-general; the Governor-general selects both the President of the Council and also the Governor of Bengal, from among the members of Council

993. Can the Governor-general select any member of the Council, or does it go by seniority?—He may select any member of the Council, both to be President during his absence and to be Deputy Governor of Bengal, for instance, I was once appointed Deputy Governor of Bengal when the Commander-in-Chief was appointed President of the Council, and on other occasions I was appointed to both situations.

994. So that the two situations are distinct, and it does not necessarily follow that the President of the Council should be appointed Governor of Bengal?—No, it is not necessary that they should be distinct, and it is not necessary that they should be united The Governor-general has the power of appointing any one of the Council for one office or the other, he generally selects the senior member of the Council to be President of the Council, and in most cases it has also happened that he has nominated that member to be the Governor of Bengal

995. Will you state to the Committee your opinion of the expediency or otherwise of the present arrangement, of placing the Government of Bengal under the Governor-general, and not having a separate Governor for Bengal?—I think the arrangement required by the Act, that the Governor of Bengal should be selected from the members of the Council, a very inexpedient one indeed, and I think it also inexpedient that the Government of Bengal should be confided solely to the Governor-general without a Council The Governor-General is Governor-general in Council for India and Governor of Bengal, the Council have nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Government of Bengal, consequently the whole business of Bengal, which is alone sufficient to occupy any man, is vested in the Governor-general, in addition to the other duties which as Governor-general he is obliged to perform, the result is, that the Government of Bengal is either entrusted to an irresponsible secretary, or that the duties of that office are not attended to in the manner in which they ought to be for the good government of the country.

996 Will you state what suggestions for a change you would recommend?—I would recommend that the same arrangement which exists in Agra should be introduced into Bengal, there is there a Lieutenant-governor whose sole duty it is to superintend the internal administration of the country, it is just as much required in Bengal as it is in Agra, and perhaps more so, for the territory is much larger and the duties are heavier, and quite sufficient to occupy the undivided attention of any public officer, however experienced he may be

997. Would you recommend that, as in Agra, the Governor of Bengal should be without a council?—If the Governor of Bengal is a man selected from the service, and has all the experience which it is necessary for such a Governor to possess, I should say that Council was no more necessary in Bengal than it is in Agra. But if a man is sent out from England who knows nothing at all about the administration of Government in India, he must have a council, because he must be dependent solely upon the advice of members of the service for the due performance of his duties in the capacity of Governor of Bengal. I, who had 40 years' experience, and was both Governor of Bengal and Governor of India, and had all the advantage of being familiar with almost every case that came before me, found that I was quite incapable of doing the whole; and I suffered more in point of health during the last five months I was in India, owing to having so much more to do than I could properly perform, than I had suffered during the whole 40 years I was in the service besides

998 In case such an arrangement were carried out, where would you vest the patronage of the service of Bengal?—When I was Governor of Bengal, during Lord

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Lord Ellenborough's time, Lord Ellenborough gave me the whole of the patronage, except the higher appointments to the Sudder Courts and Boards, which require the sanction of the Government of India, and he never, on any occasion, interfered with my appointment of any individual. I always reported to him privately what I did, and I found the exercise of that patronage useful, inasmuch as I knew better than anybody else who were the fittest persons to be appointed; and if the Governor of Bengal is a separate person from the Governor-general, I think he ought to have, virtually, the dispensation of that patronage, but it should be always with the concurrence of the Governor-general, who ought always privately to be made acquainted with what is going on As to the exercise of the patronage, there is but little satisfaction in it, every man who is appointed thinks himself entitled to the promotion, and those who are candidates and do not get the appointment, think themselves ill used, and, therefore, as far as private considerations are concerned, he would be better without it than with it. I should have been glad not to have had the patronage; but I think the Governor of the country cannot exercise the duties of his station well, if he has not the power of selecting those who are most fit for employment in the situations under him

999. Do I rightly understand you to say, that you think that if the Governor-general of India were deprived of the patronage, he would not lose influence or authority in India?—I do not think he would lose anything worth retaining, the exercise of the patronage, under the circumstances in which it is exercised in India, confers no personal advantage, if he discharges his duty as an upright man, he will never lose anything for want of patronage, which is limited to the selection of one out of the few who have nearly equal claims to the appointment in view The Governor-general has nothing to do with the patronage of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, he has little to do with the patronage of the North-western Provinces, which is a parallel case, he has only, therefore, the small civil patronage of Bengal proper, and almost all of those among whom he is to distribute it, have claims from length of service, or from the duties which they have performed, and he must bestow it upon those who possess such claims, or he is thought to act very unjustly, and, therefore, as far as the exercise of the patronage goes, I for one, if I were in his position, would not be annoyed at not having to exercise it.

1000 You said that you would recommend that appointments made by the Governor of Bengal should be subject to the approval of the Governor general in Council?—I would not say subject to approval, but I think that the man exercising the office of Governor of Bengal would never make appointments without privately reporting them to the Governor-general, and ascertaining whether he had any objection or not to the appointments. I always did so, and Lord Ellenborough on more than occasions than one, not being quite satisfied with what I stated, called for further explanation, which I afforded him

1001. Would you recommend that the power of approval should rest with the Governor-general in Council?—The Governor-general in Council at present appoints to all the high offices; that is to say, he appoints to the Sudder and the Sudder Board, I do not think I would take away that power from the Governor-general in Council, but I would leave all the other appointments to the discretion of the Governor of Bengal, in the same way as they are left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra; I do not see why the Governor of Bengal should have less influence or less patronage than is considered necessary for the Lieutenant-governor of Agra. There is always a friendly correspondence going on with the Governor-general, and it is easy to ascertain whether there are objections to the appointment of such and such a person or not, I did not find that it led to any inconvenience in my case. Lord Ellenborough, when he appointed me Governor of Bengal, simply gave me one verbal instruction, which was, to appoint the fittest man to every vacancy, and I always endeavoured to do so.

1002. Should you recommend that the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay should be without Councils?—What I would recommend is this: I think the Council of India ought to have a member from Madras, and a member from Bombay, and I think the two Presidencies are both dissatisfied with not being properly represented in the Council of India, and that it would be an advisable measure to have a member from each of those Presidencies, because there are many local considerations, especially in legislation, which we are quite at a loss to know how to dispose of When the Law Commission was existing in Calcutta, it had a member from each of those Presidencies, and we used privately to consult them on any difficulties with regard to local circumstances respecting which we wanted explanation, but now that the Law Commission is no longer in existence, I do not think that the Government of India can go on well without local members from Madras and Bombay I would therefore recommend that there should be an additional member from each of those Presidencies, and in order to provide in some measure for the expense, one of the members of the Madras Council, and one of the members of the Bombay Council might be discontinued.

1003 Of how many members are the Madras Council and the Bombay Council now composed?—The Government consists of the Governor, the commander of the forces, and two civil members of Council; one of those members might be safely diminished, three members, I think, would be quite sufficient to discharge all the duties of each of the subordinate Presidencies

1004 Would you then recommend that those members of Council from Madras and Bombay should be permanently resident at the seat of the Supreme Government?—Yes; they should reside with the Supreme Council wherever that is. I think three members are quite sufficient for either the Government of Bombay or Madras

1005. Will you state to the Committee in what way, if they were permanently resident with the Governor-general, they would be the representatives of the Councils of the two Presidencies?—They would not be the representatives of the Councils of the two Presidencies, but they would be the representatives of the Presidencies There have always been two members of Council for Bengal, but it was the larger Presidency, and it had also a general jurisdiction over the whole of India; but if there were a representative of each Presidency in the Supreme Council, it would hardly be necessary that the subordinate Presidencies should have so strong a Government as they have hitherto had.

1006 What would be the case if the Commander-in-Chief of one of those Presidencies was in the field?—It is not likely that the Commander-in-Chief would be in the field, the territories subordinate to the Governments of Bombay and Madras are all in our own hands, there is no foreign enemy to come in contact with, and therefore it is very seldom that the Commander-in-Chief is not at the seat of Government.

1007. Have there been instances of the Commander-in-Chief being absent on military duties at either of the minor Presidencies?—Yes, there have been instances in former times, but I am speaking of the actual state of India at the present time.

1008. Viscount *Jocelyn*] Was not Lord Keane absent on military duty?—He was sent to Afghanistan, but it is not in the general course of events that the Commander-in-Chief should new be long from the seat of Government

1009 *Chairman*] The present regulation, as I understand it, requires that before any expenditure is incurred in the minor Presidencies, a reference should be made to the Council of India?—Yes; there is a restriction placed upon the subordinate Governments, they cannot expend anything without the authority of the Government of India. It has been thought that this entails a good deal of trouble, and loss of time, and that a limit might be fixed, to which they might be allowed to go without such sanction, but I think the whole expenditure of India must be subject to the general supervision and control of the Government of India. If it were not so, the subordinate Presidencies might be as extravagant as they were in former times, in laying out large sums of money which it might not be convenient that they should do

1010. Would you suggest any change in that system?—I think there might be a limit; at present, at neither of the subordinate Presidencies can the slightest expense be incurred, not even to the amount of 5*s*, without the special sanction of the Government of India. Perhaps this is too strict, there might be a certain limit, within which they may be authorised to expend money, without the sanction of the Governor-general in Council, it increases the number of references, and such small expenditure is generally sanctioned, the Government of India could hardly refuse a disbursement to that extent.

1011. Then the Committee is to understand that you would suggest, that expenditure beyond certain limits authorized should be reported to the Governor-general in Council?—Yes. The subordinate Governments might expend money to a certain extent without specially applying it for permission the Governor-general in Council, merely sending a monthly statement of such expenses

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1012. They would have to report it?—I think everything should be reported.

1013 Does your experience lead you to think that the delay which takes place in the answer to despatches from India, by the mode of correspondence adopted in this country, has been productive of inconvenience to the Indian Government?—No, I do not think it has. In former times there was, of course, a great deal of delay before we had steam communication, but at present it is quite as rapid as is necessary If we require an immediate answer, it is stated, and we get the answer as soon as it can be given; but I do not think there is any inconvenience at all from delay the business is very well kept up, and we get an answer in all cases where it is necessary, within by no means an unreasonable length of time.

1014. Do you consider that the present system of sending the whole of the correspondence, and all the documents upon any subject of which a despatch treats, from India, is necessary or desirable to be continued?—I think it is. There ought to be a full record of everything that takes place The greatest security for the good government of India is in having everything which is done recorded, so that the authorities at home may be furnished with copies of those records There may be some alterations which would diminish, perhaps, the necessity of superfluous papers, but substantially there ought to be a record of everything which takes place, and a copy of that record ought to be sent home.

1015 Is the Committee to understand that you think that keeping a record of everything is an important check against abuses in India?—Yes, I think so. Having that record, if the record is properly kept, it would be easy at any time to ascertain what actually took place, and the reason for which it took place, and it is an important check on all improper proceedings.

1016 Mr *Hume*] In the case of members of Council differing from the Governor, such dissent being recorded at the time of the transaction, and therefore become known to the Home authorities, you consider to be very important?—Yes, and not only in regard to the Council, but in regard to all offices. I think there ought to be a complete record of everything that takes place; and I think it is the great security against abuses in India

1017 *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service for the duties that it has to perform?—I think it is highly efficient. I have never heard of any service which is to be compared with it in point of efficiency. An uncovenanted service is necessary for all details, but the supervision and superintendence can be perfectly exercised by the civil service, and is exercised in a most efficient manner

1018. Would you suggest any change in the mode of nominating parties for the civil service in England?—No, I am not aware that it can be improved in any way as long as the present system continues It is very safely and properly vested in the hands of the Directors, and I am not aware of any mode by which it could be altered to advantage

1019 Do you consider the civil service to be fully paid, or under paid, or over paid?—I think it is very fairly paid, it was better paid some time ago; but in the India service, the complaint at present is, that the situations which they used to occupy are now, in a great measure, occupied by the uncovenanted service, and therefore promotion is not so rapid as it used to be. The civil service cannot perform all the details which are now required in making settlements, and carrying on other local investigations, which is done by the uncovenanted service. The uncovenanted service is also employed to a great extent in the administration of civil suits, which diminishes in some degree the number of offices formerly held by the covenanted servants.

1020. Is that an inquiry to the Government of India?—No, not at all. I think the uncovenanted service is also most efficient; the whole judicial administration, in the first instance, is in the hands of the uncovenanted service, and most efficiently performed. Great improvements have been made in that service of late years. The parties are selected with more care; none are appointed till after examination, and they are not allowed to be discharged, as they were in former times, merely at the option of the European superior. The case is sent up to the higher authorities They have also pensions allowed them, after long service, and there are various other provisions which make it worth while for the uncovenanted servants to be honest and upright Formerly they made the most of their opportunities I think a great change has taken place in that way, and the uncovenanted service I consider extremely efficient and most valuable, because, if we were to attempt to discharge all the details of the administration by the covenanted service, the expense would be enormous You now get duties performed for a very small sum, which, if they were to be performed by the covenanted service, would be most expensive, and the Government could not be carried on except at a much greater cost than it is at present.

1021. You have made two suggestions, one that there should be a distinct Governor for Bengal, and the other that there should be a change in the Council of the Governor-general, by there being two additional members appointed for the two Presidencies Have you any further change to suggest?—If there were any objection to the appointment of a separate Governor of Bengal, I see no reason why the Government of Bengal should be vested solely in the Governor-general I think the Council should have authority there The Governor-general has more to do than anybody else in the country, and, as the law exists at present, the Governor-general is not only the Governor-general of India, but he has, as a separate charge, the Government of Bengal, with which the members of Council have nothing whatever to do Why that Government should be vested in him alone, and not in conjunction with the Council, I do not understand, and it certainly is attended with great inconvenience The Council, who have less to do than the Governor-general, might just as well have authority in the Government of Bengal as not, and why the Government was committed solely to the Governor-general, I have never been able to comprehend

1022. Is there always a Deputy-governor of Bengal now, or only during the absence of the Governor-general?—There never had, till Lord Ellenborough's time, been a Deputy-governor of Bengal, when the Governor-general was present, but when Lord Ellenborough arrived he went up the country immediately, and he appointed me Deputy-governor of Bengal, and when he came down he continued my appointment, that has been the only case in which there has been a separate Governor of Bengal, when the Governor-general was present, except when Lord Hardinge arrived, he reappointed me; I was acting at the time as Governor of Bengal, and Lord Hardinge continued my appointment during the remainder of my stay in India.

1023. Have you any other changes to suggest for the consideration of the Committee?—I am not aware of any.

1024. Viscount *Jocelyn*] You stated the advantage that there would be in a permanent Governor of Bengal. Has not the Governor-general the power of appointing a Deputy-governor of Bengal during his presence?—Yes; he has the power of appointing a Deputy-governor of Bengal, both during his presence, and during his absence

1025 And that has been done?—Yes, in my case it was done. Lord Hardinge also, as I have stated, appointed me to continue during the rest of my stay in India as Governor of Bengal.

1026 Mr *Vernon Smith*] Then the change you recommend is only a change in practice and not in law?—The Governor-general has the power of appointing a Deputy Governor of Bengal, but I would make it compulsory, so that the Government of Bengal should be in separate hands. The Governor-general in Council might, in particular cases, have the power of assuming the Government of Bengal; what I mean to say is, that it ought to be a separate office.

1027. Is the salary of the Governor-general of Bengal, or not, the same, whether he retains the Government of Bengal or not?—Yes, there is no salary annexed to the Government of Bengal.

1028. Mr *Labouchere*] Then the Governor-general has no pecuniary inducement not to make the appointment of a Deputy-governor?—Not the slightest, I do not know what the object was of making it exclusive of the Council, for the Governor-general certainly has more to do than the Members of the Council have, and that he should have this additional duty thrown upon him, and the Council be excluded from any participation in it, is quite unintelligible, and it has not operated well. There is another thing I might mention, which is, that the Governor of Bengal, like the Governor of Agra, ought to make periodical visits to the different stations, and see with his own eyes what is going on. That has been attended with great advantage in the Upper Provinces, but the Governor-general, when he is the Governor of Bengal, cannot visit the different stations, he can never see anything but through the eyes of another.

1029. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] With reference to the patronage of the Government of Bengal, do you propose that the Governor-general should keep the patronage in his own hands, or that he should make it over to the Governor of Bengal?—

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There has been generally an arrangement as to that; I can only speak positively of my own case as to what happened between Lord Ellenborough and myself, but I have always understood that there has been some private arrangement by which the Governor-general exercised one portion of the patronage, and the Deputy Governor of Bengal the other. I do not know positively what took place on the occasions of other Deputy-governors of Bengal, but in my case, Lord Ellenborough left it entirely to my discretion, reserving to himself the privilege of calling upon me to explain if he thought I had done wrong, but he never on any occasion interfered with the disposal of the patronage except on public grounds.

1030. You said that you did not think that there would be any inconvenience in the Governor-general not having the patronage of the Government of Bengal, and you stated in support of that argument that there was no inconvenience when the patronage was handed over to you by Lord Ellenborough, but do not you think that there would be a difference between the Governor-general making over the patronage to the Governor of Bengal, and the Governor-general having no patronage at all?—Individually I do not think the exercise of the patronage of any personal advantage either in a public or a private point of view. There are those who entertain a different opinion, but to me it was a great trouble and annoyance. I was anxious to do justice to individuals, and as far as I could, to satisfy expectations that were entertained, but I did not find that I was successful, and I do not think those who have had the patronage have benefited by it.

1031. You have argued that in Agra all the patronage is made over by the Governor-general to the Governor of Agra?—Yes; the Lieutenant-governor of Agra exercises the patronage.

1032 Then is not the Governor-general the source of all patronage both in Bengal and Agra; but he makes over the patronage to the Deputy-governor of Agra?—Yes; no doubt he might retain the whole patronage if he chose, but he has acted judiciously, I think, in making it over to the Lieutenant-governor, because the man who is Governor ought to have the power of appointing officers whom he knows to be best qualified for the situations.

1033. Mr. *Hardinge*] Is it defined by the Act as to the patronage?—I fancy that it is not defined by the Act; the patronage is vested in the Governor-general entirely, but the Governor-general of course must make some arrangement with the officer discharging the duty of Deputy-governor.

1034 Why do you think the selection of the Governor of Bengal from one of the members of Council inexpedient?—I think it inexpedient, because the members of Council have other duties to perform, and very heavy duties, if they perform them as they ought, and therefore it would be far better not to impose on any one of those members an addition to the duties which would occupy the whole of his time It is very hard upon a Member of Council who is to keep pace with all the rest of the Council in the discharge of the duties of the Government of India, that he should have the duty of Governor of Bengal to discharge in addition to those duties. He gets nothing by it; it is no advantage whatever to him.

1035. Viscount *Jocelyn*] The Governor-general, if denuded of that patronage by Act of Parliament, would be unable, by any exercise of his power, to reward merit?—Yes; but then he would have nothing to do with the details of the government of Bengal; he has his patronage as Governor-general; and the patronage he would lose consists of the selection of the officers who have the strongest claims to fill the situations under a Government, the head of which must be best acquainted with their respective qualifications.

1036. Mr *Labouchere.*] Will you be good enough to describe what the general patronage of the Governor-general is, and how far it extends over the whole of India; supposing the separate Governors of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Agra, exercised the patronage in those Presidences, what patronage would the Governor-general have as Governor-general?—The Governor-general would have the patronage of all the political appointments throughout India; he would have the appointments of all the officers at Hyderabad, and he would have the appointment of all the officers at Mysore; and there are other appointments connected with Bombay, which I believe the Governor-general has the power of disposing of. He has also the selection of all the military men who are appointed to civil situations, in what are called the non-regulation provinces, such as Bundelcund, and I believe in the Punjaub, and in various other frontier districts. So that his patronage is very considerable, but after all, the respect which is paid to the Governor-

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Governor-general does not arise from the things that he has to give away, but from his ability and general character as governor, and from the mode in which he discharges his duty. A man may have the greatest amount of patronage, but if he abuses it, it will do him more harm than good, and it will not increase the respect entertained for him.

1037 But is it not the case that for the Governor-general to be the fountain of reward, is a great means of his acquiring influence?—Yes; but on that principle the patronage in Madras and Bombay should be with the Governor-general, but the Governor of Madras has all the patronage of that Presidency, the Governor of Bombay has all the patronage of the Presidency of Bombay, and, as regards Agra, the Governor-general finds it necessary to yield up a great quantity of the patronage to the Lieutenant-governor, and I cannot, therefore, understand why Bengal should be the single exception

1038. What I understand you to recommend is that all petty patronage should be taken away from the Governor-general, but that as regards the great political offices the patronage should be left to him?—Yes I never contemplated taking from him the patronage of political offices I contemplated taking from him only such patronage as is retained by the Governors of Bombay and Madras

1039. Mr *Herries*] Do you think some inconvenience might arise if the Governor-general had not control over the patronage in Bengal?—Is it not possible that appointments to offices coming immediately under the exercise of the authority of the Governor-general might be made, which would be disagreeable to him, and do not you therefore consider it necessary that he should have some control? —Yes, but the Governor-general in Council would always have a control over the patronage as he would have a control over all the other things that might be done. The Governor of Bengal would be only Deputy-governor

1040 Then he would have the control over the patronage distributed in Bengal?—Yes, just as under XLV clause of the Act he has in regard to the other subordinate presidencies.

1041 Viscount *Jocelyn*] You would leave the appointment of the Deputy-governor of Bengal in the hands of the Governor-general?—Yes.

1042 Mr *V. Smith*] Do you mean that the appointments made by the Deputy-governor should be submitted to the Governor-general for approbation?—No

1043. Then what control would he exercise?—Judging from the way in which I acted, when I was Governor of Bengal, and in which I presume other Governors would act, I should say, that in the case of an officer, where the appointment was of consequence, the Governor would privately consult the Governor-general, and state, "These are my intentions, I propose to appoint so and so," and the Governor-general would state his objection to such an appointment, if he had any objection.

1044. As regards the power and influence which the Governor-general would have, would not they greatly depend upon its being known that he had the right of patronage?—I do not think the Governor-general would lose much by giving up the patronage of Bengal. I think the Deputy-governor would gain a great deal more than the Governor-general would lose.

1045 You think that the position in which the Governor of Bengal stands, requires that he should have the right of patronage, but that the position in which the Governor-general stands does not require that he should have such right?—Exactly, the position of the Governor-general, as being the supreme authority in India, does not require the exercise of the patronage solely in this corner of India, which patronage ought to be with the Governor of Bengal. I think it is not worth the Governor-general's retaining, and that it is not worth while to lose the great advantage of a separate government for Bengal, merely for the sake of bestowing the patronage upon the Governor-general.

1046 —Mr. *Herries.*] But you think that the Governor-general should have the power of preventing appointments that might be obnoxious to his own wishes?—Certainly; all I mean is, that I would not have the consideration of the patronage act as an obstacle to the appointment of a separate government for Bengal.

1047 Mr. *Hardinge*] You have stated that you thought it would be advisable to have two members on the Supreme Council who should represent the interests of Madras and Bombay, do you mean that those members should be appointed in addition to the present Members of Council?—Yes.

1048. Would not so large a number as the Council would then consist of, be

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rather an inconvenience and an impediment to public business?—I do not think it would I do not think that there would be any inconvenience from the number being increased, and there would be great convenience in having the advantage of local officers, who would explain all sorts of difficulties and anomalies that come up in references from those Presidencies.

1049 But the Court of Directors have now, under a section of the Act, the power of discontinuing the Council at Bombay, have they not?—Yes; it would require no new power to enable the Court to dispense with a member of the Council at Bombay and Madras, but it would require a new provision to appoint additional Members to the Council of India I merely suggested a diminution of the number of members of the Council at Bombay and Madras on the ground of expense. There would be increased expense in proportion to the salaries in adding two Members to the Council of India, and that might in some measure be met by the diminution of one Member of the Council at the two Presidencies I think it is hardly necessary to have so many Members of Council at either of those Presidencies as there are now

1050. Has it not been the case that a member of Council at Madras has been appointed to the Council of Bengal?—No.

1051. Was not Sir William Morrison from Madras?—Yes, but he was never in the Council at Madras He was a military officer on the Madras establishment, and was appointed to the Council at Bengal.

1052 Do not you think that the existence of a Council at the subordinate Governments of Bombay and Madras forms a strong security for the full and free statement of any case of conflicting opinion?—Yes. but there would still be a Council, there would be one civil member, and the Commander-in-chief, besides the Governor

1053 You do not propose that Madras and Bombay should be placed on the same footing as Agra?—No, there has always been a Council both at Madras and at Bombay, and I am not quite sure that that being the case it would be right to discontinue the Council, it would be considered a sort of degradation, and the importance of the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency would suffer in consequence of such discontinuance.

1054 Mr *Herries*.] You said that you considered that the Members of Council had at present not too much to do, and I should judge from your answer that they had not sufficient to do?—I think they have plenty to do if they read all the papers, and carefully consider all that comes before the Council. I do not think it could be said with truth, that they had not sufficient to do: they have sufficient to occupy them from morning to night. Of course business can be shirked in India, as it may be everywhere else; but if they do the duty that they ought to do properly, as Councillors to the Governor-general, they certainly have sufficient to occupy the whole of their attention.

1055 I am referring to your suggestion, that there should be a Council in aid of the Governor of Bengal; and you accompanied that suggestion with the observation, that the Members of the Council were not so overburdened with business, but that they might do that additional service for the State?—What I meant to say was this; not that the Council of Bengal had not enough to do, but that the Governor-general had a great deal more; and that if the Government of Bengal remains in his hands, there is no reason why he should not be assisted by the Council in Bengal matters, in the same way as he is assisted by the Council in all other matters, he, in fact, is the most heavily burdened officer of the whole; and in addition to his other duties he has the duty of the Government of Bengal thrown upon him, which he must perform alone, and without the assistance of the Council, who, comparatively speaking, are not so heavily burdened as he is.

1056. Viscount *Jocelyn*] You have stated that it would be advisable that a Member of the Council of Madras and a Member of the Council of Bombay, should join the Council of the Governor-general. Do you recollect instances in the course of the last 10 years of the Commander-in-chief at Bombay, and the Commander-in-chief at Madras, who are each of them members of the Council there, being in the field commanding armies, viz., Lord Gough in China, and Lord Keane in Afghanistan?—I remember perfectly that Lord Keane was in Afghanistan; he was selected for that duty. I am not quite sure that Lord Gough was Commander-in-chief when he went to China; he went from Madras, but I thought he was on the staff at the time.

1057. In the event of your plan being carried out, and the Commander-in-chief of Madras, or of Bombay, being in the field, you would have a Council consisting of one civil member alone?—Yes.

1058. Do you see any objection to that?—No; the Commander-in-chief very seldom, as far as my experience goes, interferes or records his opinion in civil matters; he has a vote, and he generally votes with the Governor-general.

1059. You see no objection to the Governor in Council consisting of the Governor and one member?—No, I think not; it has happened in Bengal that there has been but one Member of Council, but no inconvenience has been experienced; if they are men competent to do their duty, I see no objection to it; it could only occasionally happen. It is very seldom that the Commander of the Forces at the Presidency is ordered away, and that could easily be provided for by making the person who acted locally as Commander of the Forces, a Member of Council.

1060. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] One of the suggestions which you have submitted to the Committee, has been the expediency of surrounding the Governor-general with Members of Council taken from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the ground upon which you founded that suggestion was, that it would enable the Supreme Council to deal with questions coming from those Presidencies. But you have also stated that you think it desirable that the Governor of Bengal should have the power, and you have known the benefit of his exercising that power, of personally visiting the different stations within his government. Is it, or is not your opinion, that such power would be exercised advantageously by the Governor of Madras, and by the Governor of Bombay respectively?—Undoubtedly; it has often been done; it was done by Sir Thomas Munroe, and it has been done by other Governors. There are occasions when great advantage would arise from the visit of the Supreme authority, but at present, in Bengal, it is impossible; the Governor of Bengal cannot visit any station, however great the emergency may be.

1061. You have stated that the Commander-in-chief, according to your experience, does not often take any part in civil affairs which are submitted to the Council; upon that assumption the civil affairs are intrusted to the Governor and the two civil servants of Madras and Bombay. In the event of the adoption of your suggestion, the civil affairs of the Presidency of Madras, and the Presidency of Bombay respectively, would be conducted by two individuals; would it, in such a case, be possible for the Governor to exercise that inspection which you have stated to be, in your opinion, desirable in the case of Bengal; or, in the event of the illness of the civil servant, the member of Council so left, how could the affairs of the Government be carried on?—What I meant to say was, that the Governor of Madras, and the Governor of Bombay, divested of one of their Council, could do just as well as the Governor of Agra, who has no Council, and that if, in the case of the Governor of Agra, he can go about and visit, the Governor of Madras and the Governor of Bombay could do the same if it were necessary, without any inconvenience whatever to the conduct of affairs; the members of Government if separate can communicate by letter, and they can act in co-operation in the same way as if they were on the spot. Of course the Governor of Madras, or the Governor of Bombay, would not take the opportunity of going when there was anything to be done which required his presence at the Presidency; and in point of fact, I believe that the Governor of Bombay is very often absent from the Presidency, and the business is carried on as if he were present. The Governor of Bombay is, in one part of the year, in one place, and another part of the year in another; and the same has also happened at Madras. Indeed, so much so, that orders have been issued to desire that the Governor would remain as much as possible at head-quarters. But surely the Bombay or Madras Government would, if the Governors were to visit the different stations, be carried on, having only one Councillor, with as much facility as the Government of Agra, where there are none.

1062. You have stated that the length of service required of a person before he can be appointed a Member of the Supreme Council, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, is 10 years, but that in point of fact no man is made a Member of Council till after a much longer service. Is it or is it not the fact, that no man has been made a Councillor under 25 years' service?—There may have been exceptions, but they are very rare.

1063. In general, do you wish the Committee to understand that men of experience are selected to fill the office of Members of Council, rather than those who have

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have served the legal number of years?—I believe that, generally speaking, the gentlemen who are selected for the Council are selected for their merits and services, and certainly not merely from their standing in the service.

1064. Will you explain to the Committee who are the uncovenanted servants by whom the judicial administration has been conducted?—The uncovenanted servants are servants appointed by the local government, who do not receive covenants from the Court of Directors. The service consists of all classes of persons, Europeans born in India and natives of any persuasion; men, in short, who are selected by the local Government on account of their qualifications. The Home Government exercises no authority whatever in that respect. Before establishing a class of uncovenanted servants, permission is generally obtained from home, but no interference whatever is exercised with regard to the individual appointments.

1065. You stated the income of a Member of Council, what is the income or salary of an officer or servant next in rank to a Member of Council?—It has been laid down by a rule of the Court, that nobody under a Councillor is to receive more than 50,000 rupees a year.

1066. Fifty thousand rupees being 5,000*l.*?—Yes, 5,000*l.*

1067. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you think it necessary to retain the present legislative control over the subordinate Presidencies?—Yes, I think it would be wrong to have many places where legislative Acts could be passed; there is no inconvenience whatever in having that legislative control, and the highest authority no doubt is, that by which it ought to be exercised.

1068. You have stated, that you consider that on many occasions the Government of Calcutta has felt itself incompetent to decide upon matters connected with the subordinate Presidencies. Do you think the presence of a single Member from Madras, or from Bombay would qualify them to decide on questions connected with those Presidencies to the same degree as the local Government would be able to do?—I cannot say to the same degree, but I think it would greatly facilitate the operations of the Legislative Council of India, if one Member from each of the Presidencies were stationed in Calcutta; there would be great inconvenience in having many places where laws could be passed; they would very likely be contradictory, and it would be attended with other inconveniences.

1069. Did not that inconvenience, if such it be, exist before the last Charter Act?—Yes.

1070. Was the inconvenience severely felt?—Before the last Charter Act, the different Presidencies passed laws for themselves; but inconvenience was found to result from it, and I suppose, in consequence of that inconvenience, it was determined that there should be only one Legislative Council for India.

1071. Would there not be danger of the single Member that you propose to add from the subordinate Presidencies having the ear of the Governor-general, and of the Council in Calcutta, and his opinion outweighing the opinions of all the local authorities in Madras or Bombay?—I do not think there is any reason to believe that the opinion of the Member from Bombay or Madras would be in opposition to the opinion of the rest of the authorities at Bombay or Madras, or that they would exercise any undue influence over the Governor-general or the Council of Calcutta, and I think it would be very gratifying to the subordinate Presidencies, if they had each a representative in the Supreme Council, in order to explain any difficulties which might arise in cases coming from those Presidencies.

1072. Do you recommend the continuance of the legal Member of Council appointed from this country?—Yes, I think the legal Member appointed from this country has been productive of great convenience. I may mention that when Mr. Amos, the Legislative Councillor, arrived in India, he found the Supreme Court deciding under laws which had been abolished in England. There had been no attention paid to the alterations in the law of England which had recently been made, and one of his duties was to assimilate the law in Calcutta with the law of England. It is also a great convenience to the Supreme Council to have a person to draw up what they enact who is acquainted with legal terms. I believe the great fault of what we call the regulations, is that they are loose, and not drawn up as they ought to be, which no doubt is a great inconvenience.

1073. The same functions could not, in your opinion, be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, supposing his other official avocations permitted

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mitted him to sit on the Council?—I think that the other avocations of the Chief Justice are too numerous to permit him to attend Council in the way that the legislative Member does, besides I think there would be an inconvenience in having a high officer, such as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in personal subordination to the Council I conceive that the principal business of the law Member of the Council is to draw up Acts which the Governor-general in Council consider necessary and desirable, and although he can vote at meetings of the Council for making laws and regulations, yet he can seldom be competent to judge of the necessity of the Acts which he draws up, and is therefore, in point of fact, merely an executive member of the Government

1074. Would any advantage, or the contrary, in your opinion, arise from the appointment of the heads of the Sudder or the Sudder Board of Revenue to sit in the Council on legislative questions?—Formerly the Members of Council were appointed to preside over the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Board of Revenue, but in consequence of the inconvenience which resulted it was discontinued. I think it is much better not to give different duties to the same officers, but to give officers particular duties, and to take care that those duties are performed properly

1075. At the period to which you allude, there were no other legal officers but those connected with the Council?—No.

1076. You have borne testimony to the efficient state of the civil service in India, do you consider that every branch of that service is equally efficient?—I do not know that every branch is equally efficient, but I think that the different departments of the service generally are as efficient as they can well be

1077 Do you think the judicial officers are, generally speaking, fully equal to the decision of the complicated legal questions that are brought before them?—They are not trained lawyers, and there are many points of great difficulty to which probably they are not competent; but, generally speaking, I consider that they have discharged their duties very efficiently

1078 Do you think that any means could be adopted by which a more efficient training in legal matters could be given to those officers?—It is a question of very great difficulty how that could be done unless the service was much increased, it is remarkable that many of the revenue officers have been taken from the judicial line, and unless the different lines are separated, the service of those whom you educate for a particular department cannot be secured in that department, and therefore I think there are great difficulties in any course of training, with the service as it is at present constituted

1079 Do you think that the uncovenanted servants, generally, are sufficiently paid at present?—Some of them are sufficiently paid and some are not I believe the servants employed in the decision of civil suits are sufficiently paid, but I think those who are employed under the magistrates are not The result has been, that a number of men who entered that department at the time it originated have, in consequence of the reduction of their salaries, resigned, and consequently the Government have lost the services of men whom it would have been very desirable to retain.

1080 Are those officers magistrates and daroghas, or clerks in the offices of magistrates?—No, those of whom I speak are a superior class of officers to the daroghas, they are persons called deputy magistrates, the system originated with myself in 1843, under an Act that was passed for the purpose, thinking that they would over the daroghas of police be a very efficient instrument of administration, and I believe they have proved so, but the Court of Directors, I understand, have since ordered the number to be increased, and at the same time their salaries diminished, which has operated to prevent many respectable persons from rendering their services

1081 Did the system you introduced secure an efficient body of men?—As far as it went, it did

1082. Do you think the daroghas are sufficiently paid at present?—There has been an improvement in the pay of the daroghas of late years I can hardly say how it is now, because it is eight years since I left the country, but there was a disposition to improve their situation, and to grant higher allowances to men who had distinguished themselves I do not think that we shall ever get an efficient body of men, of that description, till their education is improved, and they become a different class from what they are at present

1083. Do you think that the scale of salaries which they receive is sufficiently

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high, as compared with the ordinary remuneration of persons of that class in the country?—I have always been an advocate for increasing their pay, but it would be attended with great expense, and many of the officers not being of a very respectable class, doubts have been entertained whether there would be much advantage resulting from it.

1084 You see no objection, except financial ones, to carrying out your view of increasing their salaries?—No, none, but I have always been met by the difficulty, which is a very serious one, of the enormous expense with which it would be attended.

1085. I put my question not merely with reference to the daroghas, but with reference generally to the uncovenanted service in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments?—I think the deputy magistrates ought to have the salaries which I first recommended, but then I only suggested it as an experiment; the Court adopted the recommendation and desired that the system might be extended, but they reduced the salaries which I had fixed, I did not myself appoint above a dozen; some were native and some were European; some of those have resigned, in consequence of not being paid sufficiently, and others have turned out very excellent officers, the system might be very much improved, and an efficient body of officers raised from the uncovenanted servants, if they were better paid, but respectable men are not to be procured unless their pay is in proportion.

1086. Have all the public servants retiring pensions?—No, not all the uncovenanted servants

1087. To what class are pensions confined?—There are certain rules laid down as regards the pensions of all classes of officers.

1088. Sir *J. Hogg.*] As the law now stands, may not the members of the Supreme Council be selected from the services of any of the three Presidencies?—I believe they may

1089 The Bengal service, I believe, is nearly as large, if not larger, than the other two services put together?—I believe it is.

1090. It therefore affords a much greater choice for selection?—Yes, it does.

1091. As there is no Council annexed to the Governor of Bengal, if Bengal civilians were not appointed chiefly to the Council of India, they could not be appointed to a Council at all?—No, they could not.

1092. The services of Bombay and Madras have each the separate Councils of their own Presidencies to look to?—They have.

1093 Do you think the suggestions I have offered account for the apparent preference given to the members of the Bengal service in the selection of members for the Supreme Council of India?—I think they do

1094. The Lieutenant-governor of Agra has no separate army under his command or control?—None.

1095. There is no Presidency town with an European population annexed to the Agra Presidency?—None

1096. There is no Queen's Supreme Court annexed to the Presidency of Agra?—No.

1097. Do you think that those are important elements, which distinguish that Government from the Governments of Madras and Bombay?—Yes.

1098 At Madras and at Bombay there are separate armies, and there are Presidency towns with numerous European inhabitants, and also there are Supreme Courts established by the Queen?—There are.

1099. Do not you think, in considering the expediency of having Councils at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, as contradistinguished from Agra and the North-western Provinces, those form important considerations?—Certainly.

1100 As the law now stands, does it not rest with the Court of Directors, under the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to appoint Members of Council at Bombay and Madras, or to abstain from appointing them, as they may think the exigencies of the public service require?—Yes.

1101. I believe the present number of two civilians is fixed by the Court of Directors, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, by specific instructions?—I believe it is.

1102. You adverted to the possibility of the Government of Madras and Bombay going on with one Member of Council, intimating at the same time that he, with the Commander-in-chief, would form a Council of two. Are you aware that the Commander-in-chief *ex officio* has no seat in the Council, and only occupies a seat there by appointment of the Court of Directors?—Yes, I am aware of that.

1103 Do you think that a single Councillor with local experience would have that degree of control and influence which you think salutary and expedient over a person appointed by authority from home as Governor of Bombay or Madras, but who had not local knowledge?—It must depend upon the knowledge and intelligence of the Councillor, of course, but I should think, if he was a competent person, and discharging his duties as he ought to do, he would have due influence

1104 The Governor, of course, would have, still more than he has now, the entire control if there were only one Councillor?—It would be much the same as it is at present, because the Council has only the power of remonstrating, and advising, and one man, if he was a competent person, would be as good as two

1105 Do not you think it would very much resolve itself into the case of a Governor without a Council, and dependent upon the Secretary?—I do not suggest that the whole Council should be taken away, because there has always been a Council, I only recommend, as an economical arrangement, that one member should be discontinued

1106 Apart from that consideration, do you, or do you not think, for the advantage of the public service, that there should be a Council of two civil servants at Bombay and Madras?—Yes, I only recommend it as an economical arrangement, but if the remaining Councillor were what he ought to be, I think he would have sufficient influence I do not think having two members is of great importance One man of high character, and possessed of due abilities, would be a sufficient check in all cases

1107 But you would admit that the opinions of two experienced men were more valuable than the opinion of one experienced man?—Yes, if you can always secure two such persons

1108 With regard to the question of patronage, I believe during the present Charter, or at least since the separate Government of Agra has been established, the usage of all Governors general has been to leave the subordinate patronage to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces?—I believe it has been so, but I do not know positively.

1109 And the same in Bengal?—Yes, I believe so

1110. You mentioned that the Governor-general in Council reserved to himself the higher appointments, you specified more particularly the political appointments Does not the Governor-general in Council reserve to himself also the appointments to the Sudder Courts and the Boards, both in the North-western Provinces and in Bengal?—I think I mentioned them as being so reserved

1111 So that independently of reserving all the political appointments, he in point of fact reserves all the higher appointments?—Yes, and I also mentioned that, in exercising the discretion which I understood to be allowed to me when I was appointed Governor, I always privately stated to the Governor-general what my intentions were, but I never reported formally for the sanction of the Governor-general any appointment whatever.

1112 When you spoke of the Council of India assisting the Governor-general in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, I presume you meant reverting to the constitution of the Government of India as it existed before the recent Charter?—Yes.

1113. That is, that the Governor-general in Council should exercise the powers of the Governor of Fort William, the Bengal Presidency, locally, and should at the same time excercise a superintending power over the rest of India?—Yes

1114 If you were asked your opinion between the present system and the old system, to which would you give the preference I mean by the present system the Governor-general being the Governor of Bengal, and by the old system the Governor-general in Council exercising the local government of Bengal, as well as a general control over all India?—I would give the preference to the former system, because it is very awkward for the Governor-general in Council to hear appeals from his own Acts as Governor of Bengal, in which the Council had no concern, if therefore, the Governor-general is to retain the Government of Bengal, I think he should be assisted by his Council

1115 You said that Mr Amos, on his arrival in India, found that the Supreme Court were deciding under laws which had been abolished in England?—Yes

1116 I suppose

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1116. I suppose you meant that they were deciding under laws which continued to exist in India, although they had been repealed at home?—Yes, that is what I meant.

1117 You did not mean that they were deciding in India under laws which were abolished in India?—Not at all.

1118. You meant that the improvement of the law in India did not keep pace with the improvement of the law in England?—Yes, that is what I meant.

1119 If the amendment of the law in India before the last Charter did not keep pace with the amendment of the law in England, the fault, I believe, rested with the Imperial Parliament, which alone had the power of amending the law?—What I meant to say was this; when Mr Amos arrived in India, he found that the alterations which had taken place in England since 1834, that is to say, since the last Act was brought into operation, had not met with corresponding alterations by the Council in India.

1120 You mean, of course, from the period of the new Charter?—Yes.

1121. Anterior to the late Charter in 1834, the sole power rested with the Imperial Parliament?—Yes, I refer to what has taken place since that time

1122 Mr Alderman *Thompson*] When did Mr. Amos arrive in India?—I cannot speak positively, but I think it was about March 1838.

1123 Mr *Baillie*] Alluding to the laws which you said, before Mr. Amos arrived, the Supreme Court were carrying out, which had been repealed, are the laws in India English laws?—I alluded to the law which was in force at Calcutta, which was the law of England, not the law that is carried into effect beyond the limits of the town of Calcutta

1124 Sir *J. Hogg*] Is it your opinion that by the Charter of the 13th Geo. I, viz, 1753, establishing Mayors' Courts in the three Presidencies, so much of the English Law (as well the Common Law as the then existing Statute Law) as was applicable to the circumstances of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, as between subject and subject, was then introduced therein?—I believe so

1125 Do you consider that it has been always understood that no English statute which has been passed since that time was operative in India unless India were specially named?—I believe it has been so understood.

1126 Mr *Baillie.*] When Mr. Amos arrived, was an Act passed in order to make the law of Calcutta conformable to the law of England?—There were Acts passed by the Government of India to that effect.

1127 Did Mr Macaulay ever recommend that change to be made?—I was not long in the Council with Mr. Macaulay, so that I cannot speak positively, but I do not think he did.

1128 Did the law adviser of the Government, the Advocate-general, ever bring that subject under the notice of the Government?—No, the Advocate-general had not, that I am aware of, ever brought the circumstance to the notice of the Government

1129. Would it not have been his duty to have done so if any inconvenience had been found to result from it?—The Government, of course, did not know it, and I cannot say whether it was or not the duty of the Advocate-general.

1130 In point of fact, the Legislative Councillor has superseded, to a certain extent, the functions of the Advocate-general?—I do not think it would have been considered the duty of the Advocate-general to have done it unless he had been referred to It was Mr Amos who first perceived that the alteration in the laws had not been made, and he brought the subject forward, as was his duty. My object in mentioning it was to show the use of the law member of the Council, and I did not, by any means, intend to cast the smallest reflection upon any party.

1131. There had been a law member of the Council for several years before, and he did not suggest it?—The Act of 1834 had only been recently passed; it probably had never struck anybody; there could not have been much to alter at first, because all laws passed in England up to the date of 1834 were valid in Calcutta

1132. Mr *Hildyard*] Is a copy of the Statutes that are passed every Session transmitted to India to certain judicial officers there, for instance, does the Legislative Council receive a copy of the Statutes passed each Session in the British Parliament, or is it left to chance whether they should become acquainted

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quainted with the Statutes passed by the British Parliament or not?—I am not prepared to answer that question

1133. You do not know whether a copy of the British Statutes is transmitted to any official functionary in India?—I do not know to whom they are transmitted.

1134 Mr *Baillie*] Will you inform the Committee whether, in your opinion, it would be desirable to change the seat of Government in India?—I do not think it would be desirable to change the seat of Government. Calcutta appears to me to be the best place for the seat of Government to be fixed at; but I think the power should be continued in the Supreme Government to go to any other part of India where its presence may be required. At present, the law has never prevented the Governor general from going, but he has gone alone, and the question is, whether it would not be desirable that the Council should accompany him.

1135 Mr *Herries*] Have you any reasons to give for that opinion?—Yes. If the Council is necessary to assist the Governor-general when in Calcutta, I think it is equally necessary to assist him wherever the Governor-general may be; the Governor-general has to act either by the advice of men who are not responsible, or he has to act without any advice at all when he is away from the Council; either of those cases is one that, I think, never could have been contemplated by the Legislature.

1136. Would you in that case appoint a Governor to act at Calcutta during his absence?—No, not if there is to be a separate Governor of Bengal, who will discharge all the local duties.

1137. You see no inconvenience likely to arise to the administration of affairs from the entire removal of the whole of the Government, that is, the Governor-general and the Council, elsewhere?—No; I think the Governor of Bengal could as well manage the Government of Calcutta as they are managed at the other Presidencies.

1138. Mr. *Hume*.] The Council being appointed to advise the Governor-general on all matters connected with the Government of India, is it your decided opinion that whenever the Governor-general is obliged to leave Calcutta, he should be accompanied by the Council, so that he might have the benefit of their advice?—Yes.

1139. And that there should be a separate Governor of Bengal who should deal with every emergency that might arise?—Yes.

1140. Mr. *Hardinge*] Would not the Council going with the Governor-general increase the expense?—Yes, and that I take to be the only reason why it is not done

1141 Would not transferring the seat of Government from Calcutta to Agra very much injure trade in Calcutta?—I would not transfer the seat of Government to Agra, I would only give the Governor-general and the Council power to go from time to time to any part of India, where his presence might be necessary

1142 You do not think it desirable to transfer the seat of Government?—No, I think that Calcutta should be the permanent seat of Government, but the Governor-general, instead of going alone to different parts of India, should go with his Council

1143 Mr *Herries*] The Governor-general has full power to act by his own authority, independently of his Council, if he thinks fit to exercise it?—The Governor-general, before he goes, records a Minute, stating, that it is necessary for him to go, and it rests with himself and his Council to decide what powers he should exercise, and the consequence is, usually, that they confer full powers upon him to act independently, he informing the President in Council of all he does

1144 He has full power of directing the administration of all public affairs when he is absent of his own authority?—He has, if the power is conferred on him by the Governor-General in Council before he goes

1145 But the advantage which you suppose would be derived from what you have suggested, viz, the Council being with the Governor-General, is, that you think he might be better advised than when acting upon his own determination only?—I mean to say that he has, generally speaking, more important duties to perform when he is absent from Calcutta, and cases must continually arise which require deliberation, but he has no person to consult, the Council are the legally authorized advisers of the Governor-general, and he is deprived, in the most difficult circumstances, of their advice altogether

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1146. Mr. *Hume* ] During the absence of the Governor-general from Calcutta, in what way does he benefit by the Council in Calcutta?—A correspondence is conducted officially by the Secretaries, and also the President of the Council corresponds privately with the Governor-general, but in regard to measures of peace and war, and matters that especially require prompt decision, he has no communication whatever with them. I do not think that either Lord Auckland or Lord Ellenborough ever consulted the President in Council on such matters when they were up the country. An official communication was carried on between the Secretaries, and the Governor-general, and the local Government, and also there were private communications between the members of the Government and the Governor-general, but I do not think any of the matters connected with the operations that were going on up the country were communicated, by the Governor-general of India, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the local Government

1147. Mr *Vernon Smith.*] As you, from your long and eminent service in India, are probably acquainted with the feelings of the civil members of the East India Company's service, can you state your opinion whether the mode of election and canvass for Directors in this country, deters them from being ambitious of that honour?—I cannot answer for others, but, with regard to myself, I can say that I have been deterred from offering myself for the direction, by the immense time that it takes to canvass, and by the difficulty that at my advanced period of life I should have experienced in obtaining a seat, and I suppose that the same feeling animates a number of others, though not all.

1148. Is it your opinion that that would deter men, who had filled high stations in India, from seeking an honour which otherwise they would be anxious to obtain?—I can only answer for myself, it certainly did deter me; but then it should also be recollected, that having passed the best years of my life in India, I was liable to be considered no longer an efficient candidate.

1149 Having passed so many years of your life in India, I need not say that you were eminently fitted for the direction if you had been desirous to obtain it Could you point out to the Committee whether any mode of election could be adopted that would secure the services of such men as Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and others, who have been deterred, like yourself, from seeking the honour of being elected Directors?—I am not prepared to suggest anything upon the subject I have heard those who had canvassed say, that the system of allowing votes by proxy tended very much to increase the trouble and difficulty, and sometimes that they had been exposed to much personal incivility

1150. That system has been adopted since the last Act?—Yes.

1151 And you think that that has materially added to the disinclination of persons in the same position as yourself to court that honour?—I think the difficulties connected with the system, as now laid down, have operated in many cases.

1152 So that, of late, you think the mode of election adopted has prevented such persons from seeking the office?—Yes, I think there is great difficulty and inconvenience attending it.

*Martis,* 18° *die Maii,* 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr Baring | Sir R H Inglis |
| Lord John Russell | Sir E Colebrooke |
| Sir James Hogg | Mr Hardinge. |
| Mr Herries | Mr Cardwell |
| Mr Mangles | Mr Plowden |
| Viscount Mahon | Mr Baillie |
| Mr Hume | Mr M Gibson. |
| Viscount Jocelyn | Mr Hildyard |
| Mr Vernon Smith | |

THOMAS BARING, Esq, in the Chair.

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Sir *Thomas Herbert Maddock,* called in, and Examined.

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1153 *Chairman* ] WILL you state the length of your service in India, and the principal offices which you have filled there?—I have served in India for 33 years; in the early part of my career I was principally employed in political and administrative duties in Bundelcund, in Saugur, and the Nerbudder Territories, in Bopal and Eastern Malwa, and as British resident in Oude and in Nepaul, subsequently, after visiting Europe, I was for a short time employed as Commissioner for hearing appeals in resumption cases, then I was Secretary of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and afterwards Member of Council, and during the last three years of my term as Member of Council, I was Deputy-governor of Bengal and President of Council

1154. The Committee have had explained to them the mode of carrying on the government at home and in India, may I ask you whether your experience would suggest any changes in the mode of the government at home, which you think would be advantageous for the better government of India?—It is with considerable diffidence that I would offer an opinion as to changes and improvements which should be introduced into the Home Government of India, there is one point, however, which I think admits of consideration, as an amendment upon the present system, that is this the Court of Directors consists in a great measure of officers who have served in India, and of other individuals who have resided in India, not in the service, I presume that it is desirable that persons of that class should always form a considerable part of the number of the Directors, and it would be a great improvement upon the present system, if military or civil servants of the East India Company, who have spent the greater part of their lives in India, and returned to this country with much knowledge and experience of the system of government there, had opportunities of employment as members of the Court of Direction, not after a long interval subsequent to their return from India, but immediately, or as soon as was practicable after their return

1155 Can you suggest any way in which that would be better effected than it is under the present system?—Such a change, I presume, can only be effected by some modification of the elective right of the proprietors of East India stock, for if any such alteration as I have ventured to suggest was introduced, it would follow that the individuals who would be selected must be selected either by the Crown, or by the Directors of the East India Company itself, or by both authorities; and would be selected, of course, in consequence of their superior experience, and the positions which they had held, either military or civil, under the Government of India, and the number of Directors so elected would bear such proportion to the whole number of Directors as might be deemed most expedient.

1156 Do I understand that you would suggest that the candidates should be first selected by the Crown and the East India Company before submitting their claims to the proprietors for election?—No, not that they should be submitted to the proprietors under such a system The number of directors to be elected by the proprietors should be diminished, one portion only of the body of Directors being elected by them, and the other portion being appointed by the Crown in conjunction with the East India Company

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1157. Have you any other suggestion to make as to any change in the system at home?—I am not sufficiently informed of the working of the Home system to be able to make any positive suggestion for an alteration. As far as the intercourse between the Government of India and the Home Authorities is concerned, it seems to me practicable to reduce very greatly the amount of correspondence which is maintained between them. It appears to me, that for the greater portion of the ordinary business which is transacted in India by the separate subordinate Governments, it would ordinarily be sufficient that, instead of the whole of the proceedings, including every paper whatever, however minute, which are laid before each of the subordinate Governments, and the Government of India, being transmitted in gross and in triplicate to the India House, sufficient abstracts, such as the subordinate Governments now transmit periodically to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, would answer every purpose for the information of the Home Government. At the present time, when the communication with India is so rapid, there could be very little general inconvenience arising from the want of particular detailed information in ordinary cases, as the Court of Directors would have it in their power, within two, or at most three months, to send for and obtain the records in detail of any case which had been submitted to them in abstract, and of which they were desirous to obtain the most complete particulars.

1158. You consider that that would be sufficient to enable the Court of Directors to know the whole grounds upon which the Government in India had come to a decision?—I do not mean to say that that would be in every case sufficient, because in many instances, as they now are, the Home Government would be supplied, and in cases of importance, with all the proceedings in detail, but it would involve only a delay, as I said, of three months to enable the Home Government to obtain the full detailed proceedings of every case, however unimportant, which they thought proper to call for. Such is at the present time the practice as regards the communication which exists between the superintending Government in India and the subordinate Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, the latter forward weekly or monthly an abstract of all their proceedings in every department, and of every description, regarding matters of moment and regarding matters of the least importance to the Government of India. In looking over those abstracts the Governor-general in Council marks any paper respecting which he desires to have detailed information, and in many cases he calls upon the subordinate Government to furnish him with copies of the whole of the proceedings and every paper contained in the record of the case which he wishes to make himself acquainted with. I cannot see any sufficient reason why a similar course would not be equally sufficient for the communication between the Home Authorities and all the Governments in India; and it will be observed that the subordinate Governments in every case of importance do, in making their report upon it to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, forward copies of all the documents which may have been recorded in detail, it is only in those matters which are not considered pressing or are not considered of so great importance that they furnish only an abstract till they are called upon by the superior authority to supply the whole of the papers in detail.

1159. What is your opinion as to the efficiency of the present system of Government in India, as established since 1834?—I consider that, upon the whole, the form of Government established by the last Charter Act has been efficient, and has been a considerable improvement upon the system of government which previously existed. I consider that the complete control which is exercised under the present Charter Act by the Governor-general in Council over the subordinate Presidencies, and especially that control which is exercised by the Governor-general over those Presidencies in matters of finance, has contributed very greatly to the uniformity and efficiency of the general administration of the country. Besides that, the legislation of the whole country has been rendered uniform, whereas previously there was a power of making regulations, exercised by the Governors of all the subordinate Presidencies; that power now is confined, and very properly, to the Supreme Council, which has power to legislate either generally on subjects involving the interests of all India, or on local subjects affecting only the affairs of any particular division of India.

1160. Are there any changes which you would suggest as expedient or desirable in the system of the Government in India as at present practised?—There is one great inconvenience which has arisen under the present system, which is deserving of consideration. It has happened that the Governor-general in Council, according

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cording to the provisions of the Charter Act, has since it came into operation been absent from the seat of Government, and separated from the Council over which he was appointed to preside, and in conjunction with which he carries on the Government of India, for considerably more than half that period, the Charter Act gave power to the Governor-general in Council to legislate in order to make provision for the due carrying on of the government during such absences as were contemplated to be possible when the Charter Act was framed, and on those occasions Acts of the Indian Legislature have been passed, a copy of one of which, to illustrate the provision which on such an occasion has been made for carrying on the government during the absence of the Governor-general, I hand in

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which is as follows* ]

### Resolution.

The Governor-general in Council has resolved that the following portions of the business of the Government of India shall be conducted by the President in Council during the absence of the Governor-general.

1 All business of routine and detail in the military department, excepting such as may arise within the North-western Provinces

2. All business in the Secret and Foreign Departments, arising within the Territories subject to the Government of Bengal, and the Presidency of Madras, all business arising in Mysore and Coorg, and all business of routine and detail in the said departments, arising within the Presidency of Bombay

3 All business in the Home and Finance Departments, excepting business arising within the North-western Provinces

4. Provided that all appointments which are made by or require the confirmation of the Governor-general in Council, shall be made and confirmed by the Governor general.

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### Subordinate Arrangements.

1 Upon all occasions of special importance in the management of the several branches of administration to be conducted by the President in Council, which are not of a nature to require immediate orders, as well as on all propositions involving any essential change in the system established in any departments, the President in Council will consult with the Governor-general before coming to a final decision

2. Except in urgent cases, Drafts of Acts will not be promulgated for general information without the assent of the Governor-general to such promulgation.

3 The President in Council will direct the following papers to be furnished to the Governor-general for his information —

(1) Copies of all letters from the President in Council to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee.

(2) Abstract of the proceedings of the President in Council.

(3) The originals or copies of abstracts of the proceedings of the subordinate Government requiring special notice, and copies of any orders passed on the perusal of them

(4) The originals or copies of letters from Boards or from the Sudder Dewanny, or Nizamut Adawlut, involving the character or conduct of the covenanted servants of Government, which may be submitted to the President in Council by the Deputy-governor of Bengal

(5) The Governor-general will direct copies of all letters from himself to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee to be furnished to the President in Council for his information

(6) The Governor-general will forward to the President in Council copies of the whole of his proceedings, so that the record may be made at the Presidency of the Governor-general's proceedings, and the series be kept complete by incorporating them with those of the President in Council, for transmission and report to the Court of Directors

4 Respecting letters addressed in all departments by the subordinate Governments to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee, the Government of Bombay will be requested to transmit copies of all such letters to the head quarters of the Governor-general, who after perusal will forward them to the President in Council, and the Governments of Bengal and Madras will be requested to transmit copies of all such letters to the President in Council, by whom, after perusal, they will be forwarded to the Governor-general

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Act

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ACT No. XXII. of 1850, passed by the Governor-general of India in Council on the 13th April 1850.

An Act for providing for the Exercise of certain Powers by the Governor-General during his absence from the Council of India.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Governor-general should visit the North-western Provinces and other parts of India, unaccompanied by any Member of the Council of India, It is enacted as follows:

I During the absence of the Governor-general from the Council of India, it shall be lawful for the Governor-general alone to exercise all the powers which may be exercised by the Governor general in Council, except such powers as may by a resolution of the Governor-general in Council be exercised by the President in Council during the absence of the Governor-general, and except the power of making laws and regulations.

II. This Act shall commence from the day on which it shall be notified by an order published in the Official Gazette, that the Governor-general has quitted Calcutta for the purpose of so proceeding as aforesaid

It will be seen from this that a division on such occasions has been made of the authority enjoyed by the Governor-general in Council, according to the Charter Act, between the Governor-general absent and the Member of the Supreme Council appointed to act as President of the Council during the Governor-general's absence, and on occasions all the division of authority has been this, that the Governor-general exercised almost entire control over the departments which are termed in India the Military and the Foreign, and that the President in Council presided over the Revenue, Judicial, Legislative, and Financial departments, as, according to the terms of the Charter Act, no legislative Act can be passed without the concurrence of the Governor-general in Council, the authority of the President in Council, in legislative matters, remained on these occasions completely under the control of the Governor-general. In consequence of this, great delay necessarily occurred in the consideration of all matters connected with the Legislative Department; and it occurs to me, that if in any subsequent Charter Act it is contemplated that the Governor-general shall be separated, as has been the case hitherto for long periods, from the Executive Council, provision should be made to prevent such delays in the legislative proceedings of the Government, and if any such change should be considered expedient, the only mode in which it appears to me that it would be praticable to effect it would be, to have the Council so constituted, that it would admit of some such division of its members, that a portion, as an Executive Council, might accompany the Governor-general in his absences from the seat of government, while another portion of the Council might remain empowered to carry on measures of a legislative nature, and also, probably, for the sake of convenience, to conduct some of the details of the Home Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments But alterations of this kind which I have ventured to suggest, must depend upon other circumstances connected with the place of residence which may be fixed upon for the Governor-general as the principal seat of the government, and upon the numbers that may be fixed of future Members of the Council in case any alteration is made in the present system.

1161 Your suggestion would involve, of necessity, an increase in the number of members of Council?—I conceive that it would involve necessarily an increase in the number of members of the Supreme Council.

1162. Do you think it would be desirable to separate the Government of Bengal from the general Government?—I cannot have a doubt upon the subject of the expediency of separating the Government of Bengal entirely from the office of the Governor-general of India I think the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and the other dependencies of the Government of Bengal, have during the whole period of the present Charter Act, laboured under disadvantages to which no other part of the country has of late years been so completely subjected, in consequence of the system which has been introduced since the last Charter Act, and the frequent absences of the Governor-general from Bengal. There have been changes in the offices of the Governor and Deputy-governor of Bengal, to an extent that I believe will show that the tenure of each individual's office in charge of the Government of Bengal has not been equal to two years; all the other divisions of the Indian empire have had the advantage of permanent government for a period of, at least on the average, five years; and under the system of perpetual change which has occurred in Bengal, it cannot be expected that an officer, whether Governor of Bengal, or Deputy-governor of Bengal, can take that interest in the Government, and be able to devise plans for its improvement as would be the case if his tenure of office was likely to be prolonged to the same extent as is the case with the other divisions of India Even before the period of the Charter Act, the Governor-general was Governor of Bengal, and his duties have always included the general superintendence of the affairs of India, though not to the extent that was entailed upon him by the late Charter Act, and the Governor-general, even if always present in Calcutta, could not devote so much of his own time and attention to tne welfare of Bengal as the other divisions of the empire obtained from their respective Governors, his other duties are too pressing, and no Governor-general, as Governor of Bengal, can make himself acquainted with the country under his charge, by vsiting the different divisions of it, as the only exception I have heard of was a short excursion of Lord William Bentinck, which partook as much of the character of a shooting excursion as that of a tour for the purposes of the public benefit. The Committee may be aware that in the other division of Bengal, that is the Agra Government, the Lieutenant-governor visits, almost every year, some portion of his territory, and thus becomes intimately acquainted with the people and with their interests, there have also been occasional tours on the part of the Governor of Madras; and the Governor of Bombay has frequently visited different parts of his territory I conceive, therefore, that this is a great disadvantage that Bengal has laboured under, viz, that it has never had for any length of time since the Charter Act a permanent resident Governor, and that the Governors or Deputy-governors, from other avocations that they have had, have never had leisure to take any practical means of making themselves acquainted with the country and with the people, which visiting the different parts of the territory would have afforded them, and on these grounds, I am of opinion that Bengal is entitled to the advantage of a Governor, quite distinct and independent of the Governor-general in Council, further than that subjection under which all the subordinate Governments are exercised

1163 Should you recommend that that distinct Governor should be appointed, as at Madras and Bombay, with a Council, or as at Agra, without a Council?—I think upon the subject of giving to a Governor of any of the Presidencies of India the assistance of a Council, much must depend upon the class of persons from which the selection is ordinarily or invariably to be made There can be no doubt, I believe, that if it is intended to fill up the appointment of Governors of the subordinate Presidencies in all instances, or generally so, by persons of great administrative skill and experience, as has lately been done in the case of the Agra Government, the assistance of a Council would be uncalled for. But (and I speak not only of Bengal, but alike of all the subordinate Presidencies, Bengal, Agra, Madras, and Bombay) if the officers to be selected to fill those Governments are gentlemen of no Indian experience, then either in Bengal or in Agra, or in Madras, or in Bombay, I cannot imagine that the Government could be skilfully conducted without the assistance of Members of Council, or if it was skilfully conducted, the good government must be owing, in a great measure, to the influence of the secretary or the secretaries, who alone would be able to assist a stranger arriving in India in understanding and conducting the details of the government.

1164. Do you consider that any improvement would be effected by adding to the Supreme Council a member from each of the Councils of Madras and Bombay?—In answering that question, I would do so with this reserve, that a great deal that would influence my opinion must depend upon circumstances, the decision of which of course I am unable to foresee If it is intended, for instance, to discontinue the Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, in that case, there can be no doubt I think that some members of the services of the different Presidencies, perhaps one member from each, should be members of the Council of India, and a good deal also will depend upon the number of which it is decided that the Council of India shall hereafter consist, and something also will depend upon the manner in which the legislative power of the Council of India is hereafter to be exercised, if any change in that department of the Government is contemplated

1165. Then do I understand you rightlv, that if the Councils of Madras and Bombay are maintained, you would not think it necessary or desirable that one of the members of the Councils of Madras and Bombay respectively should be attached to the Supreme Council?—I think that such a change could hardly be effected

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effected with great advantage. If it is considered indispensable to have members of the civil service from each of the Presidency Councils members of the Supreme Council, and if it is also intended to retain separate and distinct Councils to assist the Governors of each of those Presidencies, I should prefer still maintaining those Councils at each of those Presidencies upon their present footing, even though members of the services of those Presidencies were also to be selected to be members of the Council of India; for this reason, if it is necessary that the Governor of one of the subordinate Presidencies should have a Council at all, I think that limiting that Council to one member of the service would be inexpedient; one member could scarcely be expected to exercise sufficient influence to render his assistance of so much avail as is the case where there are two members of the Council in the subordinate Presidencies, and their united voices are a check upon the Governor, and of course the assistance that two can afford in advice and in information to the Governor is superior to what could be obtained from one member of Council.

1166. What is your opinion of the utility and efficiency of the present system of communication and reference from the minor Presidencies to the Governor-general in Council?—In one of my previous answers I mentioned that this system existed, that all the proceedings of the subordinate Presidencies are reported periodically in abstract to the Supreme Government, and that the Supreme Government notices anything that is remarkable, and calls for information of anything that is not sufficiently explained, or sends for copies of the whole of the documents in any particular case where full information is required by the Supreme Government

1167 You think it desirable to retain that system?—I think if the control of the Supreme Government is to be continued at all over the subordinate Governments, no system can be more convenient than the present system, a system which while it gives a most complete power of control by the Supreme Government over the subordinate Governments, entails as little inconvenience and as little loss of time and of labour as any that could be devised, and which would also facilitate the control which it is considered desirable to exercise.

1168. You would not suggest any change in that system, as at present adopted? —I think not, in any department; I am not aware of any inconvenience which arises. With respect to the Financial department, to which I think some allusion was made, it appears to me absolutely and indispensably necessary that a most complete and constant control should prevail over the expenses of the subordinate Presidencies; indeed if any change was to be made in that respect, I am of opinion that it would be generally advantageous that the control should be exercised more exclusively than it is now by the Governor-general in Council. For the direct control over the expenses of India is now exercised partly by the Governor-general in Council, and partly by the Court of Directors. I am very much disposed to think that it would be more convenient, and equally advantageous to the financial interests of the State, if the Governor-general in Council were left freer in the exercise of that control than has hitherto been the case. In illustration of my views on this point, I think that it is deserving the Committee's consideration that there are some exceedingly heavy items of expenditure in India, which the Court of Directors have kept entirely out of the control of the Governor-general in Council, with what objects of public advantage I know not, but, as it has always appeared to me, with no local advantage, and I do not think with any increase of economy. I allude particularly to the control of the Indian Navy, formerly called the Bombay Marine. I confess that I have never been aware of any argument which would convince me why, while every other branch of expense, while every other establishment, naval, military, and civil, is under the control and authority of the Governor-general in Council, this one department should be managed, and I fear not economically managed, free altogether from the control of the Indian authorities.

1169 Would you then dispense with any communication between the Governments of the minor Presidencies and the Court of Directors, and have all communications made only to the Governor-general, and have him as the channel of communication with the Court of Directors, or would you modify the system as it is at present established?—It would involve a very great change in the present system of Indian administration if the Governor-general was vested with such exclusive and entire control over the subordinate Presidencies; but I think that much advantage may be expected from limiting as much as possible the interference on the part

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part of the Home Authorities with the subordinate Governments, excepting through and with the concurrence of the Supreme Government of India, and for this reason, that whatever wishes and orders of the Home Authorities may be communicated to the subordinate Governments through the supreme Government of India, they are more likely to be carried out with uniformity than if the governing authorities in England address separate instructions to each of the subordinate Presidencies without communication with the Government of India It will be observed, however, that the Court of Directors do now ordinarily communicate copies of their despatches to the subordinate Governments to the Governor-general in Council, for his information, but on many occasions they give their orders direct, while on others they direct that their orders shall be communicated to the subordinate Governments through the Governor-general in Council As to the expediency of making such a system universal, as that every order and instruction of the Home Government to the subordinate Governments in India shall pass through the Governor-general in Council, it would involve an entire change in the principle which have hitherto prevailed, and the authority of the Governor-general in Council would be immensely enhanced, and probably with some advantage, but I do not see that such a measure is requisite as an improvement of the present system.

1170. Is the period limited during which a civil servant can occupy a seat in the Supreme Council?—By law there is no limit, but it is an understanding, and has been declared by the Directors of the East India Company to be their intention that the limit of a seat in the Council is five years, as also, I believe, there is a similar understanding that the tenure of the office of Governor or Governor-general is ordinarily five years

1171. Viscount *Mahon*] From what date has that understanding prevailed, or when was that limit fixed?—I am unable to answer that question.

1172 *Chairman*] Do you think that it is desirable to maintain that limit?—That may be viewed, I think, in two lights. The selection of an officer to hold a seat in the Council is sometimes made much more as a reward of past services for a long continuance of years than for the purpose of giving to the Governor the assistance of the ablest and the best man who can be selected for a Councillor. If it is viewed in the former case as a reward for long services, and nothing more, it evidently is most desirable that it should have its limit, and five years is unquestionably a sufficiently long period for an officer to hold such a situation as a reward for past services, but if the functions of a member of Council are thought to require for their proper discharge the best talent and the greatest experience, and none but the ablest men are ever selected for the office, in that case I can see no reason whatever why the tenure should be limited to five years But it is to be borne in mind that even according to the present practice the Court of Directors have the full power of extending the term beyond five years to any number of years, there is no limit to their power in that respect, that I am aware of.

1173 Have they exercised that power?—They have occasionally prolonged the tenure As to the understanding that exists respecting the period for the tenure of this office, I should have confined my former observation to the Governments of Bengal, and the Supreme Government, because, if I recollect rightly, till a very recent period a different practice existed in the Presidency of Madras, and, if I am not very much mistaken, some of the members of Council at Madras have continued to hold the office of Members of Council for many years, and have held themselves entitled to hold the office until they chose to resign it, or were dismissed

1174 That applies to the period since the last Act?—I do not confine my observations to that period for I believe the limit was the same before the last Act in Bengal

1175 But that limit has applied ever since 1834?—It has.

1176 Has the limit of five years applied to all the Presidencies since 1834?—I believe so.

1177 Have you observed any injury to the Government of India, arising from the delay which takes place in receiving answers to despatches, from the present mode of communication between the two governing bodies at home?—I think not generally, instances have arisen in which inconvenient delay has occurred, but I am not aware that ordinarily the delay which takes place in communicating the

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the orders of the Home Authorities to references made from the Government of India has been such as to be any cause of complaint.

1178 With reference to the ordinary period to which the Government of the Governor-general is limited, can you express to the Committee any opinion as to whether it is desirable to maintain that limit or not?—As I have said before, I believe that it is merely a conventional understanding that there is any limit of time; in fact, the appointment of Governor-general or Governor is in this respect the same as that of any Member of Council; the appointment is not fixed for any limited period, and it remains consequently at the option of the Home Authorities to allow the Governor-general to continue in office for an unlimited period, provided he himself wishes to remain in India. There can be no doubt, I think, that there are many instances in which it is expedient for the benefit of India, and for the benefit of England, that the Governor-general should be induced to remain in India as long as he can conveniently stay there, but it will be observed that ordinarily a Governor-general, after having spent five or six years in India, has little desire to remain there any longer

1179. Has there been any instance, since 1834, of a Governor-general remaining above five years?—Yes, Lord Auckland continued through the greater portion of the sixth year in India

1180 Mr *Mangles*] Lord William Bentinck was Governor-general for seven years?—Yes, that was before and after the last Charter Act.

1181. *Chairman*] Did Lord Auckland eventually resign, or was he recalled?—Lord Auckland, upon a change of Ministry, was superseded by Lord Ellenborough.

1182 What is your opinion as to the expediency of maintaining the power now vested in the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general?—It appears to me to be a power which may be exercised usefully, but still I cannot but consider it a power inconsistent with the general footing on which the East India Company stands with relation to the Crown.

1183 Will you explain why you consider that power to be inconsistent with the relations between the Crown and the East India Company?—It is inconsistent in this respect, I conceive that the appointment of the Governor-general is not the sole act of the Court of Directors, and there is no other power exercised by the Court of Directors, that I am aware of, which is not limited by the control of the Crown

1184 What is your opinion of the general efficiency of the civil servants, as now appointed to India?—I consider the India civil service is a body possessed of very great efficiency, and equal, as far as it is possible to make European functionaries equal, to the discharge of the details of an administration over a country consisting of so many nations, and of such immense extent as India.

1185. Does your experience justify you in stating that the course of education in this country is the most proper that you could suggest?—Yes, I think that I can venture to say so, I am not aware of any great improvement that can be proposed in the nature of the education which is given to the young men who are appointed to the civil service in India We cannot in this country fully prepare a youth of 18 or 19, by any system of education, for the peculiar duties which he has to discharge in India, all that we can possibly expect to do in this country, is generally to enlarge his mind and to give him high and noble aspirations; and must leave him to serve his apprenticeship in India, in every branch of the details of those important duties with which he is to be vested. I think all that can be done in this country is to endeavour to send out to India high-minded gentlemen with enlarged minds and liberal views, and that this is all that can possibly be expected from any system of European education of young men, who in after life are to be employed in the important duties of administration in India.

1186. What is your opinion of the present scale of remuneration to the civil servants of the East India Company?—Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the scale of remuneration of the civil servants in India has of late years been reduced to as low a point as it would be prudent to attempt to bring it. Take the case of a young man who is entering upon the civil service now, the rate of remuneration which he is likely to receive during a period of 25 years of most laborious employment, and supposing him to be rather fortunate than otherwise in promotion, and in the appointments which he has succeeded to, at the end of those 25 years of labour we shall hardly find him in the possession of a realized capital of more than 20,000 *l.* I think it is impossible that anybody can say that that, in addition to the annuity which he obtains, not as a gift from Government, but having paid for it himself, by deductions from his salary, is such a sum as we can grudge a gentleman of education and talents for devoting the whole of the best years of his life to the service of his country and of India

1187 Sir *R H Inglis*] As to the power now vested in the Court of Directors to recal the Governor-general, you have stated that "such a power may be exercised usefully, but still it is a power inconsistent with the general footing on which the East India Company stands with relation to the Crown" Has it, to your knowledge, been exercised more than once?—Not more than once in my experience

1188 In your knowledge of the history of the East India Company, has it been exercised more than once?—Not that I am aware of

1189 In the earlier part of your evidence you referred to a contingency that would depend upon the place of residence that might be fixed as the principal seat of the Supreme Government, has your attention been turned to any change of the seat of the Supreme Government from Calcutta to any other point, and if so, will you state whether in your judgment it is fitting that the seat of the Supreme Government should be changed from Calcutta to any other place?—I am aware that this is a subject which has been frequently canvassed, especially in India, and many places have been named as preferable to Calcutta for the seat of the Supreme Government, but as far as my own opinion has been formed on the subject, I have not been induced to consider that there is any necessity or expediency for selecting any place for the seat of the Government of India in preference to Calcutta, which, although it has disadvantages from being almost at the extreme southern limit of Bengal, and at an immense distance by land from the north-western frontier, is still the commercial capital of India, and is the capital of Bengal, which affords so very large a proportion of the whole of the revenues which support the Government of India, and although it appears to be in a remote corner as you look at the map of the whole of the British dominions in India, yet it is in many respects a commanding position, and on more than one occasion when the Governor-general has contemplated residing in other parts of the empire, he has been compelled from political circumstances to forego that intention and to renew his residence in Calcutta This was the case at the commencement of the China war, when Lord Auckland contemplated remaining another year in the North-western Provinces, but the necessity of presiding over the preparations of the expedition from Calcutta and the other parts of India to China compelled him to forego his intention and to take up his residence in Calcutta And I find that in the present year the Governor-general of India, Lord Dalhousie, was compelled to hasten his return from the North-western Provinces to Calcutta, in consequence of the necessity which had arisen of superintending the preparations for the expedition to be sent against the Burmese territories. Such contingencies of course are liable to occur at all times, and upon the whole, I consider Calcutta preferable as the permanent seat of the Supreme Government of India to any other place

1190. You express that opinion, irrespective of the consideration of the convenience of the existing buildings, and existing interests, and the inconvenience of transferring either to any other locality, having reference, in short, to political considerations alone, to decide the question?—Yes, I entertain that opinion, irrespective of those reasons, although those reasons, of course, weigh very greatly with me in forming an opinion in favour of the continuance of the seat of Government at Calcutta.

1191 Do you, or do you not, consider the increased facility of communication with Europe by steam, and of communication with India by railways, render the proposal of removing of the seat of Government to Bombay, which might have been possible in 1834, far less possible at the present moment?—Unquestionably, and I confess that among the different projects that I have heard connected with the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta, that of its removal to Bombay is not one which I should have preferred

1192. Do you wish the Committee to understand that the Governor-general in his progresses should be accompanied by two, at least, of his Council, or any other definite number?—I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that constituted as the Government of India is in its main features, of a Governor-general in Council, it is undesirable that that main feature in the character of the Government should be lost sight of, and an altered character given to the Government.

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not only occasionally and in cases of emergency, but so frequently and for such a length of time, as that considerably upwards of one-half of the period since the passing of the Charter Act has been spent, as I think I mentioned before, by the Governor-general without the assistance of any Council

1193. If it be your opinion that the Governor-general of India should always act in conjunction with a Council, and that he should be accompanied in his progresses by two or any other number of members of Council, does it not follow as a matter of course that the Council must consist of more members than it does at present?—In case it should be resolved that the present system should be discontinued, and that in the necessary absences of the Governor-general from Calcutta he should be accompanied by any members of the Council at all, I am clearly of opinion that the present number of Councillors would not be sufficient to afford members to accompany the Governor-general in his absences, and to afford also a sufficient body to carry on the legislative and other administrative duties in detail, which I cannot conceive it can ever be expedient to have conducted altogether by the Governor-general, when absent from the seat of Government.

1194 Do the Committee rightly understand your meaning, that the number of members of the Supreme Council should be increased, not by the withdrawal of members of the Council from Madras and Bombay respectively, but by the selection of other members of the civil service in each of those Presidencies to be added to the members of the Supreme Council of India?—My opinion was not meant to be expressed in favour of any increase of the present number of members of the Council of the Government of India, unless such a change as I have contemplated in a former answer should be resolved upon; in that case, it would be indispensable that the present number of members should be increased, and if there is any increase of the present number, it is most desirable that some members of the Council of India should be selected from the services of Madras and Bombay.

1195. You desire the Committee to understand that the Supreme Government ought to have even an increased control over the expenditure of the subordinate Presidencies, is that correct?—It is so.

1196. Is it not the fact that at this moment the Governor of Bombay, for instance, could not at his own discretion incur expenses even to the extent of five rupees, the Governor of Bombay complained that he could not have a lock made?—I am not aware that there is any restriction of so stringent a nature as that, the limit which is placed upon the authority of Governor of Bombay in respect to the expenditure is regarding the permanent expenditure of the establishments The Governor of Bombay can authorise the expenditure of 50,000 rupees from the public treasury in case of necessity and emergency, without exceeding the authority that is vested in him; but he cannot appoint any officer of the lowest grade, not even at five rupees a month salary, without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India.

1197 Sir *J Hogg*] Are you aware that by law as it now stands the Court of Directors have the power of recalling or dismissing from their service any servants, civil or military, from the most junior civil or military servant up to the Governor-general himself?—Yes.

1198 And by law the Crown has the power of removing any servants, civil or military, in like manner, from the most junior servant up to the Governor-general, by sign manual?—Exactly.

1199 Each, that is the Court of Directors and the Crown, have their separate power and authority in that respect?—Yes

1200 The members of Council are appointed by the Court of Directors exclusively, and the nomination is not subject to the Crown?—Yes.

1201 Still the Crown has power, by sign manual, to recall any member of Council and cancel his appointment?—Yes.

1202 The nomination of the Governor-general rests with the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Crown, that, I believe, is the law?—Yes.

1203 Do you think that that provision of the law arises from the necessity of the Governor-general possessing the confidence both of the Court of Directors and of the Crown?—I conceive that the system of nomination of the Governor-general by the Court of Directors, and of approbation by the Crown, implies an acknowledged necessity for a concurrence between the authority of the Crown and of the Court of Directors.

1204 Therefore,

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1204. Therefore, it is your opinion that that high functionary ought to possess the confidence of both ?—That follows as a consequence

1205 If the nomination and appointment of the Governor-general necessarily requires that he should possess the confidence both of the Court of Directors and of the Crown, is it not your opinion that each separately should have the power of recall in the event of the Governor-general forfeiting the confidence of either?—I confess I am not prepared to say that that is my opinion

1206 Do you not think that the necessity for joint confidence in the appointment of any officer almost induces as a consequence that either of the parties should have the power of recall when either ceases to have confidence ?—In the case under consideration the position of the parties, the Crown and the East India Company, is so different, that to my mind it does not follow as a consequence, that because the Governor-general does not continue to possess the full confidence of the Court of Directors, possessing, as on such a supposition must be imagined, the full confidence of the Crown, it would be quite expedient and becoming that a general power should be acknowledged on the part of the inferior authority to set aside the will and the judgment of the superior authority

1207 Is it your opinion that the Court of Directors, as the law now stands, have and ought to have no control, and no authority, except as it happened to coincide with the authority of the Crown or its Ministers ?—No; their power and authority appear to be sufficiently well defined, but this is supposing a case where the power and authority of the two come into collision, and where the one authority wills one thing, and the other authority wills another thing If I were asked whether in that case the Crown is to yield, or the East India Company is to yield, I should have no hesitation in replying that it is the duty of the East India Company to yield to the Crown

1208. My questions were founded upon the law as it exists, and not upon the comparative station of the East India Company and the Crown. The law as it exists empowers the East India Company to name the Governor-general, and only gives the Crown the power of confirmation or rejection, you admitted to me that that was founded on the necessity of joint confidence, and apart from the consideration of the high position of the Crown, does it not appear to you that that joint confidence is necessary, and that the moment the confidence of one is withdrawn, that that one, which ever it be, should have the power of recalling the Governor-general ?—The power is given by the law to the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general, without the assent or concurrence of the Crown Of the law there is no question, but I may be allowed to entertain my doubts as to the principle, and the consistency and expediency of the law being so

1209 Mr. *V Smith* ] Do you mean as to the expediency of the exercise of the power in any case, or as to the power itself existing ?—I mean as to the expediency the power existing, and not as to the expediency of its past exercise

1210 Sir *J Hogg* ] Is the opinion which you have given to the Committee founded upon the high estimate that you have of the position of the Crown, and the impropriety of anybody having by law the power to exercise any act which is in opposition to the will of the Crown ?—Not precisely so, but simply in analogy to the position which the East India Company holds in every other matter, subject to the universal control of a Minister of the Crown

1211 Do you think that every act of the East India Company is subject to the approbation of the Crown ?—I stated what I believe is correct, that there is a general control exercised over all the proceedings of the Court of Directors by an officer of the Crown.

1213. Do not the Court of Directors, irrespective of the Crown, or the officer who exercises the authority of the Crown in Indian affairs, appoint all the important public officers in India, those being the members of Council ?—Of course they do.

1214. According to the constitution and the law, as it now exists, must not all questions of expense, or increase of salary, or appointment of officers, originate with the Court of Directors ?—All originate with the Court of Directors, but, as I have understood, all (but to what degree, more or less, I am not informed) are subject to the general control of the India Board

1215 Having called your attention to the fact that the Crown can vacate any appointment in India by law, and that the Court of Directors in like manner can vacate any appointment in India by law, do you see any inconsistency in that general power given by law, which has always existed, applying to the Governor-

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general as well as to any other office?—I confess I see a broad distinction between the office of Governor-general of India and that of the subordinate servants of the East India Company. I regard the Governor-general of India as the personal representative of the Sovereign of Great Britain, as well as the representative of the authority of the East India Company.

1216 You consider that he does represent the authority of the East India Company?—Unquestionably.

1217 Still you are of opinion that if the East India Company—I am putting the question in the abstract—that the individual who represented their authority ceased to represent it for the public good, they ought not to have the power of expressing their opinion by withdrawing him from the Government?—The question appears to me to be one of general expediency, arising out of the relations between the East India Company and the Crown; and, as I said before, I confess that, considering the nature of those relations, the possession of such a power as that of removing the Governor-general certainly appears to me inconsistent.

1218. Do you think that the Court of Directors ought to have any voice whatever in the appointment of the Governor-general?—I can see no reason why they should not have as great a voice in the appointment of the Governor-general as they have now.

1219 That is, at least an equal voice with the Crown. As the law now stands, you are aware that the nomination rests with the Court of Directors, subject to the confirmation of the Crown, therefore the law gives the Court an equal power, at least in the nomination?—Yes

1220. Does it appear to you inconsistent that they should have equal power in the withdrawal?—I confess that it appears to me anomalous and inconsistent that the highest officer under the Crown, the viceroy of such an empire as never has been held in subjection by any other state in the world, the viceroy and representative of the Crown of England, should be liable to be removed by the Court of Directors against the wishes of the Crown

1221 You mentioned that the expenditure of the Bombay navy was not subject to the control of the supreme Government; is that so always?—It is

1222 Is not the Bombay Government required to submit to the Supreme Government all estimates of the repairs of vessels and expenditure exceeding a very small limit?—No; the Bombay Government acts totally independent of the Supreme Government in all matters connected with the Indian navy and with the dockyards, and during the period that I had a seat in the Council very large sums were expended on them without the sanction of the Government of India.

1223 In the case of any increase in the pay of officers and establishments of ships, is that submitted to the Supreme Government?—I believe with regard to the fixed pay of officers and establishments an increase cannot be made without reference to the Supreme Government, unless under the direct sanction of the Court of Directors The general expenditure is beyond the control of the Supreme Government

1224. Do you mean to include anything beyond repairs, because I believe that the whole expenditure in regard to increasing the pay or in regard to establishments is submitted to the Supreme Government?—Not entirely even with reference to that, the Supreme Government has not been consulted on several occasions; but orders have been issued by the Court of Directors direct to the Government of Bombay regarding the expenses of the Indian navy, regarding the ordinary expenses, that is to say, the establishments, the building of ships, the purchasing of manufacturing engines, and very heavy items of expenditure incurred in the docks at Bombay; all matters of that description have been held exempt from the control of the Supreme Government.

1225. The building of ships and the furnishing of those ships with engines, and, in fact, everything connected with the building of new ships, is ordered directly by the Home Authorities?—Entirely.

1226. And the Bombay Government has no power or authority of themselves to act in the matter without orders from home?—The object which I had in drawing attention to these facts connected with the Indian navy was simply to point out, that that control over the expenditure, which in every other department of every other Government of India is exercised by the Supreme Government, is retained in this instance by the Court of Directors

1227. You expressed the opinion that it would be better to have a separate person as the Governor of Bengal; I presume you intended a civil servant, as is

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the case in the North-western Provinces, distinct from the Governor-general?—I did not presume to express any opinion beyond what I said, that there ought to be a distinct Governor, whether that Governor should be selected from the members of the Bengal civil service in the same manner as the Lieutenant-governor of Agra has been selected from that service, or whether he should be selected in England and sent out from thence in the same way as other Governors are sent out, I did not presume to offer an opinion at all

1228 Do you think that he ought to be with or without a Council?—I think I have answered that question generally before, in saying that if he is appointed from the civil service it is to be taken for granted that he will be a man of ability and distinction and of great efficiency, and in that case he will perhaps be able to carry on the administration better without the control or assistance of a Council than with the assistance of a Council, but on the contrary, if he is to be a gentleman, selected without any previous knowledge whatever of Indian affairs, and with no general aptitude for administrative duties, in that case I do not think that it would be very prudent to entrust him with the Government of Bengal without the assistance of a Council, for the particular reason which I have mentioned before, that in that case his actual Councillors must be officers who are not actually responsible, and who ought to be subordinate, that is, the secretaries of his Government, who would be the only persons able to direct and assist him

1229 Supposing the Governor-general were to continue Governor of Bengal, do you think that as at present, separate and apart from his Council, he ought to act in the administration of that Government, or that, as it was under the old system, it should be the Governor-general in Council, superintending the whole affairs of India, and at the same time administering the separate Government of Bengal Which of the two do you think was the better system, the one anterior to the Act of 1834, or the one subsequent?—If the Governor-general of all India is also to be Governor of Bengal, it is almost an absurdity to deprive him of the assistance in the administration of Bengal of those men who are sitting beside him in the Council in the Government of India

1230 You think the old system would be the better of the two?—Yes, the old system would be better than to have the Governor-general also Governor of Bengal, and unaided in the Government of Bengal by any competent or responsible advisers

1231 Do you not think that there is a great public benefit in the system of sending home to this country all decisions in India, and the grounds of the decisions?—When I gave an opinion upon that subject, in reply to a former question, I did not mean to allude to decisions in matters of high importance, but I meant to allude to the enormous mass of details of ordinary business on which orders are passed daily in immense numbers by the Governments of India, many being in matters of very trivial importance, but all which are recorded in the proceedings What I meant to object to was the transmission to England, and in duplicate, of an immense mass of records regarding affairs of no importance or of very inferior importance

1232 Do you not think it would be inexpedient to leave the local Governments to exercise their own judgment of what they should or should not transmit, do not you think that the safest course, and the one least liable to abuse, is to have every thing sent home?—No, I continue of the opinion which I expressed before, that the course of communication at present existing between the subordinate Governments and the Supreme Government of Calcutta, by which the Supreme Government is kept fully and regularly informed of all the proceedings of real and of no importance of the subordinate Governments, is quite sufficient for all purposes of information and check in the India House, the same as in the council chamber in Calcutta As I said before, those abstracts of every single occurrence which is brought to notice, and discussed in the Council of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, every item of the business is on every council day reported in abstract to the Government of India, it is the especial duty of some officer in the secretariat of the Government of India, and very frequently it is a duty which is assumed by some member of the Council of India, to look carefully through the whole of those abstracts of proceedings, and to note any matter in the record which seems to require a further report, and to send for it

1233. The result of your opinion is, that you do not think the good resulting from the present system is commensurate with the trouble and expense attending it?—I think the Court of Directors might be satisfied with the same process in these matters which the Government of India finds sufficient to enable it to exercise an efficient control over the subordinate Governments.

1234. I did not quite understand what you said about the change in the mode of electing the directors of the East India Company; if I correctly understood, you suggested that some of them should be rather nominated than elected?—Yes.

1235 Who would be the nominating power, do not you think that if the Government were to nominate it would be very apt to degenerate into a Government Board?—No, I think the nomination of a certain portion of the directors of the East India Company might be very safely exercised by the Court of Directors, controlled in this as they are in all other matters by the Crown, that is to say, it would be a joint nomination.

1236 What proportion would you have so nominated?—That must depend in some measure upon what number of directors there are to be altogether

1237. Would you give a general power of selection to the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board of Control, to take the fittest men they could find, or would you limit them to the civil and military servants of the Company?—I would greatly prefer to limit them to the civil and military servants of the Company

1238. As the law now stands, almost every person elected a director is a civil or military servant of the Company?—Yes, they are elected after having been some considerable time in England, whereas under such an alteration as I venture to suggest, the Home Government of India would have the advantage of the knowledge and experience of the most distinguished of their Indian servants immediately upon their return from India, and with all their information fresh.

1239 Your objection is to the trouble and expense attending the present canvass?—The objection that I referred to was this, that whereas it would be advisable to secure the advantage of the services of Indian functionaries as early as possible after they returned from India, under the present system considerable delay occurs before a retired Indian functionary can obtain a seat in the Direction; but on the other point I certainly consider that the difficulties (I would not allude to the expense), and the somewhat humiliating circumstances which attend the canvass for a seat in the Court of Directors, do deter many distinguished men, who would otherwise be proud and ambitious to become members of the Court of Directors, from attempting to obtain a seat in that body.

1240 Is there not a good deal of trouble and expense attending the canvass for a seat in Parliament and attending the canvass for any public situation which is obtained by election?—I have not yet obtained a seat in Parliament, nor gone through the ordeal of a canvass for a seat in Parliament, and I cannot therefore answer the question.

1241. But do not you think that there is great trouble and expense in obtaining a seat in Parliament, or any other public situation which a person obtains by election and canvass?—I dare say there is.

1242 Is there anything more humiliating in canvassing the proprietors of East India stock than in canvassing those who have the Parliamentary franchise?—As I am informed, there certainly are humiliating circumstances that have frequently attended the canvass for the votes of the proprietors of East India stock, such as would not have occurred in the canvass of a constituency for Parliament.

1243. What are those circumstances?—I am speaking from what I have heard.

1244. Do you know, of your own knowledge, anything humiliating in soliciting the support of the proprietors of East India stock, beyond that which attends the soliciting of votes under the Parliamentary franchise?—There is nothing humiliating in soliciting the votes, but there may be much that is humiliating in the bargain that you may be asked to enter into before you obtain the promise of a vote.

1245. If persons are disposed to act dishonourably, they may act dishonourably in the one canvass as well as in the other?—No doubt they may.

1246 Mr. *Vernon Smith*] Do you think that the position of a director and of a Member of Parliament are so analogous in the mode of their appointment that they ought to be put upon exactly the same footing?—Certainly not.

1247 Is a Member of Parliament an executive authority?—Not at all.

1248. Is he for life?—That depends upon his constituency.

1249. Are there not many other differences between the two positions, which would make it much more unreasonable that there should exist such a canvass as you speak of for the one office than for the other?—Certainly, I see no reason why the gentlemen concerned in the administration of an immense empire like India should be elected by canvass at all, nor is it, I conceive, an expedient or a proper arrangement, if it could be avoided, that the persons to be entrusted with the Government of India should be elected by the proprietors of East India stock

1250 I understand you to propose a partial avoidance of that by the nomination of some of the directors?—That was my proposition.

1251. And you proposed that those who were not so nominated should continue to be elected upon the present system; can you suggest any other mode of election by the proprietors which, in your opinion, would be better than the present mode of canvass?—I conceive that for the next term of 20 years it would be inexpedient to attempt so great an alteration as would deprive the body of the proprietors of the power which they at present exercise, but I think it is a very different thing to deprive them altogether of that power of electing the Directors and merely diminishing that power, in the mode which I suggested, by allowing them to retain the election of a certain portion of the number, whatever may be the future number of the Court of Directors, and leaving the remainder of that number to be nominated by the authority which I suggested, or any other authority

1252. Can you make any suggestion to the Committee whereby what you call the humiliating portion of the canvass could be avoided?—I am afraid not

1253 Has the system of proxy added to the humiliation of the canvass?—Only, I imagine, to the extent that it places increased influence in the hands of individuals

1254 Has it not also added to the trouble attending it by parties being obliged to go some distances to pursue the canvass?—I understand so, but I myself, not having entered into the canvass, am not personally able to reply to the question

1255 Though you have only heard of those things, can you state whether, from your general knowledge of the service, and particularly from the eminent positions you have filled in that service, men of high station and ability are deterred by the canvass from seeking the direction?—I can only answer for myself, nothing would have been more gratifying and flattering to me on my return from India than to have been nominated to continued employment in the service of India as a director of the East India Company, but from all that I heard of the disagreeable circumstances attending a canvass of the proprietors, I never thought of entering into it; and if I may be allowed to add to the suggestion I have made, if such an alteration were introduced as I have suggested, and those officers whom I have referred to were nominated as directors in consequence of their bringing knowledge and experience from India, I am not prepared to recommend that they should be nominated for life in the way the present directors hold their office for life, but I think it would be sufficient to nominate them to hold the office of director, say for five years, or for some other limited period, simply with a view to give the home authorities all the advantage which they could possibly derive from the experience and knowledge of the most distinguished of their servants in India, continually succeeding one another as temporary directors.

1256 What check would you propose whereby you would compel the Government and the directors to choose the best men of those who returned from India?—It may be reasonably assumed that the Court of Directors ordinarily do select from among their Indian servants the best men for all the high appointments, and that they would continue to select the best men who returned from their service in India, and that they would not be thwarted, but would be aided in making the best selections by the President of the Board of Control

1257 Would you propose that a candidate for the Direction should have obtained any particular honours in India, or have passed through any particular length of service, or would you leave it entirely to the discretion of the Court of Directors, provided they selected men who had served in India, and who had returned?—The qualification for selection might, I think, easily be defined The eligibility for the Direction should depend upon having held certain offices in India Besides the military and civil servants, it perhaps might be useful on some occasions to extend it to the Judges or the Chief Judge of the Supreme Courts, and certainly to the Governors of the subordinate presidencies

1258 Viscount *Jocelyn.*] With reference to the power of recall of the Governor-general, if I understand you rightly, you stated that the main ground upon which you considered that the power of recalling the Governor-general should not be vested

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vested in the Court of Directors, was, that it had a tendency to lower the dignity of the Crown?—No, I did not say that.

1259 If I correctly understood you, you said that the Governor-general represented the Crown, and that if that power rested with the Court of Directors it affected the position of the Crown in India?—I did not refer to the position of the Crown in India.

1260. Do you consider that the power which is vested in the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general of India is injurious, as affecting the position of the Governor-general representing the Crown in India?—In India, that is to say, among the natives of India, I do not think there has yet grown up any notion of drawing such a distinction between the authority of the Crown and that of the East India Company as would lead to any such interpretation of the exercise of the power as would be injurious to the position of the Crown; the "Company" and the Crown are popularly regarded as identical, but as far as regards the authority and position of the Governor-general himself, it certainly might be injurious to his weight in the country if the matter came to be considered, that he was liable to be removed by the East India Company, without the consent of the Crown.

1261 Do you take into consideration the peculiar position in which the Directors, and the Crown, and the people of India stand one towards the other, if the internal administration of the affairs of India is vested by Parliament in the hands of the East India Company, do you believe that it is possible that the East India Company can carry out the administration of the internal affairs of India if they have not the power of recalling a Governor-general in whom they have not confidence?—Till a recent occurence, it perhaps may be doubted whether there were many persons in India who were even aware of the existence of such a power, and there must have been still fewer who had ever calculated upon the difference of circumstances of the Government of India under the existence of such a power and under the non-existence of it The Governor-general of India is considered as supreme, representing the authorities in England; and I am not aware that the East India Company would be unable to carry on the administration of India as they now carry it on, if it were generally known that they did not possess the power of recalling the Governor-general.

1262 Would not the effect be this. orders might be issued by the Court of Directors upon some question with reference to the internal administration of India, those orders might be issued to a Governor-general in whom they had no confidence, that Governor-general might refuse to carry out the views of the Court of Directors, and yet the Court of Directors would, if your proposition was carried into effect, not have the power of recalling the party who was entrusted with the government of India, and who refused to carry out their orders?—The Court of Directors have no power to issue any orders of their own, excepting such as the President of the Board of Control has approved; therefore in the case supposed the Governor-general must disobey the Minister of the Crown as well as the Directors, and that Minister is responsible for the consequences

1263 Supposing orders which had been proposed to be sent out, in accordance with the views of the Court of Directors, had been overruled by the Board of Control, and the Board of Control had substituted other orders, would not in such a case the Court of Directors be in the position of a Government without any power whatever?—As I have understood, such cases are of frequent and continual occurence.

1264 Is not the only power which ultimately rests with the Court of Directors the power of recall?—As I said before, notwithstanding that may be the only means which the Court of Directors possess of evincing their possession of any power, I continue of opinion that such a power is utterly inconsistent with the position of subserviency to the Board of Control in which they have been placed by Parliament in all other respects.

1265. Mr. *Cardwell*] As the law now stands, in points of great Imperial importance, the supreme power rests with Her Majesty's Government, and in case of a difference between the Government and the East India Company, the power of the Government by law prevails; is not that so?—In matters of Imperial importance, such as are alluded to in the question, the Court of Directors exercises no control whatever, and has no share whatever in their conduct. All such matters are conducted by the Board of Control in conjunction with the Secret Committee of the East India Company, consisting of the chairman and the deputy-chairman, and the senior director, and they, without the knowledge of any other member of the Court of Directors, correspond upon such subjects of Imperial importance with the Governor-general of India, and with such other authorities as it is necessary to communicate with.

1266 Is it not natural that a person holding the high office of Governor-general of India should become identified with Her Majesty's Government in matters of importance, such as those to which we have just referred?—It appears to me not only expedient, but indispensable, that the person holding the office of Governor-general of India should possess the fullest confidence of Her Majesty's Ministers; and therefore I consider that the supercession of a Governor-general appointed by one Ministry by the Ministry which succeeded, as in the case of Lord Heytesbury, superseded by Lord Auckland, was a necessary and expedient measure; and under such circumstances I consider that it is the Crown, or the Prime Minister of the Crown, rather than the Court of Directors, who ought to possess the power of recalling the Governor-general

1267 Do you, in short, consider that the recall of the Governor-general by the Court of Directors might, in such cases as those to which we have just referred, be equivalent to a frustration by the East India Company of the policy of the Government?—It might possibly have such an effect, but only for a time

1268 That is not the inconsistency to which you referred?—Yes, that is part of the inconsistency to which I referred.

1269 Then do I rightly understand you that the inconsistency to which you referred some time ago was this that whereas the law gives the final power to the Government in cases of difference between the Government and the East India Company, it nevertheless leaves in the East India Company, without the concurrence of the Government, the power of recalling the Governor-general, and thereby practically putting a veto upon the policy of the Government?—Yes, but it can scarcely be imagined that the recall of the Governor-general would alter the policy of the Crown

1270 Would it not tend to frustrate it?—It might impede it, but as the Court of Directors have no power to issue any orders opposed to the views of the President of the Board of Control, and are obliged by law to issue any orders whatever that he may dictate to them, they cannot prevent the policy of the Crown being carried out in India, whoever may be the individual at the head of the Government in that country

1271. Was that the inconsistency to which you referred?—I referred to the general inconsistency, which I have endeavoured to explain, of holding the Governor-general, in the most important point of his position, subject to the East India Company alone, so that the East India Company can recall him, without the consent of the other party, to his nomination, viz, the Crown, while in no other important relation between those parties is the East India Company allowed to act independently of a Minister of the Crown

1272. Mr *Baillie*] In answer to a question of Sir James Hogg, you stated, in reference to the Court of Directors having the power of proposing the Governor-general, and the Crown having the power of either accepting or refusing the appointment, that the power was an equal power, do you consider that power to be an equal power?—I did not acknowledge that I considered it an equal power; the expression was used in the question, but I do not think I have adopted it

1273 You were asked some questions just now respecting the Bombay Marine; is the Bombay Marine one of the covenanted services?—It is, the officers of the Indian Navy, as it is called, have commissions, and therefore their services are covenanted services, in the same way as the military are covenanted

1274 They rise in the service by gradation, in same way as the officers in the military service rise?—Exactly.

1275. There is a marine force under the Bengal Government, is there not?—There is a small marine force under the Bengal Govermeent

1276 That is not a covenanted service?—It is not, the officers have not commissions. I should explain that the word "covenanted" applies strictly only to the civil service, we usually call the other commissioned, and the difference that exists beween the Bengal Marine and the Bombay, or as it is properly called, the Indian Navy, consists mainly in the officers of the Indian Navy having commissions, and the officers in the Bengal Marine having no commissions

1277 Are you aware whether the ships under the Bengal Government are under the articles of war?—No, they are not

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1278 Steam vessels under the Bengal Government are not subject to the Mutiny Act?—No, they are not, nor are the seamen of the Indian Navy; they have a separate Mutiny Act of their own.

1279 Does the Mutiny Act, which applies to the Bombay Navy, apply also to the Bengal?—No, it does not.

1280 Then in point of fact, the Bengal steam-ships are not properly ships of war, though they are armed as such?—They are ships of war actually, and they have been more engaged in hostilities than the Indian navy of late years. They have been employed most successfully and most usefully in the China war. They have been constantly employed in the Eastern Archipelago, in operations against the pirates; and if I may be allowed to say so, I think it has been a great hardship upon the officers and men of those ships, who have done such exemplary service to their country, that they have been excluded from honorary distinctions, and are not, I believe, admitted to share prize money, and simply in consequence of their not being commissioned, whereas, if vessels of the same class and description had been engaged in the same operations from the Bombay side, they would have shared equally with Her Majesty's ships in prize money, and their officers would have been eligible for distinction equally with Her Majesty's Navy.

1281. Mr. *Mangles*] I wish to put a question with reference to the power of the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general. How do you suppose the relation of master and servant, of employer and employed, is to be maintained, unless there be some *ultima ratio* in the hands of the employing party; some such *ultima ratio* as that of recall in case of disobedience?—If the Governor-general of India were actually the servant of the East India Company alone, and subject to no orders from any other authority but that of the East India Company, I might admit that the relation between master and servant might be carried out in the case of the East India Company and himself; but when it is evident and notorious that he is the servant of the Crown, and that in many most important branches of his duties as Governor-general he receives his orders and instructions, not from the Court of Directors, but from an authority entirely distinct from the Court of Directors, and from an authority which posseses a continual control over all the acts of the Court of Directors, it is hardly possible to maintain the proposition that the ordinary relations of master and servant are applicable to the case which I have been desired to express an opinion upon

1282. Mr. *Plowden*] Are you not aware that the Governor-general takes an oath when he assumes the office of Governor-general, that he will be true and faithful to the East India Company?—Yes, I am aware of that.

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*Veneris, 21° die Maii, 1852*

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr Baring
Mr Herries
Mr Baillie
Mr Mangles
Sir R H Inglis
Viscount Jocelyn
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Mr Hildyard
Mr Bankes
Mr Keogh
Mr Hardinge.
Viscount Mahon
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Hume
Mr. Labouchere.
Sir James Graham
Mr. M Gibson
Mr Vernon Smith
Sir Charles Wood

THOMAS BARING, Esq., in the Chair.

Sir *Thomas Herbert Maddock*, called in, and further Examined.

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1283 Viscount *Mahon*] YOU have stated some objections with respect to the power of recalling the Governor-general being vested in the Court of Directors, has it ever occurred to you how far that objection might be diminished in the event of Parliament desiring to continue that power, by making it conditional that a certain proportion of the Court of Directors, say four-fifths, should concur in that recall?—I should still object to the principle, as establishing a system of antagonism between the authority of the Court of Directors and that of the Ministers of the Crown, which might terminate in an apparent victory of the one party over the other

1284 Sir *J Hogg* ] Is not the whole system of the home Government of India one of mutual check between the East India Company and the Crown acting by its Minister?—I should have rather defined it that the check was not mutual, that whatever substantive power exists in the Court of Directors is all subject to the control of the Minister of the Crown

1285 You do not consider the home Government of India to be one system of check and counter-check between the Court of Directors and the Minister?—I do not understand how the home Government is checked in any of its functions by the authority of the Court of Directors, except in this very instance of the power of recalling the Governor-general by the Court of Directors, without the concurrence and sanction of the Minister of the Crown

1286 Will you tell me any appointment in India, except the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Bishops, which the Crown can make without the assent of the East India Company?—The patronage of all the appointments in India, with those exceptions, is vested in the East India Company, but I do not perceive that the possession of that patronage acts as a check upon the Government, excepting as far as relates to the exercise of the patronage itself.

1287. The question now is on the appointments and the power of recall, and not on the general administration of affairs, and I am correct in saying, that there is no office, high or low, in India, to which the Crown can appoint without the assent of the East India Company, except those that I have named?—Yes, but the very circumstance of all those appointments being made exclusively by the East India Company, and the appointment of the Governor-general not being made exclusively by the East India Company, seems itself to establish a broad distinction in the matter of recall

1288 But you are in error in stating that the appointments are made exclusively by the East India Company, the great appointments of Governor-general, and Governor, and Legislative Member of Council, are all made by the East India Company, subject to the approbation of the Crown?—I meant excepting the cases to be excepted

1289 And that necessity of the sanction of the Court of Directors, as well as of the Crown, through the Minister, does not strike you as a system of mutual check?—As far as regards those appointments, it may be considered that there is a mutual check, although, as I said before, it bears no analogy to the nature of the check which is involved in the independent power in the Court of Directors of recalling the Governor-general

1290 Mr *Herries* ] In political matters is there any check on the part of the East India Company upon the directions that the President of the Board of Control may give to the Governor-general I mean by the expression "political matters," matters of war and peace, and all those matters which go through the Secret Committee?—The East India Company, I believe, are precluded from exercising any primary and original interference in any matters of that nature, all proceedings of a great political nature, involving peace and war, may be said to be under the immediate direction of the Minister of the Crown acting in communication with the chief authority in India, through the Secret Committee of the East India Company, which so far acts entirely independently of the Directors of the East India Company

1291. The Governor-general is the authority by whom those orders from the home Government are executed?—The Governor-general in Council is the authority addressed on all matters of diplomacy, and peace and war, by the Secret Committee acting, as I understand, as the organ of the Minister of the Crown

1292 In the execution of such measures the Governor-general is, therefore, practically the servant of the Government at home, although technically he is the servant of the East India Company?—In all matters, I conceive, wherein the Governor-general receives his directions immediately from the Crown through the Secret Committee, he must be regarded as in the immediate service of the Crown, and that in such circumstances the authority of the Court of Directors, as a body, over him is entirely in abeyance

1293 The Court of Directors does not question the exercise of the functions of the Governor-general in fulfilment of orders from the Minister of the Crown through the Secret Committee in political matters?—The Court of Directors as a body

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a body is, I believe, kept in a state of as complete ignorance regarding the correspondence on important measures that takes place between the Governor-general of India and the Secret Committee, as the proprietors of East India Stock, or the public at large, until after the termination of any political negociations or of warlike operations, the Secret Committee may think proper to lay before the East India Company the details of past transactions

1294 Is the Secret Committee responsible for political acts in the case of peace and war and diplomacy executed by the Governor-general?—Constitutionally I should have considered that the Secret Committee was responsible; but from the description of the power and authority vested in and exercised by the President of the Board of Control, as explained by Lord Broughton in his seat in Parliament, I conceive that the responsibility of such transactions must rest almost exclusively with the President of the Board of Control.

1295. The Secret Committee is bound to transmit all orders on the subjects to which its functions are applicable without exercising any control?—The Court of Directors is by law bound to transmit to India any orders of any description which they may receive for the purpose from the President of the Board of Control I am not certain whether there is any provision in the Act rendering it compulsory for the members of the Secret Committee to do the same. I have always understood that the despatches which are received by the Governor-general of India from the Secret Committee do actually emanate from the President of the Board of Control alone

1296 It would follow from that, that the Secret Committee is not responsible for the orders so issued?—Yes, and so I myself conclude, from the explanation which was lately given by Lord Broughton upon the subject.

1297 Mr *Hume*] You say that the Secret Committee is not responsible for the orders, do you mean that they are not responsible for expenses incurred in consequence of those orders, or that they are not responsible for the giving of the orders?—I replied to the question as it was put to me, with reference to general responsibility for the orders issued

1298 In speaking of that responsibility, do you refer to the expenses to be incurred in consequence of the orders given, or do you mean simply that orders might be given without reference to the consequences resulting from them?—I understand that the Governor-general of India is bound to obey any orders which he may receive from the Secret Committee, without reference to the Committee's responsibility for the issue of those orders.

1299 Supposing the Governor-general to refuse acquiescence to any orders sent out in that manner, do you consider that his recall should rest with the Board of Control alone, or with the Court of Directors, if they were made acquainted with such refusal?—The President of the Board of Control, acting under the orders of the First Minister of the Crown, possesses undoubtedly, under any circumstances, the power to recall the Governor-general, and under the circumstances supposed, I should presume that there would be no doubt of the Minister of the Crown and the Court of Directors acting in union.

1300 But supposing that they did not act in union, and supposing the policy of the Governor-general were such as, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, would waste the resources of India, and the Board of Control did not concur in a recall, do you consider it right that the Court of Directors, who are responsible to the proprietors for the good administration of India, should be precluded from exercising the power of recalling such a Governor-general?—I have already stated my opinion very decidedly upon the anomaly and inconsistency of the existence of any such power in the Court of Directors.

1301. You were asked how far you approved of the Governor-general leaving the Presidency of Bengal, and acting without his Council, on matters of great importance to India, and you gave your opinion that he should in all such cases be accompanied by the Members of Council; am I correct in that?—Yes.

1302. Did you not also state that gentlemen could not be appointed members of Council till they had been employed from 20 or 25 years in the service, and, consequently, that they were well acquainted with the administration of the Government in India, and were capable of giving advice to the Governor-general, was not that the reason assigned by you?—It was to be inferred from my answer that I considered the assistance of the members of Council, advisable, in consequence of their knowledge and experience, and ability to advise and assist the Governor-general.

1303. Do-

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1303. Do you not consider that the Court of Directors being responsible for the administration and the revenues of India, under the check of the Board of Control, it is important that they should have the power of recalling a Governor-general who acts in their opinion in a manner injurious to India and the finances of the country?—I have already stated my opinion as to the inconsistency of the existence of any such power

1304. Admitting the apparent inconsistency, what is your opinion of the propriety of taking away that power?—I should certainly omit in any future Act of Parliament the conferring of an independent power of recall of a Governor-general upon the Court of Directors

1305 Supposing a President of the Board of Control to be appointed who was very little acquainted with the affairs of India, and a Governor-general to be appointed who was equally little acquainted with them, do you consider that those two individuals should be allowed to conduct the affairs of India contrary to the opinions of the Court of Directors, and without any power in the Court of Directors to check the evils which might arise from their ignorance or misgovernment?—I cannot see what means are possessed of escaping from the evil consequences of such an extraordinary state of affairs but by the dissolution of the Ministry by whom such officers were nominated and maintained in power

1306 Have you not seen an instance in which, in accordance with the opinion of the Court, I believe unanimously expressed, the Governor-general has been recalled, and yet no dissolution of the Government, or any very serious consequences of that kind, have resulted, and was not that a means of escape from the anomaly you have stated?—That is the very example of the anomaly to which I have alluded

1307 Do you consider that, as regards the Governor-general and the President of the Board of Control, both comparatively unacquainted with the affairs of India, it would be much better that they should be allowed to remain, and that there should be no such remedy as was exercised on a late occasion by the Court of Directors?—I have objected, not to the exercise of that power in any particular instance, but I have objected to its existence as inconsistent in my opinion with the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Imperial Government, and as inconsistent with the actual working of the controlling system of the Government of India by the joint authority of the Crown and the Court of Directors in England, under which a control of all the proceedings of the Court of Directors is constantly and almost invariably exercised by the President of the Board of Control

1308 Then am I to understand you that, whilst you would give the Governor-general of India the benefit of experienced men, servants of the Company, to enable him to exercise his power usefully, you would have no check or control over an ignorant President of the Board of Control and an ignorant Governor-general?—In reply to that question I may say, that when I contemplated the expediency of the Governor-general of India being alway sassisted by experienced and distinguished servants of the Government of India as councillors, I did not contemplate that those councillors should have the power of cashiering the Governor-general if they saw him pursuing a course such as is alluded to in the question

1309 In case a Governor-general should reject the advice of those members of Council, and persevere in a system ruinous in the opinion of those councillors, and ruinous in the opinion of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, do you consider that there ought to be no power on the part of the Court of Directors, on behalf of the East India Company, to check those proceedings?—Under such circumstances as are imagined in the question, it is to be borne in mind that the objections to any measure or proceedings of the Governor-general which may be felt by the members of Council, are recorded in written minutes, and are constantly transmitted for the information of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and that the Governor-general has an opportunity of replying to all such objections, and of justifying in writing his adherence to the measures objected to. The law has already provided the course which is to be pursued under such circumstances, and it is sufficient, in my opinion, for the purpose It is left to the authorities of the Crown and the East India Company together to notice, in such a manner as they deem expedient, their approval of or

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or their displeasure with the conduct of the Governor-general, and, if necessary, to recall him from his post

1310 Assuming the position which you have stated, that the councillors in India express their dissent of the policy and conduct of the Governor-general, and that those dissents of opinion come home accompanied by an explanation on the part of the Governor-general, if that explanation should not appear to the Court of Directors at all satisfactory, and they concur in opinion with their councillors that the proceedings of the Governor-general are dangerous and improper, and ought to be corrected, in that case would you withdraw from the Court of Directors, who are, on behalf of the proprietors by law to protect the revenue and the Government of India, any power, supposing the President of the Board of Control did not choose to concur, of recalling the Governor-general?—The First Minister of the Crown, and the President of the Board of Control, are at least as responsible as the Court of Directors of the East Inda Company, for the maintenance of our empire in India, and for the general good government of that country, and therefore, wherever there may be a difference of opinion upon a point so important as the continuance in India, or the recall of any particular Governor-general, I consider it most wise and expedient that the responsibility should rest with the First Minister of the Crown and with the President of the Board of Control, rather than with the Directors of the East India Company.

1311 Are you not aware that by law the Court of Directors have special care over the property of the Court of Proprietors, whilst the Prime Minister has nothing whatever to do with the stock, or with the proprietors of East India stock?—I have always considered that the property of proprietors of East India stock is a very different thing from the empire of India, and that what the law may have laid down in relation to the one, cannot necessarily be considered applicable to the other

1312. Are you not aware that the dividends of the proprietors cannot be paid unless from the revenues of India, and if the revenue shall all be squandered by any Governor-general, where is the remedy under the system that you would recommend?—I cannot pretend to devise expedients for such an improbable, if not impossible, state of affairs as the resources of India being unable to pay the dividends of the proprietors of East India stock

1313. Mr *Mangles.*] In your previous examination you stated in your last answer that you were "aware that the Governor-general took an oath when he assumed the office of Governor-general that he would be true and faithful to the East India Company," are you aware of the tenor of that oath?—I do not recollect the words of the oath

1314 Are you aware that it is one and the same oath which is taken by the humblest servants of the Company Is it not in these terms that they "will be true and faithful to the said Company, and will faithfully and truly exercise the office of Governor-general to the utmost of my skill and power." How do you reconcile the fact of the Governor-general taking that oath with the opinion you expressed, that it is "hardly possible to maintain the propositions that the ordinary relations of master and servant are applicable to the case which I have been desired to express an opinion upon"?—Whatever degree of such relation may exist between the Governor-general of India and the Court of Directors, must exist, at least, in as great a degree between the Governor-general of India and the Crown which he serves, and therefore I do not perceive what argument can be deduced from his holding that position and taking that oath with reference to the question which I was desired to answer.

1315 And yet he is not a servant of the Crown?—I certainly consider him to be a servant of the Crown.

1316. Is he under any oath or obligation of fidelity to the Crown, is he not the servant of the Crown simply as being the servant of the East India Company, who are the administrators of India for the Crown?—He receives all his most important orders and instructions from the Minister of the Crown, through, not the Court of Directors, but through three members of the Court of Directors, acting entirely independently of the Court of Directors, and bound by an oath of secrecy not to communicate their proceedings as a Secret Committee to the Court of Directors, or any body else.

1317 You state that the Governor-general receives all his most important orders and instructions from the Minister of the Crown; do you conceive that the orders coming through the Secret Committee, except in extreme cases of importance, involving peace and war, are the most important orders and instructions that the Governor-general receives?—I merely used the term "the most important orders" because they relate to all those great and extraordinary occurrences which are of more importance at the time than any other matters which are the subject of correspondence between the Indian authorities and the Home Government

1318 Does not the Governor-general receive from the Court of Directors direct his instructions upon all matters of finance, upon all matters of revenue, upon all matters of judicial administration, and upon the whole internal economy of the government of the country?—He does, but all of those instructions are controlled by the Board of Control, and, it may be, dictated by the Board of Control

1319 Is it not imaginable, and to be hoped for, that in years to come we may have a long period of peace in India, during which there will be hardly any matters of importance upon which instructions will be sent to the Governor-general through the Secret Committee, but the whole of his orders and instructions will relate most happily to the internal administration of the Government of India?—Should such a state of universal peace fortunately occur, and be long maintained, so that there would be rare occurrences for communication between the Home Government and the Indian authorities upon matters of peace and war, and the correspondence should be exclusively confined to forwarding measures for the benefit and the better government of India, still, as I read the law, and as I understand the practice as it now exists, the President of the Board of Control may issue every order in every department that is issued from the Court of Directors to the Governments in India

1320. How do you think it possible that the Court of Directors can maintain their authority over a functionary who takes an oath of fidelity and obedience to them, unless they have in their hands the power of enforcing obedience, and of enforcing fidelity by recalling him, if he disobeys their instructions, how is it possible that the relation of master and servant can be maintained unless the master has the power of discharging the servant?—If what I have stated is the actual position of affairs, and describes the real manner in which transactions between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control are conducted, it is evident that whatever the show of authority and power there may be in the Court of Directors, in whose name the orders issued to the authorities of India do issue, the real master of the Governor-general is rather the President of the Board of Control than the Directors of the East India Company

1321 *Chairman*] Are you prepared to give an opinion as to the necessity or expediency of continuing the Legislative Member of Council for the Government of India?—I think, under any system which may be adopted for the future legislation of India, it will be expedient that there should be some member of the legislative body conversant with the laws of England, whether there should not also be some members of the legislative body conversant with the laws and regulations of the different Presidencies of India will depend upon the future constitution of the Legislative and Administrative Council But in the working of the present system of Legislature in India, I conceive that there are some points well deserving of the attention of Parliament, and which require to be altered and amended Previously to the passing of the last Charter Act, the Governor-general, who was also Governor of Bengal, and the Governor of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, each possessed by law the power of making laws, then called Regulations, and there existed then by law an appeal against any such regulations either on the part of persons in India, or of persons in England, to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors in Council, who were empowered, if they thought fit, to set aside or repeal any such rules, ordinances and regulations respectively By the last Charter Act the legislative powers, which were conferred upon the Governor-general of India in Council, were limited only to the preservation of the prerogatives of the Crown and of the authority of Parliament, and in other respects they were rendered absolute and final, with the exception of a provision for disallowance on the part of the Directors of the East India Company, that is provided for in section 44 of the last Act It has lately happened in India that an Act has been passed which has given great offence to a large body of the inhabitants of India, particularly Hindoos, the Act is Act 21 of 1850 The complaint of the Hindoos of Madras and Bengal in this matter

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matter is, that their objections to the passing of this Act 21 of 1850, which they consider to be in opposition to the guarantees and pledges of the Imperial Government given on many occasions to the people of India with respect to the preservation to them of all their religious rites and customs, their objections to the passing of the Act as subversive of their religious customs, had not been attended to or replied to previous to the passing of the Act, and that they have under the present law no appeal whatever against that Act, that by the present Charter Act the only appeal is to the Court of Directors of the East India Company who have the power to disallow the Act, but that the Court of Directors not being a judicial body, and not being competent to hear objections judicially in appeal, they are virtually deprived of all appeal from those legislative proceedings of the Government of India. My own idea upon the subject is, that the Government of India ought not to possess, or at least ought not to exercise, a legislative power affecting very materially the rights and interests and religion and prejudices of the Hindoos of India without some matured means of first ascertaining what the feelings of the people are, and what are their objections, and what is the reasonableness of their objections to any proposed Act of the kind At present they have no means whatever of objecting to a proposed enactment excepting in the manner which has been adopted on this occasion by the people of Madras and Bengal ineffectually I should seriously recommend an entire reform of the legislative body of India upon this point I think, previously to passing any laws upon such delicate and highly important subjects as I have alluded to, those laws should be submitted to some Committee, consisting partly of natives, who should have an opportunity of stating at full their objections, where such objections may exist

1322 You have not given an answer to the question which I put, which was with reference to the continuance of the present Legislative Member of Council [*The former question was read*]?—I should say generally, in reply to that question, that I would suggest some new regulations for the constitution, and the power, and proceedings of the legislature of India. I would add, that if the present system is to be maintained, I consider it expedient that the legislative body in India should have the advantage of a person acting in the capacity of the present fourth ordinary member of Council

1323 Mr *Herries* ] By the present legislative body you mean the Council of the Governor-general?—The Governor-general in Council is now the only legislative body in India, and I mean to refer to that body.

1324 You think that the legislative body should continue to be assisted by a member of Council specially appointed for that purpose?—Yes, if the present system is to be maintained, but I myself should venture to suggest an alteration in the present system

1325 Viscount *Mahon* ] In answer to a question which was put to you at the last meeting of the Committee, you expressed a favourable opinion with regard to the education of the civil servants of the East India Company, when they come out to India, how far have you found them skilled in the native languages?—They attain generally in England a very slight acquaintance with the languages of India, not such as enables them immediately upon their arrival in India either to hold converse with the natives of the country, or makes them competent to discharge the administrative functions which will subsequently devolve upon them.

1326 It has been suggested by a former witness before this Committee, that the knowledge of the native languages acquired at Haileybury, which you describe as slight, should be rendered slighter still, that is, that the system at Haileybury should not proceed as far as it does at present in the acquirement of the native languages, and that that knowledge should rather be acquired in India itself, should you concur in that suggestion?—I think not; I do not know to what extent that proposal goes; perhaps the great attention which is bestowed upon a knowledge of Sanscrit in Haileybury College might, in some degree, be modified. But I can see no advantage which would result from relieving the young men educated there from learning the rudiments of the native languages, because it affords to those of them, who have talent for the acquisition of languages, an opportunity of acquiring a very great proficiency before they leave Haileybury; though, as I said before, the general attainments may be regarded as very slight.

1327. The question was rather, whether the knowledge of the native languages might

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might to a greater degree than at present be reserved for acquirement in India itself?—With the exception that I have made relative to the study of Sanscrit, I am not aware that much time is wasted in Haileybury in the study of the native languages, so much time as to render it necessary to change the system

1328 Mr *Hardinge* ] With reference to the system of patronage in the Presidency of Bengal, can you recommend any change in the system?—If my suggestions should happen to be followed in the creation of a separate office for the Government of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal, of course, would exercise the patronage there in the same manner as the patronage of the other Presidencies is exercised by those Governors

1329. But the Governor of the North-western Provinces does not exercise the patronage at that Presidency entirely?—With little exception, I believe, he does, that exception being the appointments to the officers of Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and members of the Sudder Board of Revenue

1330 Did not Lord Ellenborough have great points submitted to him for sanction from the North western Provinces?—Never, I believe

1331 Then that is not the system?—Not that I am aware of

1332 Sir *R H. Inglis* ] With reference to answer 1153, in which you enumerate your services in India, will you be good enough to state, for the information of the Committee, who was the Governor-general of India with whom you served as a member of Council, and as Deputy-governor of Bengal, and as President of the Council?—I was a member of Council part of the time during which Lord Ellenborough was Governor, and I was Deputy-governor of Bengal and President of the Council while Lord Hardinge and Lord Dalhousie were Governors-general

Sir *George Russell Clerk,* K C B, called in, and Examined.

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1333 *Chairman* ] WILL you state to the Committee the length of time that you served in India?—I have served in India 26 years

1334 What are the principal offices you have filled?—I was Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate at Kishengurh, to the Secretary in the Secret and Political Department, to the Resident at Nagpore and at Delhi, Officiating Political Agent in the Rajpoot States, Assistant at Ajmere, Political Agent in the protected Sikh States, Envoy at Lahore, Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay

1335 Have you had many opportunities of judging of the mode of government of the North-western Provinces?—I was there a short time, but I had opportunities of judging of the administration of those provinces

1336 Will you state to the Committee your opinion of the administration as at present exercised?—As far as I know at the present time (it is some years now since I left India, but I speak from what I have heard) the government is very efficiently administered, and it ought to be so, for it is more amply provided with good working machinery than any other government I have ever known in India

1337 To what do you attribute that?—The territory is smaller, and the establishments are greater, in the revenue department First, there is the Lieutenant-governor, with no political control of any importance to distract his attention Then there is the Board of Revenue, composed of the first men in that department There are also Commissioners of Revenue, and Collectors of Revenue, and Deputy-collectors, and professional survey officers That is a very complete system, under which, of course, a proper settlement of land ought to have been made, and, I believe, has been made.

1338. You were Governor of Bombay Can you state to the Committee the difference in the mode of administration in those two Presidencies?—In Bombay there is no Board of Revenue, there are only two Commissioners, and the system of land settlements is, I consider, wrong, being that called "ryutwarree"

1339 The Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces has no Council, and the Governor of Bombay has a Council?—Yes.

1340. Would you remove the Council from the Governor of Bombay?—Decidedly not.

1341. Will you state your reason why you would not do so?—With a Government, such as Bombay is, and which is very different from the Lieutenant-Governorship

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Governorship of the North-western Provinces, the existence of a Council is the only means that I can conceive of placing everything in the fullest manner before the authorities at home The motives that may induce the Government to adopt any particular measure can only be in that manner adequately set forth to distant authorities so removed from India as the authorities here are

1342 Will you explain with what authority the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces communicates, and from whom he receives his instructions?- He communicates with the Governor-general of India, and receives his instructions from him.

1343 Not from the Court of Directors?—Not in my time. I can only answer with reference to that period on this point.

1344. From whom does the Governor of Bombay receive his instructions?—From the Court of Directors, and also from the supreme Government in India, whenever the Governor-general in Council pleases to exercise his authority over him in any matter

1345 Would you think it desirable to change that system as regards Bombay, and assimilate it to the system in the North-western Provinces As I understand your answer, the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces receives all his instructions from the Governor-general in Council. Would you apply that system to Bombay also?—No, I think that Government ought to remain on its present footing, the Governor receiving his orders generally from England.

1346 Will you state why you entertain that opinion?—Being on the western side, and lying over towards Europe, it is essential that it should communicate direct with England on subjects on which it is requisite to obtain orders from England, which could not be thence obtained through the Government of India without considerable additional delay arising from the adoption of the circuitous route. It is less remote from England than the other Governments

1347 Will you state why, if you think a Council is of advantage at Bombay, you would not introduce it into the North-western Provinces?—The Lieutenant-governor has all the advantage of instructions comparatively near at hand from the Governor-general in Council

1348. Is there any great difference in the duties charged by the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces and by the Governors who are occasionally appointed to Bombay?—There is a very great difference in this respect The Governors of the other Presidencies have imposed upon them a more anxious task, they have the responsibility of carrying on important political relations, such as, in India, require the utmost vigilance at all times, and which, of course, must divert their attention frequently from matters of internal administration, besides military, maritime, and various other duties connected with a Presidency On the contrary, the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces can apply his whole attention to the internal civil administration of his territory, which in its extent is about a moiety of any other Presidency in India.

1349 That is why you consider a Council valuable in Bombay, but of no use in the North-western Provinces?—Exactly; but in saying that, I presume that the proceedings of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces are laid fully before the home authorities, through the Governor-general in Council

1350 To what extent is the Government of Bombay dependent upon the authority of the Governor-general in Council as regards its expenditure?—It is entirely dependent upon the Governor-general in Council as regards its expenditure, with the exception of authority to expend to the amount of 5,000 rupees or 500*l.* on any one work.

1351 Did you in your experience find that restriction injurious to the Government of Bombay?—I should have been glad to have spent more money on public works, but, seeing that the Government of Bombay does not pay its own expenses, I felt a great aversion to ask it of the Governor-general.

1352. Would you suggest any change in that respect?—I think if the time should ever arrive when the Government of Bombay made their income exceed their expenditure, it might be advisable to increase that discretion of spending money to a greater limit, but I would always vest authority in the Governor-general in Council to check it.

1353 Therefore at present you would not recommend any change?—I think not.

1354 Have you experienced any injury from the slowness of the communication with the Court of Directors arising from the double branches of the government here?—No; I do not call to mind any instance of the public interest suffering from that cause, I think, on the other hand, the public interests are sometimes subjected to unnecessary delay, arising out of the speedy communication with England; I think it tends to make men who are vested with high responsibilities, and who ought to take the responsibility on their own shoulders, refer many matters to England which they ought to put out of hand themselves

1355 Do you think the voluminous description of the correspondence with the Home Government necessary or advantageous?—I think it is necessary

1356. Will you state your reason for entertaining that opinion?—It enables parties who are responsible in England for any share of the administration of India to have before them fully every case in all its bearings as discussed and reported upon in India

1357 Do you consider that those complete reports, and those constant records, are a check against abuse of power on the part of the functionaries in India?—I think so, I have no doubt of the propriety of sending home the most ample records

1358 You stated that you considered the Government of the North-western Provinces superior in many respects to the other Governments Would you suggest any change in the system of Government at Bombay?—Any suggestion I might make with regard to that would go to the extent of revising the land-revenue settlement

1359. But as regards the general administration and powers of Government, the existence of the Council, or the organization of the Government of Bombay, would you suggest any change?—I would suggest no change in those respects

1360. Would you think it desirable that a member of the civil service of Bombay should be one of the members of the Governor-general's Council?—I think it is unnecessary, because a servant of the Company selected as a member of the Supreme Council ought to be qualified to judge of all questions relating to all the Presidencies, or he is very unfit to take a seat in the Supreme Council, therefore I cannot see what would be gained by having a Bombay member selected as an additional member of the Supreme Council. I believe it is open to the Government to select a Bombay man for the Council as at present constituted.

1361. Do you think the number of members of Council of Bombay could be diminished without disadvantage?—I do not, because it appears to me that that would reduce the Council, in the absence of the Commander-in-chief on duty, to the Governor and one councillor, and if that councillor was ill for a short time the Governor would sit by himself.

1362. What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service of India?—I think they are as efficient a body of civilians as you will find in any country they are men of great zeal in the discharge of their duties, and of very high integrity

1363. Do you think the education which they have in this country the best caclulated to make them efficient servants in India?—I think it is, as far as it goes I think it is an advantage that their minds are very early directed to the service into which they are to enter. They are trained first as mere youths in this country, at the most important period of their life, and the education is such, or ought to be such, there being a college for the purpose, as should best adapt them for the discharge of their duties.

1364 What is your opinion of the pay of the public servants, are they sufficiently paid, or not sufficiently paid, or over paid?—I think that those in the very lowest grade are sufficiently paid, and also those in the very highest, but, with regard to the best working men, of 12, or 15 years' experience, I should say that they are rather under paid, in fact, I do not think their pay now is at the rate formerly contemplated by the charter, it certainly was not in Bengal, when I was a few years ago there

1365 Will you explain what you mean by that answer?—I mean that their salaries are lower than was contemplated. After 15 years' service, I should say that on an average they are now receiving from 1,200 *l* to 1,500 *l* a-year, and, if I am not mistaken, that is rather a lower scale than it was formerly contemplated they should receive I think in the higher branches the pay is ample, and in the very highest the same

1366. Do you consider that it would be desirable to continue the Governor and the Members of Council longer than is the usual period, namely, five years?

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years?—With regard to the Governors, I believe they can be by law continued, and they are so sometimes, but I think it would very rarely be the case that a Governor was fit to stay for a longer time, owing to the work he has, and the harassing nature of his duties; the Members of Council have not such harassing duties, they could last longer, and I think it would be very beneficial if they were retained in their positions, if they were valuable servants, for a longer time than at present.

1367 Are you aware whether there is a power of continuing them for any period beyond five years?—I am not aware that there is any stated period, except that I know that they are continued from year to year; there is no limit, I believe, by law to the period that they may remain

1368. Sir *J. Graham*] Did you state that the Government of Bombay did not pay its whole expenses?—It does not.

1369 The whole receipts of the Government of Bombay are less than the whole expenses?—A great deal less

1370 Do you include under the head of expenses the Bombay marine?—Yes, but, allowing for that, the Bombay Government does not pay its expenses It is called the Indian Navy, because it is considered to be for the service of all the coasts of India and China, and not belonging exclusively to Bombay. After deducting such portion of the expenses of the Indian Navy as may be fairly chargeable to the Government of India, Madras and China, the Bombay Presidency still does not defray its own expenditure

1371 In India you have two descriptions of marine?—Yes; the Bombay Marine is now called the Indian Navy, in order that it might not be considered a mere local marine, but be entirely at the service of the Supreme Government

1372 Independently of the cost of that portion of the Bombay marine which is peculiar to Bombay, the expenses of the Bombay Government are larger than the receipts?—Yes

1373 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Is not Scinde included in that?—No, it is not; that would add very heavily to the expense.

1374 Sir *E Colebrooke*] Do you think it is necessary that the Governor-general in Council should legislate for Bombay?—Yes, I think so; Bombay has the power of framing its own Acts whenever it thinks advisable.

1375 You think that the control of the Governor-general in Council in regard to legislation is beneficial?—Yes, I do

1376 Do you think sufficient precautions are now taken in the appointment of persons to the civil service to secure an efficient service?—I cannot conceive any better precautions that could be adopted than those that are now adopted

1377 Judging from your experience, do you think that the tests now applied in the examination of persons who are appointed to the service, are sufficiently rigid?—I think they are sufficient, considering the age at which the parties go there

1378 You have not met with many instances, in your experience, of decidedly inefficient persons being members of the service?—I have not

1379 In the diplomatic service of India, in which you were so long employed, are not military men very largely employed?—Yes

1380 What proportion do they bear to the others?—I really cannot say with certainty, but I think I might venture to say, that in the political department they were a third, but I may be wrong, I have had myself many military men serving with me, and with great efficiency.

1381 Are they generally appointed very young in the service?—Yes, they are.

1382 In many cases are military men employed, not merely in the diplomatic service, but in the administrative service?—Yes, that is the case in most of the diplomatic situations

1383 Have they been generally found as efficient as the members of the civil service?—Yes, I should say so, they were such men as I should have chosen for the duties which were to be performed.

1384 You would not confine that service to members of the civil service?—Decidedly not.

1385 Do you think that great advantage is derived from having a larger selection?—Yes

1386 Do you think that the selection of military men might be extended to other branches of the civil service besides the diplomatic?—In withdrawing officers

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officers from a regiment there is the objection of impairing its efficiency, until there is a remedy for that, it is difficult to extend considerably the employment of military men in civil employment

1387 Mr. *Hume* ] Supposing that objection were met, would you recommend it?—I should say that wherever you found talents best suited to the diplomatic, or any other service, you should select either from the civil or military branches of the service

1388 Sir *E Colebrooke* ] According to the present system, the men generally selected are officers above the average abilities?—Certainly, I think, as far as my experience goes, they have been admirably selected, and the system has worked well.

1389. Mr *Hume* ] Is the selection of military officers made from those who are well versed in the native languages?—Yes, as far as my experience goes, it is

1390 You consider a knowledge of the native languages essential to enable any officer, either in the diplomatic or the revenue department, to be efficient?—It is indispensable

1391 In whatever department they are employed, you think they ought to know the language of the district in which they are to serve, both as it is spoken and written?—Yes.

1392 Has a knowledge of the language been the principal ground of selecting young military officers to fill these important offices?—As far as accords with my own observation, it certainly has been the practice of those authorities who have selected them, and I should say that generally elsewhere it has been so, speaking from what I have heard

1393 Do you consider that it would give a greater scope to the choice which you have now stated to have been made largely, if a provision was made by which vacancies of officers drafted from the corps could be filled up by any staff officers, on such a plan as I believe Lord Hastings and some others have adopted, does anything of that kind come within your view as a means of allowing the choice to be larger than it can be at present?—I have never well considered the subject of a staff corps, but whenever referring to it I have seen no way of adopting such means of obtaining from battalions qualified officers for civil duties without those means being additional expense to the State

1394 You think if any means could be devised it would be desirable to allow greater scope?—Yes, no doubt it would, for you would not be deterred from taking a qualified young officer for the particular service, as you now are, by a fear of crippling his regiment

1395 You were asked whether any injury or inconvenience had arisen from the delay in the communications between the Government of Bombay and the Government in England, and you stated that you believed that there was little injury from the delay, but that sometimes there was inconvenience from too hasty decisions, will you explain what you mean?—You misunderstood what I said, what I meant to say was, that the approximation of India to this country by steam induces the functionaries in India to throw upon the authorities in England the responsibility of deciding many more questions of minor importance than there is any occasion for doing If the communication between India and this country occupied six months, the authorities in India would decide many questions themselves, and decide them quite well without referring them to this country

1396 And you do not consider there is any occasion for a general reference of every question which is now sent from India to England?—That is my opinion

1397. Do you consider the practice of entering dissents and recording opinions which has been alluded to in the multifarious papers is of essential importance to give the home authorities information of every passing event, in order that they may, if they think proper, advise, reprove or check the authorities in India?—Yes

1398. Mr. *Labouchere* ] Does any practical inconvenience arise from the joint control which is exercised by the home authorities and by the Central Government in India, over the Government of Bombay?—I think not, no inconvenience occurs to me.

1399 Is there any classification of subjects which the one or the other disposes of?—I think solely with regard to expenditure.

1400. If the Government of Bombay wished, for instance, for directions upon any

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any subject, would they apply to the Central Government in India, or to the home Government, or to both?—That would depend very much upon the Governor of Bombay himself, if he desired to throw the responsibility upon the Governor general he would communicate with him, but if he was willing to incur the responsibility himself, he would decide it himself.

1401 How is the continuity of directions upon any subject kept up, if one direction may come from one authority and another direction from the other authority, or is any classification made of the subjects upon which the Home Government assumes control, and of the subjects upon which the Governor-general in Council assumes a control?—They have a practice in that respect which is well understood In political matters the Governor of Bombay should refer to the Governor-general in Council any question arising in the Persian Gulf, as to sending a steam flotilla there, but on an emergency the Governor would not ask any question in the first instance, but would act himself.

1402 If you wished for authority to incur expense, would you apply to the Central Government of India?—Yes

1403 What is the class of questions upon which you would apply to the Home Government?—Generally all local matters regarding the internal administration, revenue, settlements, and police

1404. But practically no inconvenience is found from those two authorities clashing?—None of any importance

1405 Sir *J. Graham* ] You say that local questions are those which you refer to the Home Government?—Questions relating to the internal administration of the Presidency

1406 You said that you thought that many questions of detail were referred, which might have been decided on the spot?—Yes

1407 Is that the result of your Bombay experience?—Partly.

1408 Where you have thought that questions of local concern might have been well decided on the spot, but they have been referred to the decision of the Home Government, when you have obtained the decision of the Home Government, has it been in concurrence with your opinion, or has it frequently been at variance with it?—Generally speaking, it has been in concurrence with it I do not recollect any case where it was otherwise, but there may have been such.

1409 Then it has been a loss of time only?—I consider that not with regard to the Bombay Government only, but all the governments in India, more subjects are referred home than need be, solely owing to the circumstance that the answers are received much more rapidly now than they were formerly.

1410 I understood you to say, that you applied that to Bombay, more than to other parts of India, on account of the communication being quicker?—No; I did not mean to apply it to Bombay more than to the other Presidencies.

1411 Mr *Hume* ] Do we understand you to mean that many points might be decided by the authorities on the spot which are remitted home?—Yes, and which do not require to be sent home before decision.

1412 Whether they shall be remitted home or not must depend upon how far the Governor will take upon himself the responsibility of deciding these questions or not?—Yes

1413 Sir *J Graham* ] You think that the boldness of decision of the local governments, with respect to matters of local concern, is diminished by the more easy reference to the home authorities now than some years back?—Yes.

1414 And you do not think that that diminished boldness is conducive to the efficient discharge of public duties in India?—I think it leads to unnecessary reference, and instructions are not issued so promptly to the local officers in a matter which it is determined to refer to England, as would be the case if it were decided at once, and instructions were issued forthwith.

1415 Then there is less dispatch and more fear of responsibility?—I think so

1416 Mr *Hume* ] Is it your opinion, that as much as possible the government of India, and all matters relating thereto, should be conducted by the authorities on the spot?—Yes, I think so.

1417. Sir *R. H Inglis* ] You have stated that a great number of military men have been appointed to civil appointments; will you state whether such appointments do or do not operate as a discouragement to the civil servants whose employment is *pro tanto* diminished?—Not at all; because we could not appoint

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appoint other persons, if we did not fill those situations with military men, we should have nobody to put into them

1418 The proportion of such appointments is very large in Bombay in which military men have been employed?—No; there are comparatively few political situations in Bombay

1419 The proportion appears to be twelve to seven?—That includes appointments in Scinde

1420. Does the same proportion, or a large proportion exist in Bengal?—I should have thought, exclusively of Scinde, that the proportion of civilians was greater, but I alluded to high appointments, and not assistantships, of course, if you included those, that would give a great preponderance to the military

1421 This system has been adopted from the time of Lord Cornwallis?—Yes

1422 Some of the most important public services in India in diplomatic and political relations have been discharged, and with eminent success, by military men?—Yes.

1423 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Do you not consider that any regulation which would prevent the Government from making use of the most efficient men, whether military or civil, in those services would be very injurious to the Government of India?—Decidedly I do not know how they could carry on the public service in an efficient manner if such a regulation were in force

1424 How is the patronage of the North-western Provinces exercised by the Deputy-governor?—During the short time that I had the government of the North-western Provinces, the Governor-general left it entirely to me without any distinct understanding It is not what I should advise with reference to the patronage of the North-western Provinces, I think the Governor-general ought to exercise it It was a private arrangement between the Governor-general and me, but I do not know how it is now I should suppose that the Governor-general retained, as he ought to do, the principal part of the patronage.

1425 You think that the Deputy-governor having the patronage is objectionable?—Yes, the entire patronage he ought not to desire to have, the Governor-general would always relinquish to him as much patronage as he should desire or ought to exercise, probably the whole of it, but it should be discretionary with the Governor-general

1426 When you were Governor of the North-western Provinces, did you have in your hands the political patronage, as well as the patronage in regard to the internal administrations of the country?—Yes, I had, because I had been Envoy at the Court of Lahore among the Sikhs, and therefore the Governor-general wished me to retain the political control, but on my departure it was altered, and indeed at that time there was an understanding that should I leave the government, the political control would revert to the Supreme Government of India, and I suppose it has been there ever since, but I do not know for certain how this may be.

1427 Do not you consider that it is necessary for the efficiency of the service that the Deputy-governor of the North-western Provinces should have that patronage in carrying on the internal administration of the affairs of his government?—All the subordinate appointments should be in his hands

1428. In reference to what you before stated, you consider that a certain portion of the patronage ought to be left entirely to the Governor-general, you allude to the political patronage?—No I think that the selection of persons for the Boards and the chief Court of Justice, and as Commissioners, all those officers drawing large salaries, and in fact being the *élite* of the service, each having charge of a province, should rest with the Governor-general in any Lieutenant-governorship.

1429 With reference to the patronage of Bombay during the time you were Governor, how were the appointments made?—By the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1430 What part in the selection does the Governor take?—The Governor proposes to appoint a certain office, civil or military, revenue or political, or whatever else it may be, and a councillor dissents if he thinks fit, in the case of a difference of opinion (which seldom happened to me) I suppose the Governor, if he were sure of his man, would take the responsibility upon himself of appointing him, but, generally speaking, those differences would be adjusted by the Governor

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Governor and his councillors in the council-room, I should think, I have not had much experience of that.

1431 You see no inconvenience in the Governor making the appointments in Council?—No, it is a useful check upon him.

1432 Sir *E Colebrooke*.] Are natives of India employed in the Bombay Presidency to the same extent as in the North-western Provinces, and in Bengal?—Yes, they are employed in the judicial department.

1433 And in the revenue?—Yes

1434 And they receive as high scales of salary?—About the same.

1435. Have they any retiring allowance?—Yes.

1436 Can you state generally what are the highest allowances in point of emolument to which they can rise?—About 700 *l.* a year.

1437 That is in judicial situations?—Yes

1438 In revenue situations how much do they receive?—The same in the highest of their revenue appointments

1439 Are those Deputy-collectors?—Yes. In the next grade are Mamlutdars, or Tehseeldars

1440 Are they employed in any magisterial duty?—Yes, but they have no criminal jurisdiction, as they have in Bengal

1441 Do you think the native uncovenanted service is sufficiently remunerated at present?—I think not, I think they should rise to a higher scale of remuneration

1432 Practically they must have constant power and influence in their present situations?—Yes

1443. Do you think injury to the public service arises from the present inferior amount of remuneration?—No injury arises to the public service, inasmuch as there is a good deal of zeal in the services of those individuals, in the hope that they will be treated better, and that they will rise to higher offices. That hope is constantly before them, and it is the hope that they have that they will be admitted to the higher grades which encourages them.

1444 Do you think that any steps might be taken with a view to place them in situations of higher responsibility?—Yes, I think they might be admitted to higher appointments than they have ever yet filled

1445. In what departments?—In the revenue and magisterial departments

1446 Not in the judicial?—They have ample judicial powers at present

1447 Speaking from your experience, are those powers, in your opinion, ably discharged?—Very much so

1448. You heard when you were in India general testimony borne to the efficient discharge of those duties?—Yes, they are capable of performing the duty, and I think they discharge their judicial functions with great ability and with great independence

1449 In that answer, what other part of India do you allude to besides Bombay?—To the North-western Provinces and Bengal.

1450 Mr. *Hume*] Is there any regulation published at each of the Presidencies for the uncovenanted servants as to promotion and succession?—No, I think not

1451 Is it left, then, to the pleasure of the Government for the time as to the hopes of remuneration and of rising in the service?—Yes.

1452 Sir *E. Colebrooke*] Are any measures taken in Bombay towards the training of persons for the uncovenanted service?—They enter young into the subordinate departments of the office, and work their way up generally if they are well conducted; that is the best training they can have.

1453. Are the judicial offices filled by those who have held inferior situations?—Yes, I suppose in every case

1454. Sir *Jas Hogg*] When you were in Bombay, you stated that natives were not employed in criminal magisterial duties, do you happen to have heard that recently a large class of deputy magistrates have been appointed in Bombay?—No, I am not aware of it.

1455. I believe there is very little analogy as regards the machinery of the Government, and perhaps the distribution of the patronage between the Government of the North-western Provinces and that of Bombay and Madras, inasmuch as the North-western Provinces do not constitute a separate Presidency, and there is no separate army under the Government of the North-western Provinces, and there is no separate service under that Government?—No.

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1456 There is no presidency town there?—No

1457 There is no great body of Europeans congregated?—No

1458 I believe there are all those elements at Bombay and Madras?—Yes, there are, rendering them very little analogous

1459 They constitute separate Presidencies, with a separate army and separate and distinct services?—Yes, they do

1460 Sir *J Graham* ] With reference to the good government of Bengal and the North-western Provinces, do you think that the concentration of the principal patronage in the hands of the Governor-general, or its distribution in a large proportion to the Lieutenant-governors, is no more conducive to the public good?—So much depends upon the confidence of the Governor-general But seeing that the Governor-general would generally appoint a man of liberal mind and great discretion as his Deputy-governor, I cannot see any great probability of the public interests suffering at all from that sort of division which I have suggested should be made between the Governor-general and the Deputy-governor, he retaining the highest appointments by right, and the Deputy-governor retaining the subordinate ones by right

1461 Any plan which should strip the Governor-general of a large proportion of the patronage would not be conducive to the public good, in your opinion?—Not of the highest appointments, which, though the highest, are not the most numerous

1462 You consider that the concentration of the patronage of the highest appointments in the hands of the Governor-general is necessary to maintain his authority and power?—I do

1463. Mr. *Mangles* ] You were asked whether the military officers, who had been appointed to civil or political situations within your experience had been versed in the native languages Is it not a positive rule that no officer shall be removed from a regiment to a political or civil situation unless he is a competent scholar in the native languages?—Yes

1464. Mr *Hildyard* ] You stated that when you were Governor of Bombay, you were restricted from recommending certain public works, by the fact that the revenue of Bombay was not equal to its expenditure, what class of public works did you allude to?—Principally roads, I did not mean to say that I did not ask for any, but I should have asked for more except for that circumstance

1465 Mr. *Hardinge* ] Would you prefer having Punjaub under a Governor, and making it a separate Government, or would you prefer the present system of administration?—I have not the means of knowing how the Board of Administration there may work, but, generally speaking, I have thought that Boards are not so efficient in territories recently acquired as individuals, but it does not follow that the present Board may not be better than the individual for the government of the Punjaub

1466 With regard to the secret political department of Bombay, are the servants in that department sworn to secrecy?—No, not the subordinate officers

1467. Would you recommend that they should be so sworn?—Yes

1468 Have you ever known any instances of breach of confidence?—I have known instances of that in several offices

1469 Have half-castes been employed in the political department, as well as Europeans?—Yes

1470 In the secret political department of Bombay, are there any native Baboos?—I think there are

1471 And you would swear them also?—Yes

1472 Mr. *Hume* ] You are aware that, as the law now stands, the Court of Directors have the power of recalling the Governor-general if they shall think fit, are you able to give an opinion as to how far that power is a right power to be continued?—I think the power of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general is just and indispensable

## *Jovis*, 27° *die Maii*, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr Baring.
Mr Hildyard.
Mr Baillie
Viscount Mahon
Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir James Graham
Sir Charles Wood
Mr Mangles.
Mr Spooner.
Sir J E Tennent
Mr Cardwell
Sir James Hogg.
Mr. Bankes
Sir R. H Inglis.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Herries
Mr. Hardinge
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Newdegate
Mr. Labouchere

THOMAS BARING, Esq, in the Chair.

*John Pollard Willoughby*, Esq, called in; and Examined.

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1473 *Chairman*] WHAT has been your career of service, and what have been the appointments you have held in India?—I arrived in India on the 10th of February 1819, and resigned the service of the East India Company on the 1st of May 1851, my period of servitude therefore had exceeded 32 years. I never came home to England on furlough, and being blessed with general good health, I do not think I was in the aggregate absent from my duties during the above period more than six months, on my private affairs. My first appointment was that of assistant to the Resident at Baroda. I very soon became his first assistant, and was at intervals for about two years Acting Resident; and during the greater part of the period was in independent charge of Rajpumpla and other petty states in the vicinity of Baroda, and for a short time in the Maheecaunta until October 1829, when I was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Judicial and General Departments. Being relieved on the return of the officer for whom I was acting, at the end of 17 months, I was appointed Political Agent in Kattywar, where I remained until November 1835, when I was appointed Secretary to the Government in the Political and Secret Departments, nearly a whole year, between 1831 and 1835 was, however, occupied in prosecuting, by order of the Government, charges of official delinquency I was Secretary, and latterly Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, for upwards of 11 years, until the 28th of April 1846, when I became a member of Council In that capacity I remained the usual period of five years, during two of which, I was also Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. On the termination of my term in the Council, I resigned the service, not exactly from choice, but from a natural disinclination to descend. From this detail, the Committee will understand, that I have chiefly served in what is designated in India, the Political Department, and in the non-regulation, as contradistinguished from the regulation districts, during a moiety of the period, and as Secretary and member of the Government during the other moiety.

1474 Will you describe the mode in which public business is transacted in the Bombay Government?—I believe that in some of the details this varies at the three Presidences. At Bombay the initiative is usually taken by the Governor, though there is nothing to prevent any Member of Council suggesting what he may think conducive to the public interests. There are four Secretaries and a Deputy Secretary at Bombay, each of whom has sole and exclusive charge of his own department. This was one of many useful reforms introduced by the honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, but before his time the Chief Secretary controlled and superintended all the departments. The Governor may summon the Council whenever he pleases; but in practice at Bombay it only meets once a week, namely, on Wednesdays, extra Councils being convened on special emergencies These, however, are not frequent, except at periods when political events and military operations on an extensive scale are in progress, like those, for instance which occurred from 1838 to 1844 in Affghanistan, and Scinde The Secretaries, having for the most part prepared their work, wait upon the Governor, at the Government-house, each Secretary has one day in the week fixed for this purpose The Governor having thus, in communication with each Secretary, disposed of the business of the week, it is circulated by messengers retained for the purpose in boxes with Chubb's patent locks attached, (each Member of the Government having a key,) first to the Commander-in-Chief, and next to the civil Members of the Government, in the order of their rank; the boxes are finally returned by the junior member to the Secretariat, and the business is then disposed of by the Secretaries according to the minutes endorsed on the letters, except where a difference of opinion arises, when the papers are either recirculated, or brought to the Council for discussion Very frequently the Governor refers questions for the opinion of his civil colleagues, when from their previous service or local experience they are likely to be more conversant with the subject under discussion, and on those occasions their opinion is usually adopted The correspondence with the Home Authorities, that is, with the Secret Committee and the Court of Directors, is conducted in the mode which I believe has already been explained to the Committee

1475 In whom is the patronage of the Government vested, and how is it distributed?—All appointments are made in the name of the Government, but there is not a greater fallacy than the belief that generally prevails, that those appointments in which a power of selection exists are made *bonâ fide* by the Government, by this I mean, that, practically, the patronage in 99 out of 100 cases, is vested in the Governor alone, and that no discussion is usual regarding the qualifications of his nominees or their merits, as compared with those of others All applications for appointments of every kind are made directly to the Governor, and not to the Government By the 78th section of the 3d and 4th of Will 4, c 85, the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Control, is empowered to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India; I do not think that any formal orders were issued to the Bombay Government on the subject, after the passing of that Act, but there prevails a sort of traditionary feeling, that all patronage of this kind is exclusively vested in the Governor, and a consequent disposition on the part of the Members of the Government, not to interfere, except in extreme cases, this, I believe, is founded on instructions from the Court of Directors issued as far back as 1806, confirmed by subsequent orders, dated the 15th of July 1831 There can be no doubt, that any Member of the Government has a right to dissent from an appointment, and occasions have occurred within my knowledge, where this power has been exercised, but as far as my experience enables me to judge, the existence of the power has produced as much evil as good, because it cannot be effectually exercised Doubtless, however, the power of dissent is some check to improper appointments, but on other grounds I am doubtful, whether it would not be expedient, either that this patronage should be vested avowedly in the Governor alone, when the responsibility would be exclusively his, or that the Council in this, as in all other cases, should have a substantive vote, the Governor in special cases being of course at liberty, on his own responsibility, to overrule his Council, under the powers vested in him by section 47 of the 33 Geo 3, c 52, and in the form therein prescribed The question, however, I admit, is full of difficulty, on the one hand I would wish to impose some constitutional check against the abuse of authority, and on the other I would wish to discourage anything in the shape of factious opposition to the Governor's nominations. I have stated that at present the Members of Council cannot exercise their privilege of dissent effectually · in the first place, the Home Authorities never interfere in such cases; at least, I have never known them to do so I recollect one case which, contrary to my opinion, was referred to the Court of Directors, and their answer was what I had anticipated, they passed no opinion on the merits of the case, but stated (I am quoting from memory), that the question was one within the competency of the local Government to decide, the Governor then adhered to his original nomination, and the appointment was made contrary to the opinion of the majority. In the second place the Commander-in-Chief, *J P Willoughby*, Esq

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mander-in-Chief, on principle generally, I think I may say invariably, supports the Governor's nominations, and the appointment is then to all intents and purposes carried, and I leave it to the Committee to judge, how far the two civil members are likely to oppose an appointment already made, however much they may disapprove of it. My ideas on the subject of patronage are rather Utopian, and could not perhaps be carried out to their full extent in practice, but I regard it as the greatest of all trusts to be exercised, when freedom of selection exists, for the benefit of the public, and for no other interest, and more especially in India, where such extensive powers and responsibilities, are necessarily vested in the executive officers of Government I believe I exercised my privilege of dissent to a much greater extent than is usual, but it was a very invidious duty Generally speaking, however, the dissent of a Member of Council is grounded on some projected violation of a positive rule, and not on the far more important point of the qualifications of the nominee, or his comparative qualification with others, for instance, objections are occasionally made to an officer being vested with magisterial authority who had not qualified himself by passing in the native languages, or to an infraction of a rule, that only so many officers of each regiment shall be withdrawn from regimental duty. It is a common practice for the civil members of the Government, to state, that they defer to the Governor's nominations, which signifies, that they will not formally object to, although they do not approve, I have myself repeatedly adopted this course, I can only call to mind one instance, in which I successfully opposed a nomination on its merits, and that was a very peculiar case These remarks, I beg to state, chiefly apply to that portion of the patronage which depends solely on the will and pleasure of the Government; this is very important and extensive, including what is designated the uncovenanted branch of the service, European as well as native, and selections from the army, of officers to fill political, military, civil, and various miscellaneous appointments. The Committee is aware, that there is another branch or the covenanted service, in which, in the large majority of cases, the nominations to appointments cannot be regarded as patronage at all, in the strict sense of the term With some exceptions, the office of the local Government, is merely to distribute By law the covenanted service is a seniority service, every member of which, in consideration of having been specially, and at considerable expense, trained up for the service, possesses certain prescriptive rights, which can only be forfeited by misconduct, or gross incapacity, and cannot be withheld *quamdiu se bene gesserit*; see sec. 56, chap. 52, and sec. 86, chap. 155 of the 33d of Geo 3, which remain unaffected by the subsequent Act of the 3d & 4th Will 4, c. 85. In practice, however, the superior appointments, such as Secretaries to Government, Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, Revenue Commissioners, and a few others, are very properly filled by selection, but it is the duty of any Member of the Government to object to what may appear to him to be an unjust or undue supercession. I have known this power exercised, in fact I have myself exercised it There are advantages, and disadvantages in this system, but to explain them would require an essay. To guard against the Committee being impressed with the belief, from the tenor of my evidence on this question, that great abuses have commonly prevailed, I beg to state, that although my remarks are founded on actual experience and observation, the checks which, I think, ought to be imposed in the distribution of the patronage, especially of the first description, chiefly refer to partial and exceptional cases. I have either served under, or been associated with, as Secretary or member of Council, no less than 12 administrations, the large majority of which, have exercised their powers with almost unexampled purity and disinterestedness And in conclusion I would remark, that perhaps in no service in the world, when there is a just, and impartial, and discriminating administration, is real and superior merit more likely to be sought out and rewarded than in the services in India Very few instances occur, of the grey headed, experienced, and meritorious public servant, being obliged to give place to the beardless stripling In the words of the late Sir John Malcom, "Favour effects in India less, and competency more, than in any other scene of equal magnitude, there is an interminable field for individual exertion, and though men high in station are almost absolute, (and the character of our rule requires that they should be so,) there is in that jealousy of such power which belongs to our native country a very efficient shield against its abuse." With respect, however, to the dispensation of the patronage, as in all other matters, much must always depend on the character and qualifications of the head of the Executive Government, and his love of justice and impartiality. But as far as relates to the covenanted branch of the service, the knowledge that no man's advancement entirely depends on the arbitrary will and caprice of those in power, operates beneficially in various ways, and gives a tone of freedom and independent expression of opinion, (carried, I admit, sometimes to excess,) to the service generally, which, unchecked as the proceedings of the Government are by publicity, in my udgment constitutes one of its chief excellencies, my reply to this and all questions, I beg to note, chiefly applies to the Bombay Presidency, with which alone I am personally conversant

1476 What have been the effects of vesting the Central Government with the present power of control over the subordinate Presidencies, have they all been advantageous, or the reverse ?—In my opinion, the authority vested in the Government of India over the subordinate Governments, has produced both good and evil, on the one hand, by checking any tendency to extravagance, it has promoted economy, and on the other hand, it has transferred to a distant authority the decision of questions in which the local authority is much more likely to be able to form a correct judgment I have heard, though I cannot positively vouch for the fact, that the late Lord Clare resigned the Government earlier than he would have done, in consequence of the changes introduced by the Act of 1833, but no doubt he must have felt the restrictions under which that Act placed the subordinate Governments, in a greater degree than subsequent Governors, because from 1831 to 1834 he had exercised the power of Governor without being subjected to those restrictions. He therefore felt, probably, the restrictions more severely, from having acted for three or four years unfettered, but from my own personal knowledge, I can affirm that the late Sir Robert Grant, one of the most conscientious and benevolent men with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated, and who, in his seat in Parliament, strongly urged the expediency of the subordinate Governments of Madras and Bombay being placed under those restrictions, felt that they impeded and hampered his powers of doing good, although they had not during his administration been brought into full operation This affords a remarkable proof of the difficulty of attempting to legislate for India on mere theory alone, and forsaking the safer guide of practical experience, a fault which I fear many are too prone to fall into To resume, however, the restrictions under discussion have operated injuriously in various ways, they have increased and multiplied correspondence to a great extent, and have created delays and obstacles particularly in regard to measures devised for the improvement of the country, and more especially when the Governor-general of India has been obliged to be absent from the seat of Government These inconveniences would not have been so much felt, had Madras and Bombay been represented at Calcutta, as I believe was contemplated, but only on one occasion have the interests of Madras been represented—(I refer to Colonel Morrison)—those of Bombay never We have therefore felt, more especially during the frequent and unavoidable absences of the Governor-general, that we were not subjected to the control of a Government of India, composed of members possessing a knowledge of all India, but to a Government of Bengal, composed no doubt, generally speaking, of men of distinguished ability and sterling integrity, but imbued with Bengal influences, and occasionally prejudices By the Act of 1833, the power "of creating any new office or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the Governor-general in Council," was withdrawn from the subordinate Presidencies The first restriction, that against creating new offices, was salutary, but those that follow carried out the system of centralization too far, and in fact in practice, the strict observance of the law, which was for a time attempted to be enforced, has been evaded The rule, of referring in the first instance on all matters of finance, however trifling in amount, to the Governor-general in Council, was found to be so inconvenient and productive of such delay, that the Government of India dispensed with a formal reference in each case, and allowed monthly abstracts to be substituted exhibiting any increased expenditure. Those abstracts then undergo audit at Calcutta, and the several items are either approved or disallowed, in the latter case giving rise very often to a long correspondence. There is also another instance in which I think the control of the Central Government operates prejudicially The expenditure of Government is of course

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course divided into fixed, and contingent; the abstracts prepared in each office are subjected to audit in each month, in their respective departments, but it often happens that, for the good of the public service, changes are required, and the subordinate Governments have not the power of sanctioning those changes without a previous reference to Calcutta. Even, although in the aggregate, no increase of expense is incurred, we are obliged to explain in detail, why we think A. should receive three, instead of two rupees, and why B should receive two, instead of three rupees *per mensem*. This appears to me to be a mere waste of valuable time and paper, and especially when we consider what large miscellaneous powers are of necessity intrusted to the subordinate Governments. But it is in measures relating to local wants and improvements that the minute control of the Government of India is most severely felt, and the more so, because in these days when steam annihilates both time and space, it is felt to be unnecessary, for the subordinate Governments, in common with the Government of India, are also subjected to the strict supervision and control of the authorities in England. In fact, we often find, that after having incurred the trouble and delay of a reference to Calcutta, we are told that the matter will be referred for the consideration and orders of the Court of Directors. The delay and inconvenience which would result from these double references was foreseen by the Court, and was urged by them when the Act of 1833 was under discussion, as a reason why the subordinate Governments should not be divested of the powers they formerly exercised One or two examples will illustrate the question. It will be admitted that banks established on sound principles, are calculated to promote the interests of a large commercial community like that of Bombay. A chartered bank had for many years existed at Calcutta, and a Government bank at Madras, in the course of time a respectable proprietary was formed to establish a bank at Bombay, and the capital deemed necessary was subscribed. A reference was made to the Government of India for sanction, and after a very considerable delay, the subordinate Government was informed that the Government of India, in consequence of certain differences existing among the shareholders, had resolved to dispose of the bank stock by public auction, and to apply the premium expected to be realized, to improvements in Bombay. This fatal shock to private enterprise, was only averted by the original projectors of the bank deputing a special agent to England to represent the injustice of the proposed measure, and the Court of Directors at once afforded redress, and gave the requisite sanction. The proprietors had then to apply to Calcutta for an enactment, and one was at last tardily passed, clogged however with a condition which operated most injuriously to the interests of the bank, and from the effects of which, it has not to this day recovered. In this instance a delay of, I think, between two or three years occurred, on a question on which, having precedent to guide us, and subject of course to the approbation of the Home Authorities, the subordinate Government was much more likely to know what would be beneficial, than a distant Government occupied with its own interests; it was not a question relating to the services, but to the commercial community of Bombay, and the proceedings of the Government of India on that occasion, created great dissatisfaction Again, in regard to local improvements, I will give the following example · this Committee, no doubt, is aware of the discussions which for some years past have taken place, on the subject of augmenting and improving the quantity and quality of cotton from India. I can testify that the Bombay Government has given much and anxious attention to that question, regarding it as one of national importance. One of the chief ports from which the cotton of Bombay is exported is Tancaria, the conveniences of the port (it scarcely deserves the name) are exceedingly small, in fact it is a muddy creek, from which merchandize can only be shipped at certain periods, and at spring tides the sea water overflows its banks; for the convenience of the shippers, and to prevent the cotton being soiled with mud, it occurred to the local Government that a pier, wharf, or quay might be constructed; an engineer officer was therefore deputed to the spot to report upon the practicability of the work, and to estimate the cost of construction; he reported that it was perfectly practicable, and estimated the cost of construction at about 30,000 rupees, or 3,000 *l*. After these preliminary proceedings the improvement, as is required in all cases involving an outlay of more than 10,000 rupees, or 1,000 *l*., was referred, with the recommendation of the local Government, to Calcutta for sanction, and the answer we received was in

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in the negative, on the plea that on financial considerations the outlay could not be authorised This occurred in the middle of 1850 The proceedings must, in due course, have been reported to the Home Authorities, who may at once, recognising the importance of the work, have sanctioned it, but when I left India in May 1851, Tancaria Bundur was in the same unimproved state as when I first visited it 32 years ago No one is more sensible than I am, of the necessity of prudent economy, or more opposed to a wasteful expenditure of the public money, but I think the Committee will agree with me, that the restrictions under discussion in this case, operated most injuriously, and were disheartening to the subordinate Government, who were endeavouring to do their duty to the country and the people. I could easily cite other examples, for instance, the Bombay Government has repeatedly requested to be permitted to bridge the rivers, and nullas, which abound in the high road between Bombay and Agra, an unbridged road in India, being, for the purposes of traffic, perfectly useless during the rainy season, It was a work, no doubt, involving a very considerable expenditure, and we received the usual reply, that the state of the exchequer precluded sanction. No doubt, on large questions, such as those of peace or war, or political relations with the native states, and matters which require a large outlay, the control of the central Government is highly proper and beneficial, but a general control of this nature existed even before the passing of the Act of 1833, and the Court of Directors had, previously to that Act, prohibited even the Supreme Government of India, from creating any new office without their formal sanction On the whole I am decidedly of opinion that, in matters of finance, a greater latitude of discretion might with advantage be allowed to the subordinate Governments, provided they are competent and efficient, but if they are not competent, the more restrictions they are subjected to, the better it will be for the public interest

1477 Do you concur in the propriety of the legislative power being exclusively vested in the General Government of India?—On the whole, I am of opinion that this was a wise provision in the Act of 1833, it insures uniformity where such is desirable, and a more perfect and matured deliberation in the enactment of laws. At the same time, I believe the best adapted and most practical code of laws, with all its defects, existing in India, was framed at Bombay. I refer to the Bombay Regulations of 1827, sometimes called the "Elphinstone Code," because it was compiled during the administration of that distinguished person. In matters of legislation, however, great deference is, I think, due to the suggestions of the subordinate Governments, who in many cases are more likely to know, what laws are required and are best adapted in their several localities, than a more distant authority Occasionally, considerable delays have occurred in the passing of laws applied for by the subordinate Governments, and it has sometimes happened that alterations have been introduced in our draft laws, which have proved injurious, and if I recollect rightly, have obliged us to apply more than once for an amended Act I think more efficient measures are required to insure speedy and accurate translations of the laws, that the people may know what they are bound to obey, and I may add, that I have frequently heard it urged as an objection to the Macaulay Code, that it will be exceedingly difficult to make an intelligible and correct version of it, in the native languages.

1478 Are delay and inconvenience experienced in the correspondence with England?—I do not think the delays are greater than may be expected from the system of Government I consider that there was great delay in the introduction of railways, and it has always appeared to the people of India that the delay in the settlement of that question was very great We first of all projected a railway in July 1844, and it was not until October 1850 that the first sod of the first railway in India was turned, that certainly was an extraordinary delay, but there were many considerations affecting the question which may have caused that delay.

1479. The question applied to the ordinary mode of correspondence, where there was no particular cause for delay in the decision?—I do not think there is more delay than you might expect with the double authority that exists, first of the Court of Directors, and then of the Board of Control. I remember on one occasion we were in treaty for the purchase of property which was very much required, and the owner agreed to it upon certain terms, and provided he got the answer in a certain time, we got an answer within the specified

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time, but we were told not to shackle the Home authorities by such a condition hereafter. Great delays do sometimes occur.

1480. Can you suggest any reduction in the correspondence without impairing the check and control which the Home authorities are now enabled to exercise over the administrative government in India?—There is no doubt that it is highly important that that check and control should be maintained; and it is only gentlemen connected with the India House who can point out the particular part of the correspondence which might be dispensed with, without impairing that check and control, but there is one point which has occurred to me, though upon that also gentlemen connected with the India House are better judges than I can be, and that is in reference to what we call "ship-to-ship diaries" The expense of copying and examining papers in India has increased yearly, on account of the increased business arising from the copies of numerous papers that we are obliged to send home, with every document however minute. I, myself, had to forward those ship-to-ship diaries, in which are entered every document, according to its date, many of which had previously been transmitted to the Court with our separate despatches. I find that Lord Broughton, in his examination before the Select Committee on Official Salaries, stated that with one revenue despatch 45,000 pages of what are called Collections were sent; those, to my certain knowledge, must have been sent in duplicate to the Court of Directors with the despatch, and afterwards every line must have been re-entered in the diaries of that Presidency. It seems to me that in the case of correspondence of that kind it would be sufficient to enter "See such a despatch, date so and so" I suppose there must be 50 or 60 large thick volumes transmitted every year from the Bombay Presidency alone. The Court of Directors were always endeavouring to check the expenditure in the secretary's office in Bombay, but the answer which they received was, that it was owing to the increased business, for the mere copying and examining of papers in my own department, the bill has often amounted to 200 *l.* or 300 *l.* a month, especially during the campaigns in Affghanistan and Scinde.

1481. You think that the ship diaries might be curtailed?—Yes, I think they might be curtailed, if not altogether dispensed with; but that is a question for the Home authorities to decide, because they alone can determine to what use they are turned

1482 How are the Members of Council of Bombay appointed, and what are their duties?—They are appointed by the Court of Directors; I have been informed that a register is kept at the India House of the merits and services, and demerits of every civilian. The chairman for the time being nominates, and the question is determined by vote, by the Directors collectively. I was myself appointed without any solicitation on my part, when John Cotton, Esq. (I mention his name with gratitude), was chairman. With regard to the duties of Members of Council, it is not easy to define them; they depend upon the conscience of the incumbent, he may do as little, or as much, as he pleases. My own practice, except perhaps in the Revenue Department, with which I was not practically familiar, and in which I very commonly deferred to abler men with whom I was associated, was to endeavour to master every subject that came before the Board, and never to take anything for granted, but to satisfy myself that what was proposed by the Governor was conformable to justice and propriety The Committee will better understand the extent of labour devolving upon an industrious councillor, when I state that the minutes I recorded during the five years I was in the Council, fill eight or nine closely written folio volumes, and refer to every department, but more especially the Political Branch of the service, in which I had been an active executive officer for upwards of 15 years Finally, the Councillors are bound to offer the best opinions in their power to the Governor on all matters, and to dissent from his proposed measures whenever a sense of duty and the public interests require them to do so. In discussion, measures are often abandoned by the Governor on the advice of the Council

1483 Besides making himself master of questions that arise, with a view to give advice to the Governor, has the Member of Council any executive duties?—No, I was Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut for two years, but the duties of that situation are almost nominal, except where there is a difference of opinion between two judges, that would refer to very important cases, and in those cases he is called in to decide between the two; but otherwise I took no part in the proceedings of the Court, it being considered objectionable, on principle, for a member of the Government to exercise judicial authority, except in those special cases

1484. Do you think the utility of the Council is commensurate with the expense?—In answer to that question I should say, that very much depends on the character and qualifications of those who are selected to fill the offices both of Governor and Councillor An able Council must be of great assistance to any Governor, but in my opinion, it is indispensably necessary to an inexperienced Governor. I mean by an inexperienced Governor, a Governor who has never been in India, he may otherwise be very able, and very competent The question of the abolition of Councils was warmly discussed in 1833, and their abolition was strongly objected to by many who took an interest in the affairs of India, and more especially by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords, and by Sir Robert Inglis, Mr Hume, Mr Ferguson, and others in the House of Commons It was urged that the measure would confer on the Governor arbitrary authority. I think the arguments used on that occasion, and especially by Lord Ellenborough, are unanswerable I may add, that a seat in the Council forms an object of laudable ambition to the civil service, which stimulates every member in the service to endeavour to deserve it. In that point of view it is an incentive to good conduct, from the entrance into the service to the end of a man's career, that is a minor consideration, but still it is one consideration. But some are now in favour of the abolition of the Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, in consequence of the great success which has attended the administration of the North-western Provinces under a Lieutenant-governor This appears at first sight plausible, but I do not consider that the cases are parallel Instead of comparing the government of Agra with those of Madras and Bombay, I should rather compare it with the administration of the Deccan for some years after its conquest, by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, under the designation of a commissioner The Governor of the North-western Provinces, Mr Thomason, is, I believe, merely entrusted with the revenue and judicial administration of the country, and even in that he is more liable to the control of the Governor-general than is usual at Madras or Bombay, he has, I understand, very little political or military authority, he does not correspond direct with the Home authorities, he has no separate civil service or army to control, and no Supreme Court with which he may come into collision, and there is no European public to deal with. It follows, therefore, that many questions of a political, naval, military, commercial, municipal, and others of a miscellaneous character, must constantly arise at Madras, and Bombay, which are not likely to arise under the Agra Government Besides this, I do not, speaking generally, think an individual entrusted with the Government of Madras or Bombay, would command the same influence and respect as a Governor in Council would be likely to do, and I think it objectionable to vest in any individual such vast and almost unlimited powers as must of necessity be entrusted to the Governments of those Presidencies But then the Councillors should be selected for their superior merits and ability, without any reference to seniority.

1485 What arrangements are made for the conduct of public business when the Governor is absent from Bombay, what powers does he exercise when absent?—In former times, during the governments of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, it was usual to issue a proclamation announcing the Governor's intention to leave the Presidency, and to continue in the exercise of his functions according to law. Of late years this practice has been discontinued, and the only intimation of a Governor's departure now given, is an order in the "Government Gazette," directing certain secretaries to accompany him. By order of the Court of Directors, the Governor is obliged to place on record a minute explaining the reasons which induce him to quit the seat of government, which is forwarded to that authority, still the Court of Directors have not actually prohibited such absences, they have on various occasions intimated their disapproval of them, except on public and special grounds I have also an imperfect recollection that on one occasion the Court forwarded to the Bombay Government a copy of a despatch addressed to the Government of Madras, intimating that the governor continuing to exercise his functions when absent from the seat of government, was not sanctioned by law. I may be mistaken, but it is quite certain that the absence of a governor is not sanctioned by the last Charter Act; and this is the more remarkable, because provision is made by sections 69 and 70 of the 3d & 4th of William the 4th, for the Governor-general continuing to exercise his functions when obliged to leave Calcutta There is also section 12 of the 39th and 40th of George the 3d, chapter 79, providing for the mode in which the public business is to be transacted, when the Governor-general or Governor is unable to attend the Council from sickness or other cause, which by implication would seem to divest the governor of a subordinate presidency of the legal exercise of his functions when absent, nevertheless the Governor of Bombay has, ever since the passing of the last Charter Act, continued in the exercise of all his functions when so absent. But I must explain that he has no authority to issue orders direct when absent from his presidency, he merely initiates; the papers are sent up to him and are returned by him to the members of the Government, and resolutions are come to in the ordinary manner The senior member of Council, under the designation of Acting President in Council, disposes of all the routine business, but all important matters are sent to the Governor wherever he may be; occasionally, however, matters of emergency may arise, any delay in the disposal of which might prejudice the public interests; I never hesitated myself to act in such cases, sending the papers afterwards to the Governor for information, and for any further orders he might wish to suggest.

1486. Are such absences frequent, and are they productive of expense or inconvenience ?—For many years past they have been of almost annual occurrence; the Governor is generally absent, either at the Mhabuleshwer Hills, or at Poonah, at least six or seven months in the year. These tours, as they are called, are certainly both expensive and inconvenient. By order of the Court of Directors, an annual statement of the expense is forwarded to England; I cannot state the amount or the items of the expense, but it must be considerable, for all public officers on his establishment are entitled to extra allowances when they leave the presidency on duty, the Governor leaves Bombay on duty, and therefore every person going with him, of course is considered on duty.

1487. Mr. *Hume* ] You say that the only notice now given is an order in the Gazette for the secretaries to attend the Governor, are any other persons besides the secretaries obliged to attend the Governor ?—There is the Governor's private secretary, and his military staff and establishment, and a portion of the secretariate clerks also accompany the secretaries

1488 Then, are we to understand that the expense of all those individuals ordered by the Governor to attend him in his circuit through the presidency, becomes an extra charge in the way you have now stated?—Yes. The garrison band also accompanies the Governor on such occasions, and an extra dak is laid down between Bombay and the Hills, and other arrangements are made which involve extra expense. These absences are undoubtedly inconvenient, by delaying the transaction of public business, and they are unconstitutional, if I may use the term, by separating the Governor, from his Council. This delay and inconvenience are, however, diminished by the facilities of communication with the Hills and Bombay, there is a mail which runs daily, which enables Government to communicate in 48 hours, or in 24 hours, in an emergency. Formerly it was usual for only one public secretary to proceed with the Governor, but latterly two have accompanied him. Lastly, the position of Acting President in Council is anomalous, especially in relation to the garrison of Bombay, for special reasons, the command of that garrison is vested in the Governor, and not in the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor, even if he is a civilian, is the commander of the garrison of Bombay and Madras; and all orders are issued in his name When the Governor is absent an officer on the garrison staff, called the Town Major, is often compelled to anticipate the Governor's wishes, and to issue orders in his name, in regard to the duties. I think in principle that is wrong.

1489 *Chairman* ] On the other hand, are those absences, called Governor's tours, in some respects advantageous ?—They can scarcely be considered tours; they are taken chiefly because the climate of the Hills and at Poonah is preferable to that of Bombay; I am very much in favour of tours, when taken on public grounds, but opposed to them when taken for mere personal convenience; I would not, however, deny the Governor occasional relaxation from his arduous duties, but then, on these occasions, I do not think the State ought to be put to any considerable expense. A tour *boná fide* made, and by such experienced men as an Elphinstone or a Malcolm, is highly conducive to the public interests; a visit from the Governor undoubtedly, in such a case, stimulates to zeal and industry the meritorious servants, and detects and checks indolence, and enables the Governor to correct, by personal observation, anything which may be going on amiss; it also gratifies the natives of rank whom he meets, and enables the Governor to devise measures for the improvement of the country and the good of the people; in cases of that kind the additional expense incurred, though considerable, is amply repaid by the good effected, and the evil corrected, from the opportunity afforded of personal observation

1490. Does the Commander-in-Chief vote on all questions which come before the Government, or merely on those relating to his own department?—The Commander-in-Chief has a vote on every question which comes before the Government, it has often occurred to me that his right of voting should be restricted to military questions and interests, in the same manner as the Legislative Councillor of India is restricted from voting excepting on legal matters It seems to me to be absurd, that he should be required to affix his initials to revenue, judicial and financial papers, of the merits of which he can have no knowledge, and which he never even reads

1491. Does he usually vote with the Governor, or in your experience has he voted against the Governor?—He almost invariably votes with the Governor, and that seems to me to be a great objection to his having a vote in the civil administration of the country, the effect of this is often very mischievous, especially when the Governor, as will sometimes happen, is also inexperienced in matters relating to the civil government, for, supposing the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief vote on one side, in any revenue or judicial question however intricate and abstruse, and the two civil members vote on the other, the point at issue will, by law, be determined by the Governor's casting vote, although it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to state, that it will be far more likely that the view of the civil members, who are selected on account of their knowledge and experience, acquired by long residence in India, will, in most cases of such difference, be the correct one In such instances the decision of the Government is not in reality its own, but virtually that of the revenue or judicial secretary, who, however able, are irresponsible ministerial officers; they are responsible to the Governor for the advice they give him, but their opinions are not recorded, it is not like a member of the Government, who, of course, has the privilege of recording his opinion on all matters which come before him

1492. Mr. *Hume* ] Do I rightly understand that the Commander-in-Chief never records any opinion?—It may be said that, as a general rule, on revenue and judicial matters he never records an opinion, for he does not possess the information necessary to enable him to do so. I may add, that I think the Commander-in-Chief would be glad to be relieved of such a form, for, in the great majority of cases, it is a mere matter of form I suppose sometimes 8 or 10 boxes full of revenue and judicial papers are sent to the Commander-in-Chief at one time, every paper must have his initials, and those 8 or 10 boxes are sent from his house to the other members of the Government, perhaps within an hour, allowing merely time for him to put his initials.

1493. It is a mere form?—Yes, I consider it a mere form, except on military questions, I have made a reservation of those and of political questions which may be connected with military operations

1494. *Chairman* ] What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service? —Taken collectively I consider them very efficient; much more efficient in the discharge of the peculiar duties devolving upon them than could safely be calculated upon under any other system that I have seen suggested. It would be scarcely fair to take as a test of the general merits of the civil service of India, that portion of it with which I am best acquainted; it constitutes not more than an eighth of the whole, and could not therefore be expected to produce so many first-rate men, as the other presidencies. It has had, and I hope always will have, its due proportion; and there are at present many members of high promise, and the same I learn is manifest at the other presidencies. But, notwithstanding the high opinion I entertain of the general merits of the civil service, I am not insensible to the fact, that objections may be urged against, and defects pointed out in, an exclusive service, but what does this amount to, more than saying that, like all other human institutions, it is not perfect? I can, J P Willoughby, Esq

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can, without hesitation, assert that interest and influence have less weight than under any other system I am aware of; and that whenever eminent ability and merit exist, they are sure to be appreciated, and sooner or later rewarded. The civil service, in fact, is a profession, and those belonging to it, identify themselves with the interests of India and its people to a far greater extent than would be likely under a system of indiscriminate selection, its members are subjected to tolerably severe tests in regard to their qualifications, both in this country and in India: and as regards one, and that a very important qualification, viz, a knowledge of the native languages, they have much improved since I entered the service 32 years ago, though, paradoxical as it may appear, I do not think we have so many profound Oriental scholars as in former days. I think the civilians are, generally speaking, more deficient in the knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence than in any other branch, and for a reason which I will hereafter state, I fear that the portion of our judicial administration conducted by the covenanted service, has remained stationary, even if it has not deteriorated. My remark is confined to my own Presidency, which cannot pride itself at the present day of judges of the stamp of Romer, Keate, Babington, Norris, Anderson, and others that I could name The system of promoting by seniority often operates prejudicially, and often fetters the Government and prevents the fittest men being appointed to offices; it likewise causes constant transfers from one branch of the service to another, and from one appointment to another, which is in itself a great evil. I think the rule of seniority should be relaxed to a far greater extent than is now customary; indeed, trusting to the honour and integrity of the Government, I would advise its almost entire abolition in the higher grades. But as a check against abuse of authority, I would make it imperative that the reasons of supercession should be recorded. I cannot, of course, claim for the Civil Service a complete exemption from incompetency, originating in indolence, defect of natural powers, temper, or other causes, there will certainly be found under any system, in all large bodies, incompetent and exceptionable members, and the Civil Service of India is no doubt occasionally clogged with persons of that description, men in fact who are not equal to discharge the duties of offices of great trust and responsibility, but who nevertheless would feel themselves aggrieved under the present system, if they were not promoted according to their rank and standing Sometimes also mediocrity is found when no other objection exists, some men do not realise the promise of their youth, and others again, after having performed excellent service in the earlier part of their career, become either mentally or physically unfit to fill high offices These are great defects in the present system, and ought to be more sternly deal with than is now usual The difficulty now felt by a considerate Government is, that there is no alternative in such cases (there being no sinecure appointments), but to consign those persons who have been brought up to the service, to poverty, I might almost say to ruin, or to nominate them to offices, the duties of which they are unequal to perform. I am of course alluding to exceptions to the general character of the service. The proper rule would of course be, to empower the Governnent to pass by, and discard manifest incompetency and mediocrity in selections for high offices; and as an additional remedy it has occurred to me, that it might be ruled, that when a member of the civil service has served his time, and has become entitled to his annuity, it shall be taken into consideration by the local government whether it is for the good of the public service that he shall be retained in employment, or be constrained to accept his pension. Such a rule would prevent what now occasionally happens, a most inferior man remaining in the service for an unlimited period If this rule were adopted, however, I would make it retrospective, as much as possible There are also, occasionally, men inaccessible to those placed under their authority, and under the influence of their native subordinates; men who are supercilious, domineering and inconsiderate in their conduct towards the natives This I regard as one of the greatest defects requiring to be sternly admonished and condemned, it is more frequently met with among the junior ranks, and often corrects itself, as they advance in life, and become more deeply impressed with their responsibilities. In the annual addresses to the students at Haileybury, the evil of debt and extravagance is frequently and justly dwelt upon I consider that a man in such a condition is deprived of that spirit of independence which is essential to the correct and proper discharge

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charge of the duties of a high office, and I would therefore declare that anyone who is seriously involved shall be deemed disqualified for such employment, I am, however, on principle opposed to all retrospective laws, and here also I would not be too rigid in the application of the rule at first, and I would, of course, exclude from its application cases of embarrassment which can be clearly shown to have originated in accident or misfortune These are the chief defects which a long experience enables me to point out in the present system To the general purity and integrity of the service, and to its intolerance of anything approaching to corruption, I can bear the strongest testimony, only two known instances of such having occurred in the Bombay civil service to my knowledge within the last 40 years I may conclude by repeating as an offset to the inconvenience of an exclusive service, that one of the main causes of its general excellence, is the conviction that a man's advancement is in no way dependent upon the arbitrary will or caprice of men in power, this produces a freedom of expression, and a tone of manly independence in the public correspondence, far exceeding that which exists in any other service I do not mean to assert that, occasionally, trucklers and sycophants are not to be met with; they are, however, despised; and generally speaking no man hesitates to write what he honestly thinks, or pauses to reflect whether what he writes will please or displease those he is addressing, and although I admit that the latitude allowed in this respect, is sometimes abused, and the independence alluded to degenerates occasionally into something very nearly approaching to disrespect and insubordination, still the free and high-toned spirit which prevails is extremely beneficial.

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*Veneris*, 28° *die Maii*, 1852

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr Baring
Mr Herries
Mr Baillie
Mr Hume
Viscount Jocelyn
Mr Vernon Smith.
Sir R H Inglis
Viscount Mahon

Sir Edward Colebrooke
Sir James Graham
Mr Hardinge
Sir James Hogg
Mr Cardwell
Mr Mangles
Mr Labouchere
Mr Gladstone

THOMAS BARING, Esq, in the Chair.

*John Pollard Willoughby*, Esq, called in, and further Examined.

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1495 *Chairman.*] WHAT is your opinion of the scale of remuneration that the civil service receives?—I think that it is liberal, but not extravagant, considering the extent and nature of the duties and responsibility devolving upon the Indian functionaries If it is compared with the scale in England, it will, of course, appear high, but that would be an unfair test, in the same manner as it would be unfair to compare the remuneration of professional men in England, and in India Some years ago very extensive reductions were effected in Bombay by a Finance Committee appointed by Lord William Bentinck On that occasion many appointments were abolished, and others consolidated. There is another reason why I do not consider the salaries are too high, and that is the slowness of promotion, it requires, in the Bombay Presidency, a person to serve an apprenticeship of from 16 to 18 years, in moderately paid appointments, before he is promoted to the situation of collector or judge. That slowness of promotion is so felt in Bengal, that the civil service there has recently established a bonus fund for the purpose of purchasing out their seniors I may mention that all salaries fixed by the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, are paid in the Sicca currency, and not in the Company's rupee. This was probably an oversight, but hereafter those salaries

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should, I think, be paid in the latter currency, reserving the right of incumbents. The difference is 6 ½ per cent in favour of the Sicca currency.

1496 Mr *Hume*] Will you explain what you mean by the expression you used, that persons serve an apprenticeship of from 16 to 18 years?—I mean that a civil functionary is obliged to fill subordinate situations under the Government for that length of time. Besides this, the scale of salaries in Bombay, in the higher grades, is much lower than it is in Bengal. I do not think the estimate that a person is likely to realise a capital of 20,000 *l.* at the end of his 25 years' servitude, except in special cases of early promotion, is likely to be realised on the Bombay side The European agency of the Bombay Presidency is considered deficient, and ought to be either increased or met by the enlargement of the native agency, which would be preferable.

1497 *Chairman*] An opinion has been expressed, that although, at the commencement of the service of 10 years, the pay was very low, the subsequent allowance was handsome, though perhaps not too much. Do you agree in that?—No, certainly not on the Bombay side I refer to the higher offices, such as secretaries, judges, and the highest servants of the Company, and the revenue commissioners. I do not think the salaries of these high offices excessive.

1498. Do you agree that at the commencement of the service the civil servants are underpaid?—I should not say that they were underpaid at the commencement of their service, but in consequence of the slowness of promotion, those about the middle of the service remain stationary for a long period; of course there are exceptions, I am talking of the general rule.

1499. What opinion does your experience justify you in pronouncing upon the system of education at Haileybury?—I am not acquainted with the changes which have been introduced, since I was there 35 years ago. In my time the defect was, that it was half college and half school, and the discipline consequently was imperfect, and neither adapted to a collegiate or to a scholastic institution. My own recollections of Haileybury are very favourable I myself owe a deep debt of gratitude for the instructions I there received. I know of no place where the same amount of general knowledge can be acquired within so limited a period. We had the most able professors, and it was impossible but that their instructions should produce good fruit. But it has always appeared to me that too much attention was paid to Oriental literature, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India, than in this country I myself think that although I was the head of my term in that department, I could have been much more profitably employed in acquiring knowledge in the European branches taught there, and more especially history, political economy and law. Of course in exceptional cases, where a student exhibits a peculiar taste for the acquisition of Oriental languages, it should by all means be encouraged. This opinion does not arise from my undervaluing the benefit of an extensive knowledge of the Oriental languages, far from it, but merely because I think, that as the period of education is so very limited the student's attention should chiefly be directed towards those branches of learning which cannot be acquired in India. It is the custom whenever civilians arrive in Bombay (and I suppose it is the same at the other Presidencies), that what is called an initiatory examination has to be undergone, in order to test the efficiency they have acquired at college. Another defect which I think might be remedied is, that there is no means at Haileybury of acquiring a knowledge of such sciences as mineralogy, geology, chemistry, as applied to agriculture in particular, and of land surveying and civil engineering, and kindred sciences. For all those there is a great field for the civilian in many situations in which he is placed in India, particularly early in life; and if a professor's chair was added for that purpose, I think it would be a great improvement. There is one point that I would mention, although I do not know whether the rule now exists. I very nearly lost my appointment under a rule which seems to me to be very unjust, viz. that I had been in Her Majesty's navy. I consider that an undeserved reproach on the naval profession, which, if it exists now, ought to be removed.

1500. Do you think that the power of recall of the Governors vested in the East India Company, is essential for the maintenance of good government in India?—Most undoubtedly; and I think there should be no exception, for it is the only power which the Court possesses over the highest officers under their control. It has been observed that it is an anomalous power; but I ask the question whether our Government in India is not a compound of anomalies; that

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that of the double Government, for instance, but in this case I do not consider it an anomaly, because the highest officers of the Court are as much their servants as those in the lower ranks, they take an oath of fidelity and obedience like the rest I heard the remark made, that it was contrary to the dignity of the Crown, but that I do not think is the case, I think the true dignity of the Crown is best consulted by not being deterred by any anomaly from insuring the safety of the most valuable possession of the Crown, by that I mean that the Court are an independent body, and are usually not swayed by Parliamentary or Ministerial changes and influences

1501. Do you think men like yourself, of great Indian experience, are deterred from being candidates for the East India Direction by the present mode of election and the system of canvassing?—I have no doubt they are, I was recommended to declare myself a candidate, but on inquiry, I came to the conclusion that I should, like many others, repent of doing so The canvass is irksome and laborious, and expensive, and in some respects it is, what one witness stated, humiliating

1502 Can you suggest any remedy?—My attention has not been much turned to that question I very much doubt whether enlarging the constituency would remove the existing defects, I think it would be objectionable on principle to give votes to the servants of the Company, because it would be like servants taking part in the election of their masters, the same objection would not apply to the retired servants of the Company I think the proposition which I have heard, of conferring votes on the holders of the territorial debt in India and the home bond debt preferable, especially as it would indirectly admit the natives to vote as well as Europeans, though it would not give the natives substantial power, it would increase their consequence.

1503 Mr *Hume*] How would you carry that system out?—In that case, of course, proxies must be adopted, or rather continued, because the power of voting by proxy already exists. I have also heard it suggested that a certain number of Directors, of Indian experience, should be nominated by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board of Control. I think that perhaps might answer, care being taken that the independence of the present directorial body should not be affected by its degenerating into a Government Board. I have heard that allowing the vote by proxy has added to the difficulties of canvassing, in consequence of throwing the influence into the hands of certain parties I might add that a new candidate has no chance against those already in the field And in regard to the comparison made between the canvass for Parliament and for the direction, there is no parallel; one may last seven years, the other a few weeks In the one case you have to seek your constituents all over the United Kingdom, in the other case, you know where to find them within moderate limits In the former the candidates do not start on equal terms, the first in the field has a great advantage.

1504 *Chairman*] What do you mean by saying that proxies throw the influence into the hands of certain parties?—I have understood that many voters give their proxies to particular persons, which, of course, enables those parties to exercise a powerful influence over the elections

1505. Mr *Hume*] You have stated that the scale of salaries in Bombay in the higher grades is much lower than in Bengal; do those grades perform the same extent of duty at both Presidencies?—They perform the same kind of duty, but in regard to the extent of duty, in some instances, it may exceed at the Bengal Presidency, because that is the Government of India

1506. Are you able to give any reason why the salaries should remain unequal at those two Presidencies?—None, unless it can be shown that the extent of duty is greater at Bengal than at Bombay. I recollect that the Bombay Civil Service, on one occasion memorialised the Court to be placed on the same footing as the Civil Service at Bengal, but the Court would not recognise the principle of equalisation.

1507. At what date was that memorial?—I cannot state the date.

1508. What is the comparative expense of living at the two Presidencies?—The expense of living, I have understood, is greater at Bombay than at Bengal I say that with this qualification. the expense of supplies from England must be about the same at Bombay and at Bengal, but the expense of living and of servants is greater at Bombay than at Bengal.

1509 But you do not think that there is any reason why the salaries should be

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be higher in Bengal than in Bombay?—I should be sorry to answer that question with any positiveness, because I have never been in Bengal, and I should not like to state anything not within my own experience.

1510. You have alluded to the plan adopted in Bengal, of the civil servants purchasing out the senior servants. What is your opinion of the propriety of there being any such plan adopted in Bombay?—The same system exists in the Army, and under proper regulation I should not see any objection to its being applied to the civil service, in order to accelerate promotion.

1511. Do you consider that that would be an advantage to Bombay?—I believe at the present moment certain members of the service are unable to retire when they are entitled to their annuity, and that it would be advantageous to accelerate promotion to a certain extent.

1512. Do you mean to say that the civil servants, when unable to perform their duties, are often obliged to remain on that account?—Not when they are actually unable to perform their duties; but the great difficulty experienced by many persons is, to pay the fine which is demanded on the receipt of the annuity.

1513 To secure them the annuity on retirement?—Yes.

1514 You think that this arrangement in Bengal operates as an inducement to civil servants of the higher ranks to retire and make way for younger men?—Yes.

1515. Do you think that is an advantage to the service?—The effects must be of a mixed character, sometimes a good man would be induced to retire when it would be advantageous to retain his services, and *vice versâ;* an inefficient officer is induced to retire, and then its effects are beneficial.

1516 Then the general effect on the service you do not consider of any great importance?—My reply to the last question is as much as I can say upon that subject.

1517. You have stated that you have not any knowledge of the system now adopted at Haileybury. Have you had any opportunity of observing whether the young men who have arrived of late years at Bombay are better instructed in matters generally than they were at the time you were at the college?—I should say, on the whole, that in this progressive age they have improved; but it is not always those possessing the most brilliant talents who make the best public servants

1518. I allude to the extent of information which is acquired at Haileybury; do you find a considerable improvement in those who have lately gone out?—I think they have improved in general knowledge

1519. You have expressed an opinion that if their scientific knowledge were more extended, it would be useful to them in the situations in which they are often placed as civil servants?—Undoubtedly, Government feels the great want in India of those who are capable of directing scientific researches.

1520 Mr. *Hardinge.*] You have advocated the entire abolition of the system of seniority in the higher grades; is it not the case, that, when the names of five or six candidates are brought up for an appointment before the Government, that merit is generally considered, and not seniority?—I cannot say that it is entirely in certain situations; in my evidence I mentioned certain situations which were avowedly those of selection, but I consider judgeships or collectorships highly respectable situations, and in those the Government is fettered by law.

1521. Where there were three candidates for a judgeship, supposing the junior, as far as regards the period of service, to be best qualified to hold the judgeship, according to your experience has not the junior civil servant been selected, and the two senior servants superseded?—Not in ordinary offices in Bombay; I recollect exceptions, but the rule in general is as I have stated, on the Bombay side.

1522. You have also stated that in your opinion the reasons of supercessions should be recorded, have not the civil servants the power of memorializing the Court in cases of supercession?—No doubt they have, but the odds are very much against the memorialist, except in very serious cases, obtaining what he considers redress.

1523 When you say that the reasons of the supercession should be recorded, do you recommend that they should be communicated to the officer superseded?—Certainly not in all cases, the reasons should be recorded for the information of the higher authorities, the authorities in England, I would leave it in the discretion of the Government, whether they should be communicated to the officer superseded

1524 Mr *Hume*] It has been suggested to the Committee by some witnesses that the Governor-general in Council, if he had a member of the Madras civil service on his Council, and also a member from the Bombay service on his Council, he would be better able, looking to the control that the Governor-general has over the affairs of Bombay and Madras, to do justice upon the references made to him, what is your opinion upon that subject?—I am of opinion that members from each Presidency, would be of great service to the Governor-general in Council

1525 You have stated that, in your opinion, the absence of the Governor from Bombay, unless in those tours in which he makes himself acquainted with the affairs of the Presidency, rather tends to impede the business of the Presidency. If a member of the civil service from Bombay was appointed to attend the Governor-general, could you dispense with one of the two civil councillors whom the Governor of Bombay now consults?—I should say certainly not, and for this reason: as it is, the Commander-in-chief and the Governor have the power of carrying any measure they think fit. When the Commander-in chief was absent, the Government would, under that arrangement, consist of the Governor and one member, and of course that member would have no authority at all, if the Governor wished it I do not see how a Government could work, consisting of the Governor and one member, and then again, if the member were to fall sick (which, of course, we are all liable to everywhere, but more especially in India), there would be great embarrassment.

1526 Your opinion is decidedly that the Governor should have two councillors always with him?—Yes.

1527. Viscount *Jocelyn*] For what period are the members of the Council at Bombay appointed?—For five years A member of Council, unless his time is prolonged, which the Court have power to do, vacates the Council on a particular date, a provisional member having been appointed to succeed him, and that period is five years

1528 Do you think that there would be any advantage in prolonging the term of office of members of Council?—I should say yes I think good councillors and good Governors are not always to be found, and if a member of Council has proved his utility by five years' service, if his period of office was prolonged, not for life, but for a further term, it would, I think, be advantageous to the public interests. it would, of course, be attended with this disadvantage, that one of the objects of ambition for the whole civil service would be less frequently attainable, but that I consider a minor disadvantage

1529 Do you consider that you have a right, as a member of Council, to record your opinion on all subjects?—I always exercised the right, and never doubted that I had a perfect right, except on one occasion, when I received a censure from the Home authorities for having expressed an opinion, which I felt very much It struck at the root of my independence, and consequent usefulness

1530 Have you any objection to state what the question was on which you met with a disapproval of the Court for recording your opinion?—I considered it a very important question, it related to certain discontents which existed, in one branch of the public service

1531 In what branch?—The Indian Navy.

1532 Do you know what the grounds were for the disapproval of your recording your opinion?—I was told that such a recorded opinion was calculated to promote those discontents; to which I replied that my opinions were on the confidential records of the Government only, and I do not believe that it is known in Bombay to this moment, that I recorded that opinion

1533 Does a right of appeal exist on the part of Government servants, if they suppose themselves aggrieved by any act of the subordinate Governments, to the Supreme Government?—I do not think that point has been settled as a rule, as I have known various attempts made to assert the right But on one occasion I recollect an officer of high standing being very severely dealt with, by the Bombay Government, for having persisted in asserting the right. The appeals generally are made to the Home authorities.

1534 Mr *Hume*] What do you mean by "severely dealt with"?—He was threatened with suspension, in fact, the question of suspension was referred to the

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the Government of India, and they stated, that although they disapproved of the manner in which the officer I allude to had exercised the right, they thought the punishment too severe. This occurred in 1835.

1535. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] When the Commander-in-Chief or a civil member of the Government is absent from the seat of Government, do they still continue to exercise their functions?—No, a member of Government is *functus officio*, when absent from the seat of Government.

1536. You have stated that the Governor's absence from the Presidency occasions inconvenience, and likewise expense Did you as a member of Council ever object to his leaving?—No, I never did. I did not consider my doing so would be conducive to the public interest, and I thought it was a Home question, the fact of those absences was very well known to the Home authorities.

1537. On the occasion of his absence, who dispensed the patronage?—The Governor, he exercises all his power when absent; the patronage is dispensed by the Governor when absent, just in the same way as when he is present.

1538. But during his absence, have the Council any voice in the appointments?—Yes, they have the same voice when the Governor is absent as they have when he is present, because all the papers are sent up to the Governor and returned to be disposed of in Council, except on a few occasions; except in extreme cases of emergency, nothing can be done by the Governor individually when absent, the papers are endorsed to be sent "To the Honourable the Governor," and they are sent to him and he initiates the proceedings upon those papers, and then returns them to Bombay, and they are circulated to members of Council, in the same way that they would be if he was present.

1539. Mr. *Hume*.] In what way are the opinions of the members of the Council taken?—In the same way as when the Governor is present, the Commander-in-Chief, or any other member of the Government, have as much right to oppose measures suggested by the Governor when absent, as when he is present in Council

1540. Is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, when he is absent, taken when a question is decided by the Council in Bombay?—No, the Commander-in-Chief has no voice when he is absent As I have explained, the papers are sent to the Governor, the Governor then proposes the way in which he thinks the matter referred should be disposed of, the papers are then returned to the Presidency, when, first the Commander-in-Chief, if he is present, and after him the other members of the Government, examine the papers, and agree or disagree in the same way as they would do, if the Governor was present, of course if there is a dissent, the paper has to go back to the Governor.

1541. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Do you see any objection to removing the seat of Government from the Presidency to a more healthy part, such as Poonah, or the Mhabuleshwer Hills?—There are some objections that would be very considerable. There is the expense which would be incurred in the first instance, and the Government would be removed from one of the principal scenes of its labours; I refer, of course, to the public and other chief offices of the Presidency, which are all concentrated in Bombay If these could all be removed, there would still be objections, but they would be mitigated.

1542. Would it not be a great advantage to the efficiency of the civil servants to be residing in a more healthy district than the present seat of Government?—Bombay I consider very healthy; of course the cool bracing climate of the hills, enables a man to do his work better, than a very hot or bad climate.

1543. Mr *Hardinge*.] Would the removal of the seat of Government injure the trade of Bombay?—I do not see how it could have a direct effect in that way.

1544. Might it have an indirect effect?—The conveniences to the commercial community would not, perhaps, in that case be so much considered as they are at present.

1545. Viscount *Mahon*.] Has the population of Bombay much increased of late years?—Yes, very much; the population of Bombay town and island, by the last census, was about five lacs, or 500,000

1546. My question was not as to the present amount of population, but as to the increase of population which had taken place of late years?—No doubt it has increased; Bombay itself has increased very much in importance and prosperity. I have seen it stated, that the value of the exports and imports of Bombay

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Bombay in 1851, amounted to 24 millions of pounds sterling, but this I apprehend is somewhat exaggerated

1547 Do natives from other districts appear to resort to Bombay to settle there?—There is a migratory population in Bombay, persons who come from the interior at certain seasons, and return to their homes at other seasons.

1548 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Sir George Clerk stated that the revenues of Bombay were not equal to the expenditure, what is the amount of deficit?—I have in my note-book the deficits for a series of years At the end of 1835–36, according to the return of our local accountant-general, the deficiency had been reduced to 17 lacs, but it has increased since then up to 1850–51, to 52 lacs

1549 To what is that owing?—We have been engaged very much in military operations, but I do not consider that, as far as the data which I am alluding to are concerned, there is any deficit I think Bombay pays its expenses; but certain matters, one is the Indian navy, and again, a larger proportion of the European troops than are required for our own purposes, are charged to Bombay, which ought not to be charged to Bombay, but are items of general expenditure My opinion that there is no real deficit is founded on the annual statements prepared by our Accountant-general.

1550 To what extent has Scinde affected the expenditure of Bombay?—That is one item of expense, but I cannot from memory state the annual amount. The Accountant-general at Bombay was called upon to make an estimate of the expense we had incurred on account of Scinde compared with the revenue, and it exceeded 2,500,000*l* sterling up to 1848 This report is dated the 5th July 1850

1551 You spoke of the Indian Navy, in what manner is the Indian Navy controlled?—It is subject, first, to the control of a superintendent, an officer of distinction selected from Her Majesty's Navy, and it is also subject to the control of the local Government In regard to the expenditure, it is partly managed from home and partly from the Government of India The Indian Navy is connected with the overland communication, and therefore, on many points, such as the building of ships, steam factories, and docks, we have received instructions occasionally from England But as regards the repair of ships and the establishments in those ships, any increase is referred to the Government of India, like any other increase As an example of the control exercised by the Government of India, if we want to repair a vessel, and the expense is estimated to exceed 10,000 rupees, it must be referred for the sanction of the Government of India

1552 Viscount *Mahon*] Who established that restriction?—I am not certain whether it was laid down by the Government of India or by the Honourable Court, it must have been by one or the other

1553 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Do you think that the employment of military men in the civil service tends to promote the efficiency of the service in general?—Undoubtedly, to the extent now allowed Officers are chiefly selected to fill situations in the non-regulation provinces, that is, in the political department, most of the officers so selected are amongst the most efficient servants of the Government, but then, of course, they are men specially selected for a particular duty.

1554 There has been a resolution laid upon the Table of the other House of Parliament that the Governor-general and the Governors of the several Presidencies shall have the power of appointing military officers to situations in the civil service, what is your opinion as regards the advisability of giving that power?—I think difficulties and objections exist to it, but unless I was informed upon what principles it was to be carried out, and what were the details, I could not exactly say that it would or would, not work well In the first place the question would arise, what rank is the officer who is so selected to hold in the civil service, is he to be put over men who have been serving 20 or 25 years in that service, or is he to be placed below them, or at the bottom of the civil list?

1555 What would be the effect upon the efficiency of the service?—I have no doubt that there is a great amount of efficiency to be found in the army, as is proved by the limited number of selections that have been made I have, speaking generally, the highest opinion of the officers of the army and their qualifications.

1556. But you would not give the Governor-general and the Governors a power of appointment of military officers to situations in the civil service?—

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I should hesitate before I did so; but without knowing what the plan is, I do not think anybody can offer an opinion upon it.

1557. Is any publicity given to the proceedings of the Government in India? —Very little; the present system of government in India is almost inconsistent with what now exists, namely, a free press.

1558. In what manner is it inconsistent?—I mean to say that there is no means, when Government measures, or Government functionaries are attacked and misrepresented, which is very frequently the case, of their being placed right with the public; here the moment a misrepresentation is made in one paper, it is contradicted in another.

1559. Mr. *Hume*.] Why may not the same discussion take place in India as takes place in this country?—It is not the policy of the Government to have any organ of its own, and the servants of the Government are strictly prohibited from defending themselves in any of the papers. And again, there are many valuable records and documents submitted to Government which might with great advantage be given to the public. Our system, however, is that of secrecy, by which I mean that there is no publicity in the details of administration. Results are made known to the parties interested, and through this means may become known to the public, but the process by which those results are arrived at can only be known from the unpublished record. In India there is no Parliament in which any member may rise up and put a question to the executive government, regarding any event or measure which may seem to require explanation, or which may have been misrepresented. Although a commencement has been made of publishing selections from the records, it ought, in my opinion, to be carried to a much greater extent. In Bombay I more than once suggested this course; but it has not yet been followed to any great extent. In illustration of what I mean, I may refer to the four folio volumes of selections from East India records, which were published some years ago; the Home authorities might set an example, by publishing a continuation of those; they are very dry reading, but they are very useful to official men.

1560. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] How frequently should such publication be made? —That should be left to the discretion of the Government; but to make it certain, I should say annually.

1561. Mr. *Hume*.] Do you see any objection to the orders of the Government, when issued, being published as speedily as possible, in the same manner as Orders in Council, or other orders upon any particular matters, are published in the "Gazette" here?—To some extent there are already Government Gazettes in India, in which the different orders of the Government are published; and the Commander-in-Chief has also his particular orders.

1562. What then are the particular orders which are not published, and which you think might with great advantage be given to the public?—I mean general statistical information, information regarding the country, on points which are too numerous to mention.

1563. Have you not of late years had a statistical department established at Bombay to collect the details to which you have alluded?—Not under the Government of Bombay.

1564. Is there no individual employed under the Government to collect statistical details?—There was a statistical reporter, but that, like many other measures, has been abandoned for several years.

1565. Your opinion is, that there might be with advantage an officer employed for that purpose, viz. to collect and publish statistical details of the resources and establishments of the country, and so on?—The aim of my remark was not that a person to collect information should be appointed, but that the Government should publish information which it receives from its different functionaries, and which is now withheld from the public.

1566. There should be a department under Government to do that?—The secretaries in the different departments might do it. Under the Agra Government it is regularly done, and I believe also in Bengal.

1567. And you think the same thing might be done at Bombay with great advantage?—I do.

1568. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Are you aware that there was a statistical department established about six years ago at the India House?—Yes, I am; but I have not seen the results of its labours.

1569. Do you recollect the despatch that went from the India House to the different

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different Governments in India, when that department was established, directing the Governments to collect the requisite information and forward it to that department?—I do, but that is not exactly what I was alluding to in my former reply I was alluding to a compilation of records, such as is already published in the North-western Provinces

1570 Have the orders contained in the despatch to collect the requisite statistical information to be sent home been complied with by the different Governments, as far as you know?—Generally they have, as far as the Government have been concerned, but the Governments have no power over the Exchequer, and consequently their measures have not been effectual. We were obliged to resort to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society to collect information.

1571 Mr *V. Smith*] You say, that the Government would have no means of contradicting or defending themselves from any accusations made against them by the press in India Is there no press to which they might have access for that purpose, though they have not one of their own?—None, on the Bombay side The policy of the Government is never to defend anything that is reported to be wrong, however virtuous it may be, and I think the strength of the Government is impaired very much in consequence

1572. How many papers are there established in Bombay?—Three

1573 And all attacking the Government?—I certainly think the press of India is often one-sided, but as frequently from ignorance, and the want of correct information, as from intention There is one paper that I regard as an exception, and that I consider a very honourable exception, that is, the "Friend of India," but I have no doubt, when this remark appears in evidence, it will be set down that I am hand and glove with the editor of that paper, though I do not even know him, but that is a specimen of the way in which these matters are treated in India. I only know the editor through his able paper. He is often twitted by the other papers as the advocate of Government, because he has the honesty and manliness both to praise and censure the measures of Government There are, however, other ably conducted papers, though from the above cause they often fall into error

1574. All the papers in India attack the Government?—Sometimes they give credit to the Government and Government functionaries, but the animus of the papers against the Government is often very great, and it is a rule of the Government never to take any steps to set themselves right I would not wish it to be understood that the editors refuse to put in any defence of the Government, but they are never asked to do so

1575 As individuals, you are forbidden to defend yourselves from attacks, but would not the Government take up your cause if you applied to them?—Certainly not I can refer to a circular which was issued by the Madras Government in 1847, in which a most severe censure was passed upon a servant of the Government who had addressed a letter to the "Spectator," and there was a positive prohibition to his so doing, and that was circulated for the information and guidance of all public officers A circular of somewhat similar purport was, I think, issued by Lord Ellenborough

1576 Mr *Hume*] You are aware that some years back, in Bengal, Colonel Davison was removed for having published a letter in Mr Buckingham's paper?—I am aware of that

1577 Then that system is not of recent date, and it is not confined to Bombay?—No; it is general

1578 Mr *Baillie*] Have you ever had reason to suspect that the proceedings of the Council in Bombay have been divulged or made public?—I have no doubt that instances have occurred of what the Government wished to be kept secret having been divulged, and probably it may have obtained currency from the secretariate, which of course is a Government office, but on the other hand, I have known instances in which it has been fairly traced to other offices For instance, with reference to military operations, you must issue orders to the quartermaster's department, the adjutant-general's department, and other subordinate departments We had on different occasions to make inquiry how certain facts had transpired, and on several occasions they were traced in that way to some breach of confidence on the part of some inferior officer, of course not of the heads of subordinate offices

1579 Mr. *Hume*] You stated in your examination yesterday, that you did

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not think that the laws were properly translated, will you state what amendment you would propose in the present mode of translating and promulgating the laws?—The only mode that suggests itself to me is, that those most learned in the languages in which the Acts are passed, whether in or out of the service, should be employed for the purpose of translating them, and that that should be made their primary duty, but there is not enough perhaps to occupy the whole time and attention of any particular officer

1580 Do you mean that all public Acts of the Government should be transmitted in a public manner for publicity at the Presidencies?—Certainly, they are now translated, but there is considerable delay attending it; and I have heard complaints with regard to the accuracy of the translations.

1581 You were asked a question yesterday respecting roads, and you stated that considerable inconvenience had arisen from the Government of India refusing to sanction the Government of Bombay bridging the nullas and carrying on certain works on the Agra road, is there any department of public works at Bombay?—Yes

1582 What is the duty of that department?—It is a union of civil and military engineering, but one great defect is in not having the power to sanction public works beyond 10,000 rupees.

1583 You have a department capable of ascertaining the necessity of carrying out works that may be thought proper, but you want authority at Bombay to carry them out?—Yes, though I think the department very susceptible of improvement with reference to efficiency, and that was a subject that underwent discussion when I was a member of the Government, and we almost all recorded our opinions upon it

1584 You expressed a strong opinion yesterday on the subject of public servants of the Company being in debt, that you considered their being in debt would place them in embarrassment, and that a regulation ought to be passed against that. What would you propose in that respect, both as regards the civil and military servants of the Company?—I meant to state it as my opinion that henceforward it should be a rule, that if a person was seriously involved in his pecuniary circumstances by his own fault, because I excepted accident and misfortune, the authorities in India should consider that a disqualification for high offices

1585 Do you recollect the Government of Bengal issuing an order to that effect, that whatever public servant should be found in debt, it should be considered a bar to his promotion?—I do not recollect that order myself, but I do not think the feeling is so positive as it ought to be, that that should be a disqualification.

1586. You think such an order should be issued by the Government, and acted upon?—Yes, but it should be acted upon at first with consideration. It would not be just to declare that a man who was seriously involved in debt, which had originated in his past service, perhaps 20 years ago, should be disqualified.

1587 How far do you think public officers, civil or military, whilst in the service, should be engaged in commercial institutions, such as banks, or any other commercial transactions?—With regard to banks, or institutions of that kind, the object of which is to promote the interests of the country, and to develope its resources, I should be sorry to see the power of the Company's servants to aid and facilitate them withdrawn, because there really is in India not a sufficient field for selection out of the service. There are objections of course to it, but that is my general impression.

1588 Do you not consider that the servants of the Company generally have occupation sufficient in the respective situations in which they are, and do you consider it right that their time should be obstructed, and their attention directed to matters of a private though important nature, entirely different from the duties of their own immediate appointments?—Of course every man's first duty should be the duties of his peculiar office; but onerous as the duties of the Indian official are, generally speaking, it very often happens that he may give his attention to enterprises of the kind above alluded to without materially interfering with them. But my reason for allowing it is chiefly what I mentioned just now, otherwise I should not think it advisable.

1589 Is it your opinion that public servants, having duties to perform connected with their public offices, should be allowed to act as directors of private banks, and in other responsible situations of that kind ?—My opinion, for the reason above stated, is in favour of it, though I conceive that on theoretical principles it is liable to objection

*Frederic Millett*, Esq , called in , and Examined

1590 *Chairman* ] WHAT has been the duration of your service, and what have been the principal offices in which you have served in India ?—I went out to India in the Honourable Company's Bengal Civil Service in the year 1816, and retired at the end of the year 1848, intermediately, in the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, I was in England My employment was entirely in the judicial department till the end of the year 1833 I was then summoned to the Presidency on special business, that special business being the consolidation and amendment of the civil regulations of the Bengal Code I was appointed in the beginning of the year 1835 to the secretaryship of the Law Commission, and in the beginning of 1837 I was appointed a member of it, and so continued till April 1844, when I took my seat in the Council of the Government of India

1591 With regard to the mode of the government of India, is it your opinion that it would be desirable to make the Presidency of Bengal a distinct Presidency under a deputy-governor, or a governor distinct from the Governor-general in Council ?—Yes, I think it would be desirable for several reasons In the first place, the Governor-general, I believe it is allowed on all hands, is overwhelmed with the duties which he has to perform , and in the second place, the only person he can appoint as deputy-governor is one of the ordinary members of Council Now, I think each member of Council ought to make himself master, as far as possible, of all the work before the Council, and that he too would find the double business too much I also think that the subordinate Governor of Bengal ought not to be a member of the controlling body, the two offices are incompatible with each other I may mention the practice has hitherto been to appoint the senior member of Council deputy-governor, without regard to his qualifications Then again, the constant change occasioned thereby is very inconvenient, in twelve years there were nine changes of the Governor of Bengal, including those of the Governor-general Lastly, there are about three months in the year in which the Governor might itinerate through the various districts of the Presidency, and I think it is very important that he should make those personal visitations , I believe the great efficiency of the Government in the North-western Provinces is mainly owing to those personal visitations of the Lieutenant-governor But of course, if this plan be adopted, you must appoint to the Governorship of Bengal some person who is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the administration, in the same way that the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces is now

1592 Supposing that plan to be adopted, your opinion would be in favour of naming a Governor of Bengal without a Council ?—Yes

1593 Do you think it would be necessary to have a Council if the Governor of the Presidency of Bengal were a man who was not practically conversant with Indian affairs ?—Yes , I should say that a stranger to India would require a Council

1594 What is your opinion as to the power of control of the Governor-general in Council over the minor Presidencies, ought it to be increased, or ought it to remain as it is, or ought it to be diminished ?—I think it should remain as it is

1595 You would not give more power to the minor Presidencies, reserving the legislative power to the Governor-general ?—No , I think it would be contrary to the principle of centralization which is now acted upon

1596 What is your opinion of giving more power to the Governors in Council of the minor Presidencies as to the expenditure for public purposes ?—With regard to that, they are now allowed to spend to the amount of 10,000 rupees without any reference ; above that amount they must refer Then again the Home authorities prohibit the Government of India from spending more than 50,000 rupees without reference to them, and neither can the subordinate Governments nor the Government of India establish any new office without reference to the Home authorities

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1597. Has any inconvenience or injury to the public service come to your knowledge from that restriction, in the first place, as to the amount of expenditure by the minor Presidencies?—I am not aware of any.

1598. Nor from the necessity of reference home for sanction of a larger amount of expenditure?—No; the communications now are so very rapid that I do not think any inconvenience has resulted from it.

1599. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage if the Home Government were to attach to the General Council a member from each of the minor Presidencies?—Yes; I am decidedly in favour of that.

1600. Will you give the Committee your reasons for that opinion?—My reason is, that the Government of India is now composed entirely of Bengal servants, civil or military. There was one instance of a public servant from Madras, Colonel Morrison, being on the Council of India, but there has been no instance of any public servant from Bombay being on the Council. The consequence is, that the Council are comparatively ignorant of what the minor Presidencies require. I think it fair they should be represented in the Council.

1601. Would you recommend a civil or military servant to be attached to the Council?—There is generally one military member in the Council, and in fact always, and I do not think they are so essential as the civil members.

1602. As representatives from each of the minor Presidencies, would you recommend that there should be civil servants or military?—Civil servants, unless a military servant happened to be conversant with civil details.

1603. Does your experience enable you to form an opinion as to the practicability and utility of diminishing the members of Council in the minor Presidencies?—I think one civil and one military member would be sufficient for those Councils.

1604. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] Would you recommend that the number of the Supreme Council in India should be increased by the addition of one civil and one military member from Madras, and one civil and one military member from Bombay?—I think one civilian from the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies would be sufficient.

1605. Do you or do you not wish the Committee to understand that you would recommend the addition to the Council in Calcutta of a member from the civil service of Madras, and a member from the civil service of Bombay, and a military man from each Presidency?—No. I meant to say that I thought that one military man in the Council was sufficient, and that you require a civilian from Madras and Bombay, not superadded to all the others, but that a Bengal civilian was sufficient for the Council.

1606. You would recommend one civilian from Bengal, one civilian from Madras, and one civilian from Bombay, and you would superadd a military member, but not necessarily from either of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay?—Exactly.

1607. The Governor-general presiding over the whole?—Yes.

1608. Therefore the Council would consist of the Governor-general, the Commander-in-chief, and civilians from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively?—Yes; but the Commander-in-chief is never present; he has never sat in the Council during my time.

1609. *Chairman*.] Has any inconvenience or injury resulted, to your knowledge, from the delay which occurs in the correspondence with the Home Government?—Certainly not of late years; I think the rapidity of communication obviates all those difficulties.

1610. Would you suggest any diminution in the quantity of papers and records and collections which are sent, and from the Government of India to the Home Government?—That could only be done if the Board of Control and the Court of Directors would agree to leave a discretion on certain points to the local Government; otherwise it is necessary to have every paper sent home to elucidate the subject referred. Every despatch which is sent home is sent in duplicate, and it contains all the correspondence connected with the points discussed in that reference; one copy is sent to the Board of Control, and another copy to the Court of Directors; whether it could be managed that one copy of the collections should do for both I am not competent to say.

1611. Your opinion is, that the collections ought to be as full as they now are?—Yes, on all questions referred; because it is necessary that everything connected with the subject should come home.

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1612 Is it necessary for the information of the Court of Directors, as a check upon the authorities in India, that they should record their opinions?—It is necessary for the Court of Directors, to ascertain the real points of the case, and see what the reasons for the measures are, and, more or less, everything is connected with some correspondence, from the lower offices up to the higher offices

1613 Is there any advantage, in regard to the check against abuse, in the full statement of every case in the despatches sent home?—I do not know that it has anything to do with abuses, but on questions on which a difference of opinion may arise, it is necessary for the Court to have such documents before them as will enable them to form a sound opinion upon those questions

1614 Do you consider that the continuance of the power which at present exists in the Court of Directors, of recalling any of their servants up to the Governor-general, is useful or necessary for the maintenance of the good government of India?—That question the Committee are aware was considered at the renewal of the charter, and I must say that the reasons for retaining that power of recall appeared to me very valid, and I am strongly of opinion that the Court ought to have that power of recall

1615 What is your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service in Bengal?—On the whole I think it is very efficient, of course there are some servants not so efficient as they might be, but they are exceptions

1616 Can you suggest any improvement in the civil service in any respect, whether in the mode of appointment, in the character of the education, or in the regulations of the civil service?—The civil servants are now selected for the service at the age of 17, which I think is a very proper age, because at that time they have finished their scholastic studies, and are prepared to profit by an extended course of reading But my impression is, that too great attention is given at the India College to the Oriental languages, the knowledge which it would be more useful for public servants in India to acquire while at the college is knowledge on general subjects, such as history, political economy, and jurisprudence, which they will never have an opportunity of acquiring in India Therefore I think their principal time should be devoted to those subjects, and I would give them only such an elementary knowledge of the vernacular languages of India as should facilitate future proficiency in India, where they can best be acquired

1617. Do you think that the mode of appointment of the civil servants is defective as to the class that go to the college?—No, I think not, because they cannot enter the college without undergoing a severe examination, but at the end of their career in the college I think they should undergo an examination by an independent Board of examiners unconnected with the college, who should have full authority to reject any one whose attainments did not reach a certain fixed standard, or whose general conduct had not been satisfactory On their arrival in India I do not think they should be kept in Calcutta as they are now The best mode of acquiring a knowledge of the vernacular languages would be to send them into the country I understand that there is an examination which has just been established in Bengal, which would go very far to ameliorate the system that has hitherto been acted upon. Having been settled some time in the country as assistants to the collector and magistrate, they are to pass through an examination not only in the vernacular languages, but also in fiscal and criminal rules of practice, and they are not to be advanced till that examination is passed This is a new rule in Bengal, it has not had time to work yet

1618 Viscount *Mahon* ] Is the examination in the native languages, or on other subjects, necessary to be passed before they leave Calcutta, and are appointed to the lower offices?—Till they have passed an examination in two of the native languages they cannot leave Calcutta or be appointed to any office The examination I have mentioned is after their appointment to the lower offices, further to test their proficiency in the native languages, and to ascertain their official knowledge

1619 *Chairman* ] When the young men arrive in India is their advancement commensurate with their merits, is there, in your opinion, sufficient stimulus for exertion in the civil service?—If this examination is carried out I think it will be

1620. Mr *Hume* ] When was it established?—Very recently Having passed an examination in the languages, they were sent into the country, where they might

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might advance from one grade to another without any further examination; this is a further examination not only in the vernacular languages, but also in the regulations, and practice of the revenue and criminal departments; and their advancement will depend on their passing it.

1621 *Chairman*] The present system you consider a sufficient stimulus to exertion, and to ambition to rise in the service?—They have complained lately of the slow rise in the service compared with what it used to be, there were more of the better appointments open to them in former days, the increased employment of natives has also made a difference; so that the whole allowances of the civil servants of late years have been very much reduced.

1622 Have you any other observations or suggestions to make to the Committee as to the improvement of the present mode of Government in India?—I am not aware of any

1623 There is no change that you would at present recommend?—With respect to the subordinate Governments at Madras and Bombay, I think the same principle might be adopted in them as in the North-western Provinces and in Bengal, except that there is this considerable difference between them, the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces and the Governor of Bengal have nothing to do with the army, Madras and Bombay have their respective armies, and therefore, unless the Governor happened to be a military man, there might be some difficulty in managing the military details With regard to Madras and Bombay, I would not have them without a Council, unless the Governor were experienced in the administration of the Presidency, because if a Governor new to India is appointed, he requires advice and information, which, if he has no Council, he must get from his secretaries, who are irresponsible parties

1624 Viscount *Jocelyn*] You stated that one civil and one military member were sufficient for a Council, did you in that answer allude to the Supreme Council, or do you think the same reduction might take place in the Councils of the subordinate Presidencies?—I should say that both at Bombay and at Madras one civil and one military man would suffice for the Council

1625. In that case would you have the man who would be naturally selected to fill the office of member of the Ordinary Council to fill the office of member of the Supreme Council?—Yes, you would of course require in the Council of the Government of India the most experienced man from the subordinate Presidency

1626 Do you see any evil which might arise, in the absence of the Commander-in-chief, and the illness of the civil member of the Council, in leaving the Governor without a Council at all?—If he were a stranger to the country I should never wish to see him without a Council

1627 Do not you think, if the Commander-in-chief was absent, and the Governor was kept with one member in fact, that one member of Council would hardly be sufficient to assist the Governor in the light of a Council?—You cannot prevent that sometimes, for some time that I was in Council, there were but the President and myself.

1628 As you state, there was one member of the Council left; but supposing the Commander-in-chief was on service, and the civil member sick, or unable to attend the Council, that would leave the Governor without any Council?—I would rather have as member of Council a military man, independently of the Commander-in-chief, because I consider the Commander-in-chief's duties to be chiefly where the greatest part of his army is placed At the time I was a Councillor in India we never had the Commander-in-chief present. Instead of having the Commander-in-chief as a member of Council, as he is usually absent, I would rather have another military man in the Council.

1629 Would you confine the vote of the Commander-in-chief at the Council to military matters, or would you, as at present, give him a vote on all questions that came before the Council?—No, I would not prevent his voting, because he might take up questions which were not military, and give useful advice upon them.

1630 Mr *V Smith*] Do you think the chief value of a Council to a Governor-general is while he is a stranger to India?—Yes, but I think the Government of India is one of such magnitude that I would never leave the Governor-general without a Council.

1631. You

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1631 You are decidedly of opinion that a Council is of great value to the Governor-general at all times, whether he is acquainted with India or not?—Yes

1632. When you use the expression, "the Governor general being a stranger," you mean that he thereby acquires from his Council local knowledge which he would not otherwise possess?—Yes

1633. That new information he might acquire from the secretaries, might he not?—Unless he had secretaries belonging to all the Presidencies, a secretary from Bengal, a secretary from Bombay, and a secretary from Madras, he would not acquire that information

1634 Would not the secretary from Bengal be acquainted with all the Presidencies?—No, you must take him from one service or the other, if he is taken from the Bengal service, I think he can know very little of Bombay or Madras

1635 But you have stated that the Council are not acquainted with the affairs of the other Presidencies?—No, they are not, that is why I recommend that one should be taken from each of the other Presidencies to sit in the Supreme Council •

1636. But at present they are not so taken?—No, and I have felt the difficulty arising from that when matters connected with Madras or Bombay have come before the Council

1637 You were asked a question by the Chairman as to the power of recall of the Governor-general by the Court of Directors, and you stated that it had been discussed at the period of the last renewal of the charter, and that the reasons given for retaining that power appeared to you to be very valid, to what reasons did you allude?—I alluded to the reasons which the Court of Directors urged on that occasion, that the power of recall was necessary for their efficiency and respectability, and that there was no motive whatever to abuse it, and that if it was withdrawn their Governor-general or other functionaries might set them at nought.

1638 Where do you find those reasons given?—In Mr Tucker's Minute, written at the period of the last renewal of the charter

1639 Does Mr Tucker's Minute recommend a separate power of recall to the Court of Directors as it exists at present?—Yes It was proposed at the last charter by the Ministry to withdraw that power of recall from the Court to which those objections were urged by the Court

1640 I am not asking as to the withdrawal altogether of the power of recall, but as to placing it in the two You are aware that at present the power of recall is absolute in the Court, but that their power of appointment is dependent upon the approbation of the Board of Control Is there any discussion in Mr. Tucker's Minute upon, or have you ever turned your attention to, the possibility of the power of recall being on the same footing as the power of appointment?—Yes, that was the very point that was discussed in Mr Tucker's Minute.

1641 How does he meet the objection of the power being different as to the recall and as to the appointments?—That question was considered at the time

1642 Do you remember what Mr Tucker says in favour of it?—It was what I have stated, that otherwise the Court of Directors might sink into insignificance.

1643 You think it would diminish the power of the Court of Directors if they had the power of recall with the approbation of the Government?—Yes, I think it would

1644 So materially as to be prejudicial to their authority?—Yes, Mr. Tucker urged that a Governor might be lavish in the public expenditure, or he might be arbitrary and capricious in the exercise of his powers, yet if he could manage to propitiate the Government of the day, he might set the authority of the Court of Directors at nought, unless they retained the absolute power of recall

1645. On the other hand, the present system is open to this objection, that the two different authorities might come into collision with regard to the continuance of the Governor-general in his office?—I am aware of that.

1646. Mr. *Hume*] You consider the chance of collision on that subject of much less importance than that there should be that restriction upon the authority of the Governor-general in India?—I do

1647. Sir *E. Colebrooke.*] You did not name the legislative councillor among

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the members of the Council that you suggested, would you recommend that that councillor should be discontinued?—I would not, for this reason: the Council of India legislate for the Supreme Court as well as for the country generally; but I do not attach much importance to that, for Acts passed with reference to the Supreme Court in India are usually copies of Acts that have been passed in this country, and the judges would be happy to help the Government in that department of legislation; but there is a great deal of codification to be accomplished in India, in which the aid of a jurist is requisite.

1648. The result of your experience is, that the Indian Government has benefited by the existence of that legislative councillor?—Yes.

1649. Do you think that if a military or a civil servant was appointed as Governor at Madras and Bombay, you might dispense with Councils there?—That depends upon whether he was experienced in the administration.

1650. You have recommended that the examination of students at Haileybury should be more severe on leaving the college, do you think it is sufficiently stringent at present on entering the college?—I believe it is.

1651. From your experience in India, do you think advantage would arise from raising the standard of qualification?—I think it would, for this reason. English education is fast spreading amongst the natives of India, they are largely employed in responsible offices, and it behoves the covenanted servants to maintain their superiority.

1652. Have you ever turned your attention to the possibility of introducing some system of competition in the examination on entering Haileybury. You may remember that under the last charter there was a system of fourfold examination and competition for appointments, do you think that that, or something like it, could be introduced?—The only plan which has occurred to me is, that all nominations of the Court should be for the general service in the first place, and then that those of the nominees who were willing should present themselves to be examined as civil servants, and that the best of these should be taken for the civil service. But I find that on further considering the matter, there is a difficulty about the ages, those who are sent out in the military department being considerably younger than those in the civil, and prudent parents would seldom incur the cost of an expensive education for their sons on such a chance of obtaining a civil appointment for them.

1653. Your suggestion is, that they should be selected in this country before they went to India?—Yes; before they went to the institution at Haileybury.

1654. Do you think any selection could be made at Addiscombe of students to be sent afterwards to Haileybury, supposing the number of appointments to Addiscombe were very largely increased?—I can hardly say; their studies are so different at Addiscombe.

1655. But they leave at an earlier age?—Yes, I have not turned my attention to that point.

1656. You have stated that the natives have been employed of late in much larger numbers than formerly. Has that, according to your experience, been successful?—Yes, I think it has.

1657. Mr. *Hume*.] Has the proportion of native servants employed increased gradually?—I do not know that it has of late. The offices in the judicial and revenue departments to which they are eligible are now pretty well filled by them.

1658. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Has not the employment of natives increased the difficulty of training young civil servants efficiently for judicial duties?—There was one alteration made by Lord William Bentinck at the time he encouraged the employment of natives, viz., the abolition of the office of register, which was, I think, very prejudicial, for in the department of civil justice the first office which a person holds is a judge of appeal, without having had any previous experience in the trial of original suits.

1659. Mr. *Hume*.] You consider a Council as requisite, you made use of the expression, "provided a Governor experienced in the affairs of India were not appointed." Do you mean by that, that it is your opinion that it would be beneficial for the interests of India if the Governors of those Presidencies were selected from among the Company's servants experienced in India, instead of being, as they often are, persons altogether unacquainted with India?—Yes, I think it would be beneficial.

1660. Are there not many questions connected with the duties of the Government which have been referred from Madras and Bombay to the Council in

Calcutta, in which time and trouble might have been saved had the Governors of those Presidencies been such experienced men as you allude to?—I cannot recollect any particular case of that kind, there are certain questions which, whoever may be the Governor, must be referred.

1661. What do you mean by the expression, "a Governor experienced in the affairs of India"?—I meant a Governor experienced in the affairs of the particular Presidency.

1662. Are we to understand from you that the Governor of Bombay should be selected from the most talented members of the service of Bombay, instead of the Government being filled up by a stranger from Europe?—Yes I do not mean to say that there are not some persons of general experience in the affairs of India who might make very good Governors of either of those Presidencies I would not restrict it to the servants of the Presidency, though, on the whole, the servants who had been in the particular Presidency would be the most suitable for Governor

1663 Do you mean to express a decided opinion that the Governors of Madras and Bombay might with great advantage to the interests of India be selected from the old servants of the Company in either of the Presidencies?—Yes, that is my opinion.

1664 You were asked how far you considered that an alteration could be made in the mode of remitting home collections on different subjects referred to the Home authorities, did I understand you to say that all points should be controlled by the Home authorities, and that you thought no alteration could take place, but the papers ought to be sent home in the fullest detail, in order to give all the information required?—I said that unless the Court of Directors and the Board of Control could agree to leave the Governments of India more discretion, whatever had come before the local Governments ought to be sent home, in order to enable the Home authorities to form an opinion

1665 Can you offer any opinion as to the extent of discretion with which the Governments of India might fairly be entrusted?—That is a question I cannot answer on the moment, but I think the Home authorities might be content to leave minor matters to the local Governments at present every question, whether important or unimportant, is sent home

1666 You think a certain discretion ought to be given to those Governments as to the points that ought to be controlled from home?—I think the Home authorities might allow them some discretion; but when questions are referred home, I would not wish to place any limit on the papers sent with those references

1667 You mentioned that 50,000 rupees was the amount of the expenditure to which the Governor-general could go without reference; does that apply to military expenditure?—It applies to expenditure on public works.

1668 But under public works, drainage and roads are comprised?—Yes

1669. Does the limit apply to any portion of the military establishment, or can they increase any portion of the military establishment without reference to the Court of Directors?—An increase of the military establishment is generally a matter of emergency, and is done by the Governor-general in Council at once; otherwise, if it is not a matter of emergency, he must refer the matter home

1670 In case of a councillor coming away, is it not the case that there is a provisional councillor generally appointed to succeed?—Yes

1671 It has been stated that the Governor-general may be absent, and the Government left without a Council, do you not think that a civil servant might be appointed provisionally to take a seat at the Council Board, whenever, from sickness, the councillor was obliged to be absent?—I see no objection to that

1672. Would not that fill up the vacancy, and prevent the Government being left without any Council?—Yes, I think it would be very desirable.

1673. Am I correct in supposing that if a councillor is taken ill, and necessarily absent from the Presidency, his place at the Council is not filled up?—No, it is not.

1674. Then my question to you is, whether such a provision would not obviate the inconvenience you have now stated, of the Government being left altogether without the advice of a Council?—Certainly it would, but then the question would arise as to the salary

1675 The person succeeding would receive a certain portion of the salary?—The salaries are fixed by statute, you cannot diminish or increase them.

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1676. In the case of a judge or collector leaving his office for a certain period on leave, what is the rule as to the allowance he draws during his absence?—There are certain deductions made from it.

1677. Do you see any difficulty in the same deductions being made from the allowance of a councillor, if he is unable to discharge his duties as councillor?—Not the slightest.

1678. Would it not be just, and meet the inconvenience that happens now when sickness takes a councillor away from the Presidency?—I think it would.

1679. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Is it or is it not the case, that when a councillor is appointed by law, whatever may be the understanding, there is no limit to the duration of his service?—There is nothing in the law limiting it, that I am aware of.

1680. There being nothing in the law which limits the duration of the office of councillor, is it or is it not the fact that five years is the ordinary duration of service allowed to a councillor?—Yes, it is.

1681. Do you consider that it would be desirable that the councillor should retain his office for a longer period than the customary one of five years?—No, I do not think it is desirable.

1682. You think the succession to the office is an encouragement to the civil members of the service?—Yes, it is.

1683. If it were stated by any man that he had resigned the service, because he had no longer a seat in the Council, would you consider that an exceptional case, and that, generally speaking, men resign their seats in the Council at that period of life when they were wishing to come to Europe?—Some men are compelled to remain in the service afterwards, but those are exceptions; the general feeling is, that a person having filled the high office of councillor should resign the service and return to England.

1684. Mr. *Hume.*] During the time you were in the Council was not the Governor-general absent a great portion of the time?—Yes, the greater portion.

1685. After the opinion you have given of the advantage which the affairs of India would derive from members of the civil service of Madras and Bombay forming part of the Bengal Council, is it your opinion that the Governor-general should ever be allowed, when absent from his Council, to give directions on the important affairs of India?—The reason of the Governor-general going away is a case of emergency, as war, and if the Council could accompany him, it would be an advantage.

1686. The greater the emergency do not you think the greater the necessity of having experienced councillors to assist the Governor?—Yes.

1687. Would not the advantage arising from the experience of the councillors much more than counterbalance any additional expense of the attendance of the Council with the Governor-general?—Yes, I think it might.

1688. Is it your opinion that the well-being of India, which the Governor-general has to superintend, would be promoted by the Council being invariably attendant on the Governor-general?—Yes, I think it would; and his being disunited from the Council is, I think, a disadvantage.

1689. You have given an opinion that the Government of Bengal should be separate from the general Government, in the same manner as the Government of the North-western Provinces is separate. Is it your opinion that the public interests of India would be served by the Governor-general and his Council making tours and visitations in different parts of India, to see them, and themselves to become acquainted with the local business?—Yes, that was one intention of the last charter, I believe, and I think it would be advantageous for them to visit occasionally the different provinces.

1690. Lord William Bentinck once held a Council in Madras, but in your time has the Governor-general ever had the benefit of an experienced Council with him, when absent from the Presidency?—Never.

1691. Is it your opinion that he ought to have it?—Yes, but it would be very inconvenient if the whole Council were often removed away from the Presidency.

1692. Mr. *Mangles.*] And not only very inconvenient, but very expensive?—Yes.

1693. Mr. *Hardinge.*] With regard to the method of transacting business in the Council, the papers in the first instance are sent round from the different secretariats to the Governor-general, and then to the Members of Council?—Yes.

1694 In the event of the measures proposed by the Governor-general being adopted, such questions do not come before the Council under the present system on the Council days?—No

1695 That was not always the system?—Formerly the system was different, every paper was circulated, and every paper was brought up to the Council on Council days Lord Ellenborough introduced the present system, which is this the papers are circulated to the Governor-general, and then to all the Members of Council In ordinary matters the Governor-general writes orders on the back of the papers, in which, if the Members of Council concur, they subscribe their initials, and letters in conformity therewith are despatched from the secretary's office If a Member of Council dissents, he writes "reserve," and the case is then brought before the Council for discussion In other matters the Governor-general reserves the case for discussion, or minutes upon it, when the Members of Council do the same; or a Member of Council may record a minute at once, while the papers are in circulation

1696 Mr *Herries* ] That alteration promoted the despatch of business?—Yes, very much, formerly the Council used to sit many hours, whilst the dockets of all the papers were read, which was a useless consumption of time

1697. Mr *Hardinge* ] Have the Council during your time experienced inconvenience from not being in some cases familiar with questions referred to them from Madras and Bombay?—I can speak for myself that I have experienced such inconvenience, and have been glad, occasionally, to refer privately to a member of the Law Commission for information

1698 You think the inconvenience is sufficient to warrant a change?—Yes, and I think that those Presidencies should be represented in the Council, in order to give confidence to them.

1699 How are the powers, which are now delegated to the Governor-general on leaving Calcutta, defined?—They are defined by a resolution in Council The Governor-general leaves the Council with all the powers of government, except what are reserved to the President in Council Perhaps I had better put in one of the resolutions which are usually passed, which I have brought with me. This is a resolution in Council declaring what the distribution of the business shall be

[*The same was delivered in, and read as follows* ]

## RESOLUTION

Fort William, Home Department,
10 October 1848

THE Governor-general in Council has resolved that the following portions of the business of the Government of India shall be conducted by the President in Council during the absence of the Governor-general

1 All business of routine and detail in the Military Department, excepting such as may arise within the North-western Provinces

2 All business in the Secret and Foreign Departments arising within the territories subject to the Government of Bengal and the Presidency of Madras, all business arising in Mysore and Coorg; and all business of routine and detail in the said departments arising within the Presidency of Bombay

3 All business in the Home and Finance Departments, excepting business arising within the North-western Provinces

4 Provided that all appointments which are made by, or require the confirmation of, the Governor-general in Council, shall be made and confirmed by the Governor-general

### *Subordinate Arrangements*

1 Upon all occasions of special importance in the management of the several branches of administration to be conducted by the President in Council, which are not of a nature to require immediate orders, as well as on all propositions involving any essential change in the system established in any departments, the President in Council will consult with the Governor-general before coming to a final decision

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2. Except in urgent cases, drafts of Acts will not be promulgated for general information without the assent of the Governor-general to such promulgation.

3. The President in Council will direct the following papers to be furnished to the Governor-general, for his information:

(1) Copies of all letters from the President in Council to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee.

(2.) Abstract of the proceedings of the President in Council.

(3.) The originals or copies of abstracts of the proceedings of the subordinate Governments requiring special notice, and copies of any orders passed on the perusal of them.

(4) The originals or copies of letters from Boards, or from the Sudder Dewanny or Nizamut Adawlut, involving the character or conduct of the covenanted servants of Government, which may be submitted to the President in Council by the Deputy-governor of Bengal.

(5) The Governor-general will direct copies of all letters from himself to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee to be furnished to the President in Council for his information

(6) The Governor-general will forward to the President in Council copies of the whole of his proceedings, so that the record may be made at the Presidency of the Governor-general's proceedings, and the series be kept complete by incorporating them with those of the President in Council, for transmission and report to the Court of Directors.

4. Respecting letters addressed in all departments by the subordinate Governments to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee, the Government of Bombay will be requested to transmit copies of all such letters to the head-quarters of the Governor general, who, after perusal, will forward them to the President in Council, and the Governments of Bengal and Madras will be requested to transmit copies of all such letters to the President in Council, by whom, after perusal, they will be forwarded to the Governor-general.

1700 You have recommended that there should be a permanent Governor of Bengal, would you recommend any change with regard to the patronage, or would you grant the whole of the patronage of Bengal to him?—No, I would not do that The statute under which the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces is appointed enables the Governor-general in Council, in appointing the Lieutenant-governor, to limit his authority in any way he thinks fit, and of course he might make what arrangement he deemed expedient respecting the patronage.

1701. You would have it on that footing?—Yes, I would. I would not deprive the Governor-general of the patronage of the higher appointments; but I think it would be proper to give the patronage of the other appointments to the Lieutenant-governor.

1702. The arrangement between the Governor-general and the Governor of Bengal on going up the country is a private arrangement?—Yes; the patronage of the higher appointments the Governor-general reserves in his own hands when he goes away.

1703. Mr *Mangles*] You spoke of the absences of the Governor-general from Calcutta, and you spoke of them as being on occasions of emergency; do not you think that point of emergency has been rather overstrained?—I think not, at the period of departure; but perhaps the Governor-general may have remained longer away than was necessary.

1704 Do you remember Lord Amherst going to the Upper Provinces?—No; the only occasion on which the Governor-general has left the Presidency when I was there was on the occasion of war.

1705 Do you remember whether, when Lord Auckland went to the Upper Provinces, there was any emergency?—I am not aware whether there was or not, for I was not in the Council at the time, and I do not know the grounds upon which he went away.

1706 Is there not a tendency on the part of the Governor-general to remain in the Upper Provinces too long, under the imaginary notion that he can manage matters when close at hand better than when he is at Calcutta with his Council; and do not you apprehend that matters could be as well managed in most cases by the Governor-general in Council in Calcutta, except in cases of emergency? —Yes;

—Yes, I would only recognise cases of emergency; it is a great hindrance to public business when the Governor-general is away.

1707. Except in cases of emergency, you would be disposed to restrain the Governor-general from going away, and remaining away from his Council?—I would.

1708. You spoke of the necessity of a Council for an inexperienced Governor of Bengal; do you think it would be desirable that inexperienced men should be appointed to such an office, or that such men as Lord Metcalfe, Sir George Clerk, or Mr Thomasin, who have been successive Governors of the North-western Provinces, should be selected for that office?—I think I have expressed my opinion that the person appointed ought to be a person of experience

1709 You said that you thought that it would be desirable to select members of Council from each of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and that you thought one member would be sufficient for Bengal?—Yes.

1710. Is not the difference between the circumstances of the North-western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Bengal as great as between Bengal and either of the other Presidencies?—I do not know much about the Punjaub, in the circumstances of the North-western Provinces there is a great difference, but information is more easily acquired respecting them The secretaries, for instance, may be from the North-western Provinces, as some of them have been of late, and they may be referred to for purposes of information, I do not mean for advice.

1711. You think that for the enormous tract of country which is comprised in the North-western Provinces and the Punjaub, one Member of Council would be sufficient as the adviser of the Governor-general?—It may be doubtful, but the general circumstances of the country do not differ very much in many cases, and in many cases they are similar.

1712. Sir *J. Hogg*] As the law now stands, may not the three ordinary members of the Supreme Council of India be selected from servants belonging to any of the Presidencies, and belonging to either the civil or military branch of the service?—Yes.

1713 As the law now stands, may not the Governor-general in Council assemble the Supreme Council of India, not only in any part of the Presidency of Bengal, but in any part of the Indian territory?—Yes

1714. Mr. *Mangles.*] You were asked about the amount of emulation existing in the civil service; do you or do not you think that too much attention is paid to seniority in selecting persons for office?—I think that has been so, but of late that system has been much broken through, I think with great advantage.

1715 *Chairman*] In case the plan which you recommend, of making the Bengal Government distinct from the general Government, was adopted, should you recommend that Calcutta should remain the seat of Government of India, or would you recommend that the seat of Government should be removed?—I do not think that having a separate Government of Bengal would affect that question.

1716. Would you recommend any change in the seat of Government?—I do not see any great necessity for it I anticipate the time when the transmission of intelligence by electric telegraph will make it a matter of little importance where the seat of Government may be.

1717. Sir *R. H Inglis*] You have stated that by law the Governor-general may call upon his Council to assemble not only in Bengal, but in any part of India. Can you state whether in any instance that power has been exercised, and the Governor-general has sat in any other part of the Indian territories than the Presidency of Bengal?—Certainly not since the last Charter Act.

1718. Mr. *Hume*] You spoke of telegraphic communication, to what extent is the telegraph now employed in India?—An electric telegraph has lately been established between Calcutta and Kedgeree, a distance of about 70 miles.

1719. Are you aware of any objection to extending the communication to Benares and the westward?—On the contrary, I should recommend its being extended to Agra, Peshawur, Bombay, and Madras, and throughout the country.

1720. Would not that communication with the north-westerly extreme points be of very great advantage in the every-day proceedings of the Government?—I do not know as to the every-day proceedings, but certainly it would be an immense advantage.

Colonel *William Henry Sykes*, F.R.S., called in; and Examined.

Colonel *W. H. Sykes*, F.R.S.

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1721. *Chairman*.] YOU have served in India?—I have; I landed in India on the 26th of May 1804, and I returned finally to this country in 1831.

1722. At present you are one of the Directors of the East India Company?—I am.

1723. Will you be good enough to give the Committee your opinion as to whether the number of Directors could be safely or usefully diminished?—With permission, I will give the progress of a despatch through the Court, and the Committee will then be enabled to determine themselves in what degree the efficiency of the Court would be effected by a diminution of its number. The Court is divided into three Committees: the Financial, home and naval; the Political and Military; the Revenue, judicial and legislative. The first consists of eight members, the second of seven, and the third of seven; the Chairs are members of each of those three committees. When a despatch arrives from India, by a resolution of the Court of the 10th of December 1834, the advices received are referred to the respective committees under the direction of the Chairs, whose duty it is to consider the replies to be made thereto. In accordance with that resolution, for instance, on the 12th instant, advices from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras regarding political, financial, revenue, and judicial matters were referred to the respective committees, under advice from the Chairs; the Chairs prepare the drafts and submit them to the committees. I will take, for instance, the Political and Military Committee of seven members; it meets once a week, and is generally very well attended; from six to seven members of the committee are almost always present. The committee receives the draft and considers it for the whole of the next week; it goes into each of the Directors' rooms, and the Directors compare each paragraph with the details which have come home from India; and these details are absolutely necessary to enable each of the Directors to compare the paragraphs and to verify them with the details. At the end of the week, at the next meeting of the committee, the draft is laid before it; each member of the committee having had an opportunity of forming his own judgment upon the paragraphs, and having made his marginal notes, proposes in the committee such changes as he thinks necessary; those changes are discussed in the committee, and are put to the vote, and adopted or not adopted. The draft has therefore undergone the ordeal of a week's inquiry, investigation, and discussion in the committee, and it is then sent up to the table of the Court, where it remains for one week, or longer if desired. Then the other members of the Court who desire it inform themselves respecting the draft, and they take it into their rooms, and at the end of the week it is discussed in the Court, and any member of the Court has a right to propose alterations in the draft, and has a right to put them to the ballot, and they are finally determined by ballot if desired. Such being the course adopted, the draft, as finally approved of by the Court, is sent by the Chairs to the Board of Control. The Committee will be able to judge from this description, of the guarantees there are for every branch of a subject being thoroughly sifted and investigated by such a system. Probably in no other government on earth are all the questions that arise, more thoroughly sifted. Then added to that, a system of indexing exists in the India House, which will enable any member of the Court to have produced within five or ten minutes any documents whatever, unless they happen to be buried in the cellars. The Committee will see that it would diminish the efficiency of the Court and the present certainty for the full consideration of drafts if the number of the Court were considerably diminished; because the number of seven, or eight on a committee, and ten in one case, with the aid of the Chairs, leaves a margin for frequent absence from sickness, from business, or from other causes, without impairing efficiency.

1724. Then I understand that it is not your opinion that any reduction ought to be made in the number of Directors, or in the distribution of the business of the Court?—Most decidedly not.

1725. You have considered, I believe, the method of electing the Directors; will you state to the Committee what your views on that subject are?—I have had in my thoughts for many years past the following plan, which I have not discussed with anybody. I have divided it into heads: first, as knots of interests are less likely to influence large than than small constituencies, the right to vote

might

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might be given to the holders of 500*l* India stock, the right at present being restricted to the holders of 1,000*l*. stock, that would considerably enlarge the constituency Secondly, a candidate for the India direction, on declaring himself, should address a letter to each proprietor of India stock, stating in detail the grounds upon which he sought his or her suffrage, and terminating with a request that the said letter might be transmitted within one month, or any other limited time, of its receipt, to the committee of bye-laws at the India House endorsed by the proprietor, in case the candidate were approved of, with the words "Eligible for the Electoral College." Thirdly, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the India direction, the committee of bye-laws to assemble and prick a list of proprietors of India stock until 300 or 400 names of male proprietors be obtained, these names to be put into an urn, and 25 names drawn out to constitute an electoral college, of which 5, 7, 11, or 15, or any other number, might be a quorum. Fourthly, without publishing the names of the persons so drawn, the committee of bye-laws to write to each individual so drawn, inviting his attendance in London on a certain day, within a limited period of a week or 10 days. Fifthly, on the assembling of a quorum out of the 25 on the day appointed, the committee of bye-laws to hand over to the electoral college or committee so constituted the whole of the letters, papers, testimonials, &c of the several candidates Sixthly, on the same day the electoral college to take into consideration the several pretensions of the candidates, and after careful deliberation to recommend one of the candidates to the favourable consideration of the proprietors by public advertisement. These are my comments The electoral college, while at all times desirous of selecting for recommendation to the proprietors the most distinguished of the candidates, would probably be influenced also by a desire to preserve certain proportions or ratios in the classes constituting the Court of Directors, whether of the civil, military, or other servants of the Company, or of the men eminent in civil life, who might not have been in India, and who should at all times form a part of the Court I think it essentially necessary that the Court should not consist exclusively of Indians. All expenses incurred in carrying out the preceding arrangement should be defrayed by the successful candidate, after election. The above plan, or some modification of it, although not free from objections, would probably be found to work satisfactorily, it would obviate personal canvass; for few rightly constituted minds would condescend to try to influence the proprietary body in substitution of the prestige of the recommendation of the electoral college or committee They would lose caste by doing so It would probably insure an early seat in the Direction to distinguished Indian servants, while men eminent in civil life in England would be brought in to preserve the ratios of the classes An arrangement upon an analogous principle, although with the objection of a permanent electoral college, exposed to solicitations, has worked well in the Royal Society In 1847 the elections into the Royal Society took place at the weekly meetings, the attendance of fellows was small and uncertain, and cabals contrived to bring in gentlemen who had no proper title to F R S A reform took place, the elections were to be made once a year, and the Council was to recommend the proper candidates for election There was considerable opposition to the measure both in and out of the Council; but it was ultimately carried, and has worked eminently well Personal canvass has ceased, and the recommendations of the Council have never been rejected I was in the Council at the time, and a vice-president of the Society, and as the principle was in accordance with my previous views, I gave the measure my aid

1726 That is the plan which you would propose?—That is a plan, which I think would work so as to bring in eminent servants from India, without a distasteful canvass, while at the same time it would not exclude persons eminent in civil life in England, such as bankers, merchants, or men who had been distinguished in the arena of the House of Commons

1727 Do I understand you rightly, that you would make it compulsory upon every candidate to follow that course which you suggest?—I do not think a candidate would consult his own interest if he adopted any other course, for an man who attempted to canvass the proprietary body independently of the electoral college, would so lower himself in the moral estimation of the whole body, that he would certainly decide his own fate

1728. Would you, or would you not, make it part of an Act of Parliament that that course should be adopted?—If it were to be adopted at all, I think it should

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should be adopted upon competent authority, either by Act of Parliament or by a bye-law of the proprietary body, in case the proprietors have the power.

1729. As it is now, that plan might be adopted if it met with the general assent of the proprietors?—I think not. As far as the India stock is concerned it would require an Act of Parliament to enable the proprietors of India stock holding 500*l.* to vote.

1730. But would you introduce into an Act of Parliament the rest of your proposed plan; if you introduce it into an Act you must make it compulsory; and my question is, would you make it compulsory upon every candidate to follow that course?—As a remedy to the existing evil which everybody complains of, I should recommend this plan to be adopted. I am opposed to all compulsory action, but I should prefer this plan being adopted to leaving matters in their present state.

1731. The electoral college would be selected by ballot, or chance?—Yes; it could not be known to any one who would be the members of that body.

1732. Do you believe that the present system deters proper candidates from offering themselves to the proprietors for election?—I have no doubt about it.

1733. On what grounds do you entertain that opinion?—They will not condescend to undergo the ordeal of soliciting persons in various grades of life for a period of seven years, which was my fate; and moreover, men who have distinguished themselves in India come home at that late period of life that such a labour before them would amount to a very considerable physical inconvenience. There is also expense accompanying it; and after all, there is the chance of being thrown out, and the whole labour lost. Many men have commenced a canvass, and have abandoned it.

1734. Do you consider that the change that was made by the last Act, of allowing proprietors to vote by proxy, has been beneficial, or otherwise?—I think it has been beneficial, on the principle that it enlarges the constituency, and therefore renders the action of knots of interests less influential.

1735. You stated that the expenditure of a candidate must be great; in what way is it great?—In travelling about the country, and in having committees; and a candidate is obliged to have a permanent clerk to keep his books; the cost to me was 2,228*l.* I was seven years about it.

1736. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] How many times did you stand?—Twice; two contested elections.

1737. *Chairman*.] If the qualification were lowered to 500*l.* stock, have you any idea what the increase to the constituency would be?—No, I have not, but it could be furnished from the India House.

1738. Sir *R. H. Inglis*.] You have stated that your aggregate expense for a seven years' contest was 2,228 *l.* Do you wish the Committee to understand that that expense was directed solely to paying a clerk, and hiring some rooms, and agency where necessary, or did it also include the refreshments continuing for a long time of gentlemen who served on your committee?—Only refreshments to my committee at the time of the election; not at other periods.

1739. The number of votes appears to be 2,322, consisting of 413 who have more than one vote. You cannot supply the Committee with any return in your own actual possession of the number which would be added by lowering the qualification to 500 *l.* stock?—I cannot.

1740. Mr. *V. Smith*.] Does the sum you mention include the expense of polling; is it not the custom for the candidates to pay the expenses of persons coming up to poll?—They do not come up, they send proxies.

1741. There are no expenses attending the actual election?—None but your own committee, and the refreshments you give them.

1742. I do not for a moment apply it to your own case, but have you ever known imputations of bribery at any election?—Never.

1743. The expense of postage and advertisements is your whole expense?—Yes, and journies to Scotland and Ireland, and elsewhere.

1744. Who were the members of your committee?—They should all be proprietors.

1745. There were no expenses attending them, their services were gratuitous?—Entirely.

1746. Sir *J. Hogg*.] This is your own individual plan?—Yes.

1747. It is not one that you have suggested to the Court?—No.

1748. Mr. *Labouchere* ] Have you any reason to believe that it is assented to by others?—I have never mentioned it abroad, or mooted it in any way

1749 Mr. *Hume* ] We understand you to say that that plan has been found to work beneficially in the Royal Society, and that that is the origin of it?—It is not the origin of it, because it was in my mind before the Royal Society adopted an analagous plan

1750. Mr. *V Smith* ] As you stated that you did not wish the plan to be a compulsory one, but in the option of the proprietors, can you state whether, from your acquaintance with the proprietors, they would be favourable to it?—It would not compromise the power of the proprietors to vote as they thought fit; it would be merely the selection by the electoral college of A or B A proprietor might vote for C or D, if he liked, but the probability is that he would not do so, and recommendation coming from the electoral college, it would make the chances of any other candidate very small

1751. Can you suggest whether the proprietors would avail themselves of that plan?—I cannot, because I have not communicated with the proprietors upon it If an individual were recommended by the electoral college, it would be useless for any other candidate to canvass the proprietors, that has been the case with the Royal Society

1752 Sir *J Hogg* ] Seven years is a long time in the canvass?—A desperately long time

1753 It very much exceeds the average, does it not?—I believe not

1754 It considerably exceeds the average at the time you were elected?—Sir William Young was eleven years and Mr. Warden was seven years in the canvass I believe

1755 Mr Bayley was not so long in the canvass?—No, he came in upon the *prestige* of his name and with powerful interest combined

1756 *Chairman* ] Could not the committee of bye-laws adopt your plan if they thought fit now?—I am not competent to express an opinion whether the committee of bye-laws have the power or not The committee of bye-laws is appointed by the proprietary body to ascertain that the bye-laws are carried out by the Court of Directors, and adhered to and acted upon, and that committee of bye-laws report annually to the proprietary body that they have ascertained that the bye-laws have been acted upon by the Court of Directors

1757 The mode which you suggest is, that the committee of bye-laws should prick a certain number, out of which the electoral college was to be chosen at present, could not the candidates ask the committee of bye-laws to act in that way, and send a circular to the proprietors, recommending certain candidates?—I do not think the committee of bye-laws would do it, nor do I think all the candidates would consent to ask the committee

1758 Could it be done?—I do not think it could practically

1759 With regard to the distribution of the patronage by the Directors, do you consider that the distribution of the patronage is fair and just to the sons and families of the servants of the Company?—I do I think the distribution of the patronage, as it is now given away, is perfectly free from all those objections to which it would be exposed if it were in the hands of the Government, or if it were in the hands of a differently constituted body from those who now distribute it; it is now given away by individuals of the Court in a multitude of instances to the relations of those who have claims from their public services in India, it is given away by individual Directors in a manner perfectly harmless I do not believe one cadetship in a hundred is given away for political considerations. I had the idea when I entered the Court, which I believe is entertained by a good many other persons at this moment, that the patronage was not given away fairly, and that a sufficient portion of it was not given to the officers, civil and military, of the India service, or to their widows and orphans; and therefore, on the 15th of November 1843, for my own satisfaction, I had drawn up the following statement of the distribution of the patronage, by the Court in the preceding seven years, and I find that there were given to the sons of officers of the Company's army of and below the rank of captain and surgeon, 128 appointments, there were given to the sons of officers of the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and superintending surgeon, 143 appointments; there were given to the sons of officers of the ranks of full colonel and major-general, 77 appointments, the total given under those circumstances was 348 There were also given during the same period to the sons of officers of the Royal army and navy, who serve in India as Company's servants, and have a fair claim to a share of the patronage, 380 appointments. There were given to the sons of Indian civilians, 105; to the sons of clergymen, 205; and to all other classes besides only 938, out of a total of 1,976 appointments from 1st January 1836 to 1843 So that, in fact, the greater proportion of the patronage was given, not only in an unobjectionable way, but in a most praiseworthy way. That return was obtained for my own information, from the official documents, and it was so satisfactory to my own mind that I never inquired further; and I am perfectly satisfied that Parliamentary returns, when called for, will confirm this view of the subject.

1760. What is your opinion of the plan of selling a certain number of cadetships?—I think it would be derogatory to the Government of the country and to the Directors. I do not think it would be acceptable to individuals, because it would give feelings to those individuals who bought their appointments different from those who got them gratuitously, and, as a whole, I think it would be decidedly objectionable

1761. Mr *Hume*] How far do you consider the present practice, by which the power of sending certain despatches to India without the knowledge of the Court of Directors, and keeping those despatches secret from the Court for a number of years, ought to be continued or modified?—I am not favourable to secrecy in the administration of public affairs at all, wherever it can be dispensed with; but there may be circumstances which may render secrecy necessary, and very possibly, in our relations with the Indian Governments. But I think the Secret Committee should have the power at all times of recording their opinions upon any despatches sent through their hands, although merely the conduit to receive the despatches transmitted by the President of the Board of Control to India, it appears to me that, in justice to themselves, they should have the power of putting upon record their opinions upon those despatches, and I think they should have the power also of consulting their colleagues in secret Court, with regard to the opinions of the majority of the members of the Court upon any important question, if they should see it right to do so. It has been said that this would, in fact, diminish the responsibility of the President of the Board of Control; but so far from its diminishing, in my opinion, the responsibility of the Board of Control, it would enhance it in this way there are matters of policy connected with questions belonging expressly to the Secret Committee, which, on being carried out, might disorder the finances of India, which might affect a native sovereign, and might touch a chord of sympathy in a whole people, and be exceedingly dangerous in their results. When the President of the Board of Control sends any order, he does not ask the Secret Committee their opinion upon it, but he merely sends the order The Chairs, probably much better informed than the President of the Board of Control would be of the affairs of India, represent such and such circumstances The President of the Board, who of course has his information from the officer at the head of the political department (these matters belonging to the political department), thinks that his opinion and that of his officer is as good as that of the chairman and the deputy and the senior members of the Secret Committee, but he would not think so, probably, if the chairman and deputy chairman had the power of asking their colleagues in the Court, men experienced in the affairs of India, and acquainted with the feelings of the people, what their opinion was, and the two Chairs went back to the President of the Board, and said, on this particular point, such is the opinion of such and such of our colleagues; then, although the power of the President of the Board would remain precisely the same as it was before, to carry out his measure, if he did carry out his measure against the adverse opinion of the Chairs, and of competent members of the Court, it would necessarily enhance his responsibility, instead of diminishing it.

1762. Are we to understand you to say that the Chairs and the senior member, or other member forming the Secret Committee, should in all cases, where they dissent from the orders which they are obliged by law to transmit, have the power of entering their dissent, and their reasons why they dissent?—I think it would be most advantageous if they had that power, and I am glad to see that a late Chairman of the Court, who has had considerable experience, has expressed the same opinion.

1763. Do you consider that that opinion ought to be made known to the

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General Court as soon as possible, or at what period do you consider that such opinion or dissent should be reported to the General Court?—I do not see that there would be any necessity for making a report, it should be kept secret, until legally called for

1764 Are you of opinion that the law as it now stands is satisfactory, which allows proceedings to be conducted through the Secret Committee, in declaring war, and carrying on war, and under which system years may pass before the Court of Directors are made cognizant of any proceedings relating thereto? — My opinion is, and I have expressed that opinion very strongly both in and out of the Court, that if the Chairs had had the power of recording their opinion, and consulting their colleagues in Secret Court, the Afghan war might probably never have taken place And the same thing would apply to other political matters which have taken place in India, which have been accompanied with very serious financial derangements

1765 Will you explain in what way, if proceedings had been at the time made known to the Court of Directors, those events might have been prevented? —It is put hypothetically on my part, that if the Chairs had communicated with the Court, and the sentiments of the Court had been so universally and so strongly expressed as to have influenced the President of the Board of Control not to pursue certain measures of policy, the policy, in fact, which ended in the loss of 15,000 men, and an expenditure of many millions of money, might have been prevented It is a mere supposition, the responsibility would still have equally remained with the President of the Board, and ought to remain with him

1766 Sir *J Graham.*] It is a moral check, and not a legal check, that you contemplate?—Yes, quite so.

1767. Mr *Hume*] Were you in the Court when the Afghan war began?—Not when it began, I was elected into the Court on the 2d of July 1840

1768 When did the war begin?—The Bengal division entered the Bolan Pass on the 16th March 1839.

1769. When did it finish?—The rear guard under General Nott returned to Jumwood through the Knyber Pass on the 6th November 1842

1770. Had you, as a member of the Court of Directors, any knowledge of the expenses incurred, or of the proceedings adopted, until the whole of the Afghan war had terminated?—Most certainly not; as to the expenses I do not think they are known to this moment rigidly There were some secret papers communicated to us in March 1842 about the prisoners, which we were allowed to take into our rooms

1771. At what period?—After the Cabool disaster, during the time Mohun Lall was in prison

1772 How many months was that from the commencement of the war?—About three years.

1773 Take, for example, the war which is about to take place, or which has already taken place, in Burmah; has the Court of Directors any information of the grounds or causes of the war, or has the matter been submitted to them?—The Court of Directors have no knowledge whatever of the origin, progress, or present state of the war in Burmah. I have twice asked for the papers, and I have been given to understand that it was not thought desirable to communicate them to the Court.

1774 Sir *J Graham*] With all the honour that attaches to the Court of Directors, do you think it would be possible that a secret could be kept if discussed by 24 gentlemen?—The proof of the possibility of that is to be found in the fact that the discussions with regard to the recall of Lord Ellenborough continued, even through the annual change in the direction, the secret was kept entirely to the last moment, it never escaped, I believe,

1775 Mr *Hume*] Have you any doubt, from the general character of the members of the Court, that all due secrecy would be maintained on matters of importance?—I have no doubt whatever that due secrecy would be maintained

1776 Mr *V. Smith*] An opinion has been given here in favour of the reservation of some of the directorships for persons who have filled eminent situations in the public service in India, in order to obviate the difficulty of a canvass Do you think that that would be possible?—I think that the practical difficulties of such an arrangement would be considerable, and it would excite very great jealousies and heartburnings. I do not see who is to make the selection. I do not think it could work.

1777. Sir *E. Colebrooke.*] Do you propose that the protests made by the Secret Committee against the policy which the Board of Control proposed to carry out should afterwards be made public?—Certainly, when legally called for.

1778. Mr. *Hume.*] Would not the knowledge of the fact, that the dissenting opinion of the Secret Committee might be called for at a future period, be also a good check upon the exercise of the power of the President of the Board of Control?—No doubt the possibility of anything becoming public deters parties from doing that in secret which they believe would not bear discussion openly.

1779 Mr. *Herries.*] Are you aware that that subject was a matter of very full discussion between the Government and the Court in 1832 and 1833, before the passing of the last Act, in this way, that it was proposed by the directors that they should have the power of reporting to Parliament all differences of opinion between the Government and themselves, and that after a very full consideration that was decided in the negative, and Parliament legislated accordingly?—I do not recollect the circumstances.

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*Veneris, 4° die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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|---|---|
| Mr. Baring. | Mr. Vernon Smith. |
| Mr Herries. | Sir Edward Colebrooke. |
| Mr Baillie | Mr. Hardinge. |
| Sir James Hogg. | Lord John Russell. |
| Sir James Graham | Mr. Mangles. |
| Mr Cobden | Viscount Jocelyn. |
| Mr Plowden. | Viscount Mahon. |
| Mr Hildyard | Sir R. H. Inglis. |
| Mr Bankes | |

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel *William Henry Sykes*, F. R. S., called in; and further Examined.

1780. *Chairman*] HAVE you any further Evidence to give as to the number of voters that would accrue from the diminution of the qualification to 500 *l.* instead of 1,000*l*, as it now stands?—I have ascertained from the proper authorities that the holders of 500*l.* stock, on the 14th of April last, the day of the general election, were 180, the increase, therefore, to the preceding number of votes, 2,322, would be 180, but if it were conceded to the holders of stock to vote upon 500*l*, no doubt there would be a considerable increase. If it be the pleasure of the Committee I will put in this Paper, which refers to the Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 votes.

[*The same was delivered in, and is as follows* ]

GENERAL ELECTION, 14 April 1852.

| —— | No. 1. | No 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voters - - - - | 1,352 | 311 | 60 | 42 | 1,765 |
| Votes - - - - | 1,352 | 622 | 180 | 168 | 2,322 |

Holders of stock, 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* - - - - - - - 180

1781. Have you any suggestions to make as to the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors; would you suggest any change in the mode of their proceedings?

—I think

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—I think the Court of Proprietors are a very useful body, inasmuch as they stand between the Government and the Court in certain lights, for instance, in matters which come before the Court, not the Secret Committee, the proprietary body has the right to call for information on those points, and, by the exercise of such power, it enables the public to become acquainted with proceedings in India and in the Court which they would not otherwise have the means of becoming acquainted with, so far it is useful, but I would not grant them this power of discussion without a quorum. I think a quorum is necessary in the Court of Proprietors

1782. What number do you think should form the quorum?—My idea is, that it ought not to be less than 30, from 30 to 40, including, of course, the Directors

1783 In other respects, your opinion would be in favour of leaving the Court of Proprietors with powers and usages as they at present exist?—I think it would

1784 Mr. *V. Smith*] Can you state what is the usual average number present proprietors at a Court of Proprietors?—That depends upon the importance of the question before the Court, and the interest which is taken in it Sometimes the court is very thin, and sometimes it is very full. I cannot give an average.

1785 Is a question often discussed with a fewer number than the number you have mentioned?—At the commencement the question may be discussed by 40, or 50, or 100 persons, and it may be carried on by persevering parties to such an extent as to wear out the patience of the proprietors, so that the present number at the end of the discussion may be reduced to four or five members

1786. That is the case in some other assemblies?—That is the case in some other assemblies, I believe, also. It appears to me that a quorum is quite necessary for the proper consideration of questions by the Court of Proprietors

1787 How would you establish a quorum?—Simply by counting out the court, just as the House of Commons is counted out

1788 The court would be dissolved if the number which formed that quorum was wanting?—Not necessarily so The House of Commons does not necessarily dissolve unless notice is taken of there not being 40 members present.

1789. If notice was taken of there not being a quorum, would that break up the court?—Upon notice being taken of it I would count out the court

1790 *Chairman.*] Is your notion that that should terminate the discussion of the question, or that it might be again introduced at the requisition of nine proprietors?—It would require a new notice

1791 Have you any further suggestion to make as to the subject which is at the present moment more immediately under the consideration of the Committee, viz., the mode of administering the home government and the government of India?—It may be considered presumption on my part, but my experience in the Court from close attendance to its working, induces me to express the following opinion with regard to the relations between the Board of Control and the Court That my opinions, however, may not be misinterpreted, I would say that I think the Board of Control essentially necessary as part of the machinery for the good government of India; but it is a matter of very grave consideration whether the formidable power of the President of the Board in political matters, with a power also I believe to dip into the Home Treasury of the East India Company for political objects, is in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of this country. In its exercise, therefore, it appears to me that there should be very great caution; that it should be fenced round with as many moral difficulties, if you cannot have legal difficulties, as circumstances will admit of To instance the possible exercise of the power, let it be supposed the Governor-general is desirous of annexing territory, or he is desirous of arranging in some way with a native prince, matters strictly within the powers of the President of the Board The Governor-general is quite aware that he cannot carry the Court with him on either of those points in case he addresses them in the ordinary way (this is mere supposition, but a possible case). He therefore writes privately to the President of the Board; the President of the Board adopts his views, and sends a despatch to the Secret Committee to carry out the views of the Governor-general, of this the Court can know nothing, by the oath of secrecy of all the parties, of this the public can know nothing, and thus the Governor-general may have the power of completely controlling the Court by acting in direct opposition to the known sentiments of the Court. Under such circumstances as I before mentioned, and these now stated, it would be exceedingly desirable that the Secret Committee should have the power of consulting their colleagues in secret court, so as to be able to express the opinions of the majority of the members to the President of the Board before his formidable power should be carried into practical operation; how far the Board ought or ought not to be, what it evidently is not, "a Board," I probably am not competent to form an opinion, but the intention apparently of the Legislature originally was, that the President of the Board should be in communication with the ministry, and act in unison with their views of public policy connected with the good government of India, and this would seem to indicate deliberating as a Board Another question is the power of recalling the Governor-general by the Court I deem that power indispensable for the efficiency, as well as the dignity of the Court, and cases might occur where the ministers themselves might desire that the Court should have that power. The Governor-general has usually a Parliamentary connection with the ministry, he may not satisfy the President of the Board, and he may not satisfy the Court of Directors, the Court of Directors may desire to recall him, but the minister for the time being (we can imagine such cases) agreeing that he ought to be recalled, may not think it politic to give his sanction to a recall, from dislike to offend the Parliamentary connections of the Governor-general. The policy of the President could not be thwarted by the recall, as the Court has no power to abrogate the President's orders

1792 The Court of Directors have at present that power?—Yes

1793 And your opinion is that that power should remain as it is?—Undoubtedly.

1794 Mr *Herries*] And it is your opinion that the Crown should possess the power of recall which they have at present?—No doubt.

1795. You said that the President of the Board of Control had the power of dipping into the Home Treasury for political objects, will you have the goodness to explain that?—There is a Return before the House of Commons, called for, I think, by Mr Hume, showing what sums have been paid out of the Home Treasury by the Secret Committee upon the demand of the President of the Board of Control I am speaking from memory, but I think that a sum of 50,000*l* was so paid for the construction of two vessels of war. Therefore the President of the Board has that power unknown to the court

1796. Sir *E. Colebrooke*] Is that 50,000*l* the only sum that has been drawn?—I of course cannot possibly know, the whole thing has been secret The return was called for by Parliament, and is upon the table of the House of Commons.

1797 Can you state whether the Return related to a particular demand, or was it a general return of all sums paid in that way?—I think it was a general return of all sums paid, but I am not sure

1798 Is there no limit under the Act as to the demand that may be made?—Not that I am aware of.

1799 Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the education of the military and civil servants of the Company?—The education of the servants of the Company for the civil branch is given at Haileybury, and for the scientific and military branches is given at Addiscombe I think the education at Haileybury has decidedly improved the intellectual standard of the civil service of late years, but I am not sure that any amount of intellectual standard which might be prescribed by the Court might not be obtained without the intervention of Haileybury, from the Universities, and without that exclusiveness which is the result of young men being educated together for a particular branch of the public service My opinion with regard to the mode of education at Haileybury, is that, upon the whole, it is useful. I think myself, from some experience as a linguist, that it is probably carried too far in the branches of Oriental languages It would be quite sufficient for the students if they acquired a grammatical knowledge of the prescribed languages, and in India they would much sooner acquire a colloquial knowledge than they could do in the same time in England And I think also, that as the young men, after they leave Haileybury have no further opportunity of prosecuting studies which are of the

of

highest importance to them as judges or statesmen, there should be extended instruction in law and political economy With regard to the Military College at Addiscombe, I think that there is no establishment in Europe which does its work more satisfactorily. I think the highest scientific education can be obtained there by young men who are disposed to study, and that it is quite equal to the Polytechnic Institution in Paris, or the celebrated academy in Berlin So satisfied was I of this, that I sent my youngest son through it, and exposed him to the temptations of a public institution, with the thorough conviction that, whatever the risks might be, his acquirements would compensate for those risks.

1800 Would you propose to abolish the College at Haileybury?—I have already said that, in my opinion, the same amount of acquirements in knowledge could be obtained without the college, the expense of the college would in that case be saved to the Court, of course the young men coming up for the civil service would have to undergo any amount of prescribed examination that the Court might think fit to adopt

1801. Mr. *V Smith*] You consider the exclusiveness of Haileybury (meaning by that that young men intended for a particular profession alone are educated there) an evil?—Yes, it makes a caste of them, they are not enough men of the world.

1802 Is there not a corresponding advantage in the young men being prevented from imbibing a distaste for that profession, which they might imbibe by associating with men who were to be engaged in more home employments? —I cannot imagine a distaste being imbibed for a profession and service which is, in my opinion, the finest in Europe

1803 That, no doubt, is a very strong expression of *esprit de corps*, but is it not an absolute fact that the young men do become disinclined to go to India if they associate much with others who are to be engaged in home employments?—Those are the exceptions to the rule, they establish the rule.

1804 Do not you think that the exceptions would be more numerous if you sent the young men to the Universities?—I think not.

1805 Mr *Hardinge*] As compared with Woolwich, what should you say of the education given at Addiscombe?—I am not exactly competent to say what the course of education is at Woolwich, I believe the terms at Woolwich are longer than at Addiscombe At Addiscombe there are four terms The whole is comprised in two years' study, I believe the terms at Woolwich are double that number

1806. What is the proportion of Oriental languages taught at Addiscombe? —Hindostanee entirely, it is confined to Hindostanee.

1807 You would recommend no change in that respect?—No

1808. Mr. *Mangles*] You expressed an opinion that the education might be as well obtained at the University as at Haileybury, and you also spoke in very strong terms of the advantage of instruction in law and political economy. As the Universities are at present constituted, do you believe that such instruction is to be obtained there?—If it were the practice for young men who are destined for the Civil Service of India to go to the Universities, and they had to pass certain prescribed examinations in law and political economy, supposing there were not such professors at the Universities, and that they had not the means of giving that instruction at the present moment, I have no doubt the means would spring up with the demand, but there are professors of political economy at both Oxford and Cambridge.

1809 How often do they lecture in the year?—I am not aware

1810 Mr. *Herries*] You offered a suggestion to the Committee upon the relations and the working of the Board of Control and the Secret Committee. Will you have the goodness to inform the Committee whether you have ever been a member of the Secret Committee, or in the chair of the Direction, so as to enable you to know by your own experience what is the working of those relations?—I have not been in either of those positions; my opinions are formed from my observations in the court

1811 Mr *V Smith*] You stated that the Board of Control was in fact not a Board, though the intention of the Act was that the President of the Board of Control should consult his colleagues upon any grave and important subjects. What did you mean by saying that the Board is not a Board?—I understood that evidence was given by an officer at the head of the political branch of the Board of Control that the Board had never met in the last 20 years

1812. The signature of another member of the Board is required to certain despatches, is it not?—That I cannot tell; I have not seen the despatches.

1813 With your knowledge of the general business, though the Board may never meet, you do not mean to say that the President of the Board of Control would not think it necessary to consult his colleagues in the Cabinet upon important questions, such as you have alluded to, of war and peace?—I hope and trust that he always would do, and always has done so.

1814 Mr *Herries*] Have you any reason to suppose that he has not done so?—I cannot form a judgment, not having been behind the scenes. My idea simply was, that so grave a power should be fenced round with as many moral checks, at all events, as could be obtained.

1815 Mr. *V Smith*] Is the power more grave than that of a Secretary of State or any other chief secretary, who is vested with similar authority, but controlled by the Cabinet?—I cannot imagine that the duties and powers of a Secretary of State are so rigidly secret as the duties and powers of the President of the Board of Control, through the Secret Committee.

1816. What do you say to the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—I presume that everything comes out by complaints from the colonies, and questions in Parliament

1817 You stated, in your previous examination, that you thought it necessary that the present number of Directors should be maintained, because, in each of the committees into which the Court divided itself, it was necessary to have seven or eight or nine Directors, do you think it necessary that so many minds should apply themselves to one subject, or do you not think that three minds could do the business as efficiently, or even more so, than seven or eight minds? —My observation was to this effect, that as we have seven or eight or nine members on a committee, that number admits of the frequent absences of Directors from business, sickness, and other causes, and it leaves four or five men who will thoroughly sift, and do sift, every subject. and if you diminished the number of Directors, that would *pro tanto* diminish the chances of subjects being investigated in the way in which they are now.

1818 What is the average number of minds that occupy themselves with the consideration of questions that arise?—I would say at least five or six in each committee

1819 That you think absolutely necessary for the consideration of the questions that arise?—Yes

1820 Are the papers submitted to them one after the other?—The Directors take the papers into their own rooms, and they send for the details which are necessary to enable them to form a proper judgment, and they make their marginal notes, and at the meeting of the committee, at the end of the week, they discuss all objections There are opponents, probably, to every opinion; but every subject is open to the discussion of every member of the committee, and of every member of the Court

1821 You think the present number, for the consideration of the various questions that arise, is not too many?—Not at all

1822 With a view to the expedition of the business, can you suggest the doing away with any forms that you think unnecessary between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, or do you think that the business is transacted as speedily as is consistent with due consideration?—In many cases the business is got through with great rapidity I can bear testimony to the fact, that at this moment upon the table of the Political and Military Committee, there is a reply to a despatch in the Political department of the 3d of April, and in the Military department there is a reply to a despatch from Bengal of the 19th of March Occasions may occur in which the same expedition is not obtained.

1823 My question alluded more particularly to the double power exercised by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—There is a mode of which the Committee and the Court have no official knowledge whatever, which may or may not facilitate the transaction of business, and that is what are called "P. C" communications My impression is, that whatever advantage there may be in such communication in facilitating the transaction of business, in its consequences it renders the work of the committees afterwards somewhat difficult, because it necessarily prejudges questions, and the committees therefore may have to run counter to the conjoint opinions of the Board and the Chairs; whereas

Colonel
*W. H. Sykes*, F.R.S.

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whereas if those previous communications did not take place, there would be no difficulty as far as the committees and the Court were concerned.

1824. You mean to say that it necessarily throws very great power into the hands of the Chairs?—The Chairs are part and parcel of each committee, and by the orders of the Court it is under their instructions that a despatch is laid before a particular committee. If the Chairs in arrangement with the Board fix upon certain paragraphs, and lay them before the committee as their own to a certain extent, they are bound to maintain them, having made their arrangement and agreement with the President of the Board, and in that case adverse opinions of the committee are necessarily opposed by the preconcerted arrangement, and are less liable to be operative ultimately in the Court or at the Board.

1825. The Chairs have the advantage of the first judgment on every subject?—Quite so.

1826. Will you state to the Committee the manner in which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court are appointed?—By the election of the majority of the Court.

1827. At what periods?—Annually, on the first or second Wednesday of April, at the time of changing six Directors.

1828. Their election is entirely left to the discretion of the electors; there is no rotation?—There is no rotation.

1829. A man may be all his life in the direction without being in the Chairs?—Yes.

1830. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Is it by open voting or by ballot that the chairs are elected?—By ballot; all questions may be decided in the Court by ballot.

1831. At the option of any one Director?—Yes.

1832. Is it often resorted to?—Yes, the ballot was very properly, in my opinion, done away with by an Honourable Member of your Committee, in which I supported him, but it has been restored since.

1833. Mr. *V. Smith*.] What is the general practice as to the election of the Chairs; are the same gentlemen often re-elected, or does it go through the Court of Directors?—The general practice has hitherto been that the deputy remains for one year, and he then succeeds to the Chair and remains for one year.

1834. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you think that the practice of balloting ought to be forbidden by statute?—I cannot understand the use of the ballot among 24 representatives; I can understand the use of the ballot amongst electors who desire to preserve their independence, but I cannot see the propriety of it among 42 gentlemen acting together.

1835. Do you think it consistent with the proper responsibility of the Directors to the public?—I voted for its abolition, and was in a majority.

1836. Why was it not abolished?—It was restored by a majority.

1837. How long after?—I do not recollect.

1838. Would you recommend the continuance of the ballot in the voting by proprietors?—I do not see any use in it, as the great majority of the proprietors vote by proxy.

1839. The votes are generally known?—They are.

Captain *Robert Guthrie Macgregor*, called in; and Examined.

Captain
*R. G. Macgregor*.

1840. *Chairman*.] WILL you state the situation you hold in the Indian Army, and the length of your service?—I have been 30 years in the Indian Army; I hold the rank of Captain.

1841. You stated in a letter to me, as Chairman, that you were desirous that further evidence should be taken as to the mode of distributing the patronage of the East India Company, and the inadequate consideration of the claim of the servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons; will you put in a copy of the memorial which was addressed to the East India Company upon the subject?

[*The same was delivered in; and is as follows.*]

Captain *R. G. Macgregor.*

4 June 1852

To the Honourable the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The respectful Memorial of Lieutenant-general *Welsh*, Madras Establishment, on behalf of himself, and, as Senior, on behalf of 220 General, Field, and other Officers (as per separate List annexed) of the Indian Army

Showeth,

That your memorialist and those whom he represents, officers of from not less than 20 to 70 years' service in the several branches of the Indian army, in all three Presidencies, are desirous of representing to your honourable Court the existence of a difficulty under which they suffer, which it is, they believe, in your power materially to remedy, and your remedy of which would give great and general satisfaction to your officers.

That for many years past there has taken place a great increase in the strength of your Indian establishments, and in the number of marriages among your officers, and while this latter circumstance has much tended to the comfort and respectability of the services generally, it has also naturally resulted in the multiplication and enlargement of families, and that, to procure for their sons any adequate settlement in life, the utmost resources, the best energies of your officers, are frequently taxed in vain.

That there is in this difficulty much that originates in and is peculiar to the very nature of Indian service, which exiles your officers for long periods from the more varied and frequent opportunities that present themselves at home of providing in some way or other for their sons, the only connexions that your officers can form being Indian, and the line and locale of employment for their sons, to which they naturally look (in most cases, indeed, the only ones which seem open to them) being those to and in which their own lives have been devoted.

That while the chances of ultimate and partial success in other channels are thus usually against your Indian officers, they also experience, in the quarter where their best hopes had been placed, an almost equal failure, they find that your Honourable Court have not as a body, that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has, the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments to India on their sons, the public services of the most meritorious officers, they find that even a father's death on the field of victory conveys no title to his son to share in Indian patronage, but that even then his nomination must be solicited from private favour, they find that claims on public grounds only, that services alone, however distinguished or prolonged, are ineffectual until they have secured an individual patron, and that without some friendly interest the Indian officer may apply to every director for a cadetship and fail with each

That your memorialist, in thus stating the general rule, freely admits that there are creditable exceptions, that very generous actions have been and are done by members of your Honourable Court, that even those marks of favour which fall on personal friends might often have been well bestowed on them as old and good public servants, and he believes that even where little or no previous connexion existed with the patron, appointments have been given to reward the public claims of the father and to relieve the difficulties of the widow.

That although the beneficial operation of such cases compensate in some degree for what might else be an unmitigated evil, the relief so obtained is insufficient and uncertain, and your memorialist would respectfully appeal to those very exceptions, often adduced to show that in one way or other services of old officers are rewarded, as exemplifying and establishing the principle which is here advocated, that if it be right that these appointments should ever be conferred on public grounds, it cannot be right that they should then be obtainable solely through private channels, obtainable solely as personal favours, after repeated disappointments, at individual hands.

That your memorialist is not able to say precisely to what extent, or in what proportion to the total number, appointments to India are now, or on an average of recent years, conferred on the sons of Indian officers, but, referring to the last official returns *, and allowing a large addition thereto, he conceives that the present proportion must still be considerably under what a generous recognition of meritorious service might dictate.

That your memorialist respectfully submits that in Her Majesty's army the claims of the sons of officers, on the ground of their fathers' professional services, are readily admitted and generally attended to, and that even in the preparatory education at Sandhurst, the son of the Royal officer, according to the rank and means of his father, is received at a yearly charge from 68 to 36 per cent less than what is paid by the son of the private gentleman, whereas at Addiscombe no distinction whatever is shown, although the cost is triple the pension which the youth may receive from the military funds.

That your memorialist, however, in advocating a more direct recognition, and a more liberal treatment of the claims of your Indian officers than they have hitherto received, is very far from wishing to obtain for them any exclusive enjoyment of Indian patronage; he would not desire at all to diminish the appointments so well conferred on the other classes † specified in the last official returns, for 21 years down to 1833, but recollecting that after all those cases were provided for, nearly 47 per cent of the whole, the large number of 2,385 cadetships, or 114 yearly, were totally unaccounted for, he conceives that in this direction the means may readily be found of further meeting the wants of your Indian army, without injuring the interests of any other class, who can on any public grounds prefer reasonable claims to participate in the patronage in question

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* These showed that, during 21 years, from 1813 to 1833, the proportion was little better than one-thirteenth of the whole, or 401 out of 5,092, being 19 appointments a year among all three establishments of the Indian army.

† Her Majesty's army, Her Majesty's navy, Honourable Company's civil service, Honourable Company's marine, Clergymen, Widows and orphans.

That as little does your memorialist contemplate, in soliciting for your Indian army an increased proportion of such appointments, and their conferment upon a new principle, any reduction of that legitimate influence which may hitherto have attended your dispensation of Indian patronage: it is, on the contrary, expressly desired to leave the distribution with your Honourable Court collectively, or with your Chairman officially, merely seeking that for the future the so increased appointments shall be applied for to your Board, or to your Chairman, as above, in a prescribed form, with proper testimonials, and conferred on public grounds, having reference to the father's services, and the condition of families, among the most deserving, instead of their being, as now, solicited from individual directors, by your officers and their widows, with an importunity often in vain, but which, whether it succeed or fail, is always troublesome, perhaps painful to yourselves, and is so beneath the manliness of the military, and so against the retiringness of the female character, that not even the parent's anxiety for the welfare of a child can always make it consist with self respect

That among the officers whose names are separately appended to this memorial, are some who, for favours received from individual members of your Honourable Court, have ever since felt, and must always feel, very grateful, and who thus have no private ground of complaint, but they cannot, therefore, the less sympathize with the failures and disappointments to which the general body of their brother officers are so commonly subjected in the same quest: there are many, too, among them, who have now no personal object in the success of this appeal; and there are others, proprietors of East India stock *, whom their mere interests might perhaps urge to keep aloof from its support, but all join in it entirely on public grounds, because they believe the principle advocated to be fair and equitable, and elsewhere usually admitted, and because they believe it the wisest policy, and for the real interests of your Honourable Court, liberally to concede what has been so long desired by and for your Indian army

That your memorialist therefore respectfully solicits your Honourable Court hereafter to allot to the sons of officers, effective, deceased, and retired of your Indian army, a liberal share of appointments to India, to be in future distributed by your Board collectively, on public grounds, among the most deserving claimants

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

1842. That was signed, I believe, by General Welsh?—It was signed by General Welsh as senior officer, he being deputed to sign it by the other parties, whose names are annexed in a separate list

1843 How many coincided in the opinion expressed in the memorial?—Two hundred and twenty. I think about 19 of those 220 had not executed the proxy at the time of its being sent in. The draft memorial was sent to officers, with a form of proxy, to enable the senior officers to sign it on the account, and the names of the 19 were not included in the list rendered under the "Form of Proxy," but in a separate list, in which it was explained that they had not returned the form of proxy, but that their opinions were, from previous communications, understood to be favourable.

1844. If I am rightly informed, General Welsh, as the individual who signed the memorial in the name of the others, has deputed you to state the ground on which that memorial was founded?—General Welsh has so deputed me in the letter which I believe is in your hands.

1845. Have you any additional facts to state confirmatory of the tenor of that memorial?—The details of the facts are not entered into at all in the memorial; it is a kind of statement of the general argument of our service in favour of a certain proportion of the patronage being given to them.

1846 Are you aware of the amount of patronage since 1834, that has been given to the sons and relations of the servants of the Company, military and civil?—I have not such information extending so far back as the year 1834 I am not aware that any such has been made public, but there has been made public in the Court of Proprietors a return of the military patronage, including the summary and direct cadetships for the 12 years from 1840 to 1851. That return has also been quoted in the House of Commons, and I consider it very probable, that it is upon the records of the Committee. I am not aware of any public return of the patronage between 1834 and 1840,

1847. In what way would you provide for what you consider to be the inadequate consideration of the claims of the two services upon the patronage of the

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* Forty-two in number

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the East India Company?—Under the present system of electing Directors, there will always, I think, be the same cause of complaint as now exists, which is not new in the present day, but which has been heard of at various times for years past, and I am not aware of any remedy likely to be so efficient as the assignment of a part of the patronage to be distributed on public grounds, in a mode which the Court, or, if necessary (I do not see myself that it is necessary), Parliament may determine, to the sons of officers whose cases appear to be the most deserving There should be a portion of patronage set apart as a public fund to meet service claims.

1848. What proportion would you allot in that way?—That is a point where wishes and opinions would probably differ. I should, in answering the question, wish so to answer it as to be moderate and reasonable in the proportion which I suggested to be assigned, and I think one third should be so assigned

1849 One third of the appointments in both services?—One third of the Indian patronage should be assigned to meet the claims of the Indian army, including the medical establishments.

1850 If I rightly understood your answer to the previous question, you would not object to the allotment of that portion being vested in the Directors of the East India Company collectively?—No; I should have no objection to that, or to its being vested in the Chairman officially, or in a Committee of Directors, which committee might be chosen by rotation or by special appointment, or that the proportion so assigned as a public fund should be administered by a board of officers, to be chosen by the Directors, the officers to be taken from the services of the different Presidencies.

1851. Do you believe that, in case of provision being made in this way for the claims of the services, the Directors would consider themselves dispensed from bestowing the remainder of their patronage upon the relations of the servants of the Company?—If the question is, whether the Directors from the time when a certain portion of the general patronage was assigned as a public fund to meet public claims, would consider themselves thereby dispensed from attending to the claims which they may now attend to, being the claims of those who are comparatively strangers to them, I think they would consider themselves relieved from the necessity of attending to such claims; and I think it would be just that they should so consider it, if the portion so assigned were a fair and proper one.

1852 Do you suppose that there is a stronger claim for this change now than there was before 1834?—Certainly, and the greater necessity for the change arises from augmented establishments and from the increase in the number of marriages, and the enlargement of families consequent upon that increase. I am prepared with some details upon that point, which at your pleasure I shall be happy to submit to the Committee.

1853 Will you explain what you mean by there being a larger number of marriages since 1834 in the service than before?—I find, on reference to the memoranda which I have in my hand, that in the year 1822, 30 years ago, the strength of the Indian army, as by the total of the regimental establishments, was 4,714 European officers. The establishments were then in many cases incomplete, but I have supposed them in the calculation I have just given to be complete, as that tells against the inference which I wish to draw from the statement I am about to make A deduction of 400 or 500 might perhaps be made from the 4,714 which I have stated In the present year the number is 6,385, showing an increase of 35½ per cent. The information with regard to marriages, I derive from the published statements of the military funds of the Three Presidencies The Madras fund was instituted in 1808, the Bombay Fund in 1816, and the Bengal fund in 1824. It will be evident, more particularly in the last two cases, that marriages were not likely to have yielded sons of an age capable of holding commissions in 1823, the intermediate years of the 21 years, from 1813 to 1833, that being the period embraced in the former Return of military patronage. I find on reference to the same information in the present year, that there were 2,770 marriages extant in the Indian army, and that 1,217 had ceased by death of one or other parent; so that we have to provide for the chances of 3,987 families, there are besides, those who are orphans on both sides I believe the correct proportion of patronage given to the Indian army by the latter Returns submitted by the Honourable Court to be not more than one-fifth; one-fifth of 3,752 appointments would give 750 appointments, as the number

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number given to the whole Indian army in the course of 12 years, and taking the proportion between 750 appointments and the 3,987 families, and orphans as above, the result is one appointment to 5½ families, those are briefly the grounds upon which I think that the statement that the allotment of patronage to the Indian army is not such as to meet its wants and its deserts is well founded.

1854 Do you consider that having a claim to those appointments by right would at all diminish the attachment of the servants of the Company to the service, or diminish their obedience to the Company?—I do not understand how the formation of a public fund would create any argument as of right to appointments from that fund, it is still a matter of comparison, a comparison of the services and circumstances of individuals, and a comparison affected by the number of appointments distributed in each year, and a variety of other circumstances, and the decision of the claim is by quite an independent authority Therefore no right to the appointment would exist there would be a right of claim, but not a right of appointment.

1855 Would not the same system of solicitation exist as at present?—I do not think it would exist at all, certainly not necessarily, with proper means applied to prevent it

1856. Are you aware of any other service attached to this country which has any claim in favour of its children to a preference over other persons in the United Kingdom?—Not as of right, but as of fact I am aware, and I believe that professional experiences warrant the statement, that the claims of old officers for ensigncies for their sons are readily attended to at the Horse Guards, and complied with as far as the means at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief will admit

1857 Have you any further facts to state in corroboration of the memorial? —I submit that it is an admitted fact, admitted, I believe, by the Court of Directors collectively, and its members individually, that there is no department at the India House, and no public functionary there or anywhere, that has the power of rewarding, except as of private gift. the services of the most meritorious officers I submit that even the death of an officer in action, under the present practice of the Court, is not sufficient to give his son a public claim, even in that case a share of the Indian patronage is still a matter of personal favour Many officers who have submitted their claims to such appointments on public grounds only, on services alone, have been and are constantly refused, and in frequent instances it has been stated by Directors that services do not give a claim, but that the appointments are theirs, their private property, and to be administered at their pleasure and discretion This mode of distribution is inconsistent with what I understand to be the public trust involved in that patronage If the Committee please, I am prepared to go into some examination of the returns submitted by the Court of Directors, both in 1833 and at this time, but I am exposed to some difficulty, from not knowing what is the nature of the information which has been already submitted to the Committee on the part of the Court; the question being, not as to the administration of a part of the patronage for a part of the time, since it was last re-entrusted to the Court, but as to the whole of the patronage for the whole period, and the returns should show its distribution among all the classes, separating the different branches of the service from each other, and as a grand distinction, separating the non-Indian from the Indian classes The want of attention to those particulars in the returns which I have hitherto seen, makes the case of the Directors appear considerably better than the very figures they submit would warrant In reviewing the distribution of the Indian patronage, and judging whether the complaint of the Indian army, or of any other branch of the service, be just or not, the points which I have just noticed should be carefully fixed, and being so fixed, applied to the returns I think that those returns themselves show a strong case in favour of the army. I think it is desirable that I should put before the Committee some peculiar cases to illustrate the working of the present system. It is said in the memorial, that even in the cases of officers killed in action, no claim is, on those grounds, admitted to an appointment for their sons. I will instance three cases Brigadier Wallace, of the Bengal army, was killed at the head of his brigade, I believe, at Sobraon. Wherever his widow could obtain an introduction, or make the commencement of what is called interest, she and her friends exerted themselves in favour of her family

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family unsuccessfully On the 1st of January of this year the present movement which has led to my examination before this Committee commenced; and within a short time afterwards, from an unexpected quarter, the appointment of a cadetship was obtained for Mrs. Wallace's son. Lieutenant Alexander Stewart was killed at his guns during the retreat from Cabool: his widow, for a considerable time, applied unsuccessfully to various Directors; she too has obtained an appointment since the present movement commenced. I would draw from the public statement which has been made of that appointment an argument, in the words of the Court's own advocate. I dare say it has been observed by many members of the Committee that this appointment has been announced in the public papers· and it is added, by the encomiast of the Court, that, "Such recognition of the claims of the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country, must be as gratifying to the service as it is creditable to the disinterested and generous donor." If such an exceptional case is to be talked of in such language, I think I need not go much further to prove that the general practice is of the nature I am attempting to describe With regard to that paragraph, I fully acquit the particular Director of having been in any way instrumental in its appearance, but the paragraph comes, I believe, from the India House, and if so it shows the spirit in which those who are subordinately occupied look upon the claims of the service to these appointments, and that opinion is likely to be the reflex of the opinions of their superiors The third case, also, of an officer who was killed in action, is the case of Colonel Lewis Bruce, he was killed at Ferozeshah. Efforts have been unsuccessfully made, for a series of years since the father's death in 1845 up to a recent period, to obtain an appointment for the son; every exertion has been made that his friends could make, and it is only lately, when he is on the verge of superannuation, of being too old to fill any military appointment, that the provisional promise of a medical appointment has been obtained for him. In all these three instances I believe that the appointments refused before have been granted or promised since the commencement of the present movement. I hold in my hand a Return of the Court's Military Patronage from 1813 to 1833,* and I go back to it for the single purpose of showing the spirit in which the patronage had been bestowed, and the direction in which it had flowed, and which I think was likely to continue the same under the same administration for some following years; and I wish to apply that observation to the interval omitted in the Court's Returns, so far as I know, they having made no return of the patronage for the seven years from 1833 to 1840. The previous results were, that 401 appointments out of 5,092 were given to the whole Indian Army during the period of 21 years, being at the rate of about 19 yearly to all the three armies. During the latter part of this period the ratio somewhat improved, it was better than the general average; it was one-eleventh; but, I think the average of the latter years having been only one-eleventh, and the whole average one-thirteenth, with a deficiency of direct and full information as to the seven omitted years which immediately followed, I am warranted in supposing that the patronage continued to be distributed in a ratio which corresponded with the ratio previously shown, rather than that which is shown in the Return last submitted It is to that Return that I would now direct my following remarks.

* *See* No 1, p. 184

1858. Mr. *Baillie.*] What Return do you allude to?—The Return † of the direct cadetships and seminary appointments for the 12 years from 1840 to 1851. I will give in copies of all these Returns. I find in that Return that credit is claimed by the court for 857 of such appointments, given to four classes comprised under a single head. It is impossible from this Return to say what proportion of those 857 appointments was given to the Indian Army, and what proportion was given to the Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments. If those two branches were excluded, and more particularly if the Return was extended to the whole 19 years instead of the 12 arbitrarily selected by the Court, I think the result would be that only one-fifth of the patronage would be shown to have been given to the Indian Army. I am confirmed in that opinion by a different Return, derived from the East India House, furnished to me by Colonel Sykes,‡ a Director of the East India Company, in which it appears that 17 ½ per cent. was the proportion of the patronage for the seven years, including four of those omitted, to which the Return alludes, being under one-fifth, which in my estimate I have given the Court credit for. I think that these tables are

† *See* No 2, p. 184

‡ *See* No 3, p 184.

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are objectionable, because they do not preserve the distinction between Indian and non-Indian classes The main arguments on behalf of the Indian army to a larger proportion of this patronage, are first, that there is no other class who can, on the same ground of long local service faithfully and successfully performed, present the same claims for Indian appointments as Indian officers, secondly, that their absence for many years in the East deprives them of the power of forming those connexions, and making that interest at home that might be serviceable to their families, and this fact, which I think cannot be disputed, should, I conceive, give them a peculiar preferential claim to the local patronage I do not mean a claim to the patronage exclusively, I mean only to a due and fair portion of it, preserving the just and proper claims of all other classes. These arguments, and in fact all arguments upon the mere point of number, whether the patronage now conferred is sufficient or insufficient, are included in the single question, whether one-fifth of the patronage which is shown to be bestowed is or is not sufficient I have offered reasons founded upon the domestic circumstances, I may say, of the Indian army, the state of families, and the number of children, why one-fifth of the appointments is not sufficient to meet their wants, I might well speak of the deserts of the Indian army, because in speaking of that I am not speaking of a matter in which I have myself been concerned I have been separated from the effective branch of the army for 12 years In speaking of their deserts, therefore, I am praising others and their services, which have been during that period, and at all times, such as to entitle them to the utmost liberality on the part of the Court, and of the Government. There are some remarks which I would wish to submit, which may tend to make the inadequacy of the general proportion of the patronage conferred on the Indian army tell with peculiar severity on particular branches of it The Bengal army, which is, singly, nearly equal to both the armies of the other Presidencies, has only one officer in the direction, and that officer is now out by rotation The Madras army has four officers in the Direction; the Bombay army has two officers in the Direction, taking the comparative strengths of the establishments, the proportion is nearly six to one against Bengal as compared with Madras, and nearly five to one as compared with Bombay What is the case of Bengal now, may have been formerly or may be the case of Madras and Bombay at any future time, and I think that result is likely to recur under the present system of electing directors, for the Indian officer is in a very great degree barred from any vote in electing such men as he may think desirable for the Direction. There is a power of voting by attorney, but that power of voting by attorney extends merely to those who can execute the power within ten days of the day of election, it therefore excludes all the Indian services serving in India, it applies only to those services when they are in Europe, and merely to such of them as have the means of purchasing a qualification; the cost of that qualification is more than most military officers can afford or can command, and therefore those who are best able to judge of the merits and services of the candidates for election are barred from any voice in their election. I do not mean, upon this part of the argument, to state as anything more than probability, that the Bengal army is worse treated in the matter of patronage than the other armies, but I do think it probable that such may be the case, for though there are eight other members of the Direction who have served and resided in Bengal (namely, five members of the civil service, two of the legal profession, and one mercantile), yet I believe, with two temporary exceptions, the whole of those gentlemen have resided and served at or very near Calcutta, and the services, with those two temporary exceptions, of the whole eight, have been in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, from which the main part of the Bengal army has long been withdrawn, so that a Bengal officer, in now approaching a Bengal Director, approaches him on the footing of a stranger as much as he would do if he belonged to another Presidency, or did not belong to the service at all I think the remarks I am making tend to establish the propriety of a due proportion being preserved in the Direction between the services from each of the Presidencies, and I hope that that result will be arrived at

## TABLES.

### No 1

DISTRIBUTION of the Court's Military Patronage during 21 Years, viz from 1813 to 1833

| Years from January to December | Number of Cadets Appointed | SONS OF OFFICERS | | | | | Sons of Clergymen. | Widows and Orphans. | Miscellaneous. Unaccounted for. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Her Majesty's | | Honourable Company's | | | | | |
| | | Army | Navy. | Civil Service | Army | Marine. | | | |
| 1813-33 | 5,092 | 409 | 124 | 224 | 401 | 40 | 300 | 1,119 | 2,385 |

### No. 2

DIRECT Cadetships and Seminary Appointments for 12 Years, from 1840 to 1851

| | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845. | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military<br>Medical<br>Marine<br>Ecclesiastical } H C S | 83 | 99 | 85 | 57 | 36 | 93 | 83 | 68 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 53 | 857 | 1,100 |
| | 453 | | | | | | 404 | | | | | | | |
| Civil Service, H C S | 30 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 243 | |
| | 117 | | | | | | 126 | | | | | | | |
| Military<br>Naval<br>Medical } H M S | 77 | 72 | 80 | 50 | 31 | 63 | 46 | 36 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 35 | 576 | 2,652 |
| | 373 | | | | | | 203 | | | | | | | |
| Clergymen | 41 | 47 | 42 | 27 | 20 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 21 | 23 | 28 | 21 | 368 | |
| | 210 | | | | | | 158 | | | | | | | |
| Nobility<br>Gentry<br>Professional<br>Miscellaneous | 182 | 206 | 227 | 148 | 106 | 165 | 162 | 119 | 95 | 95 | 109 | 94 | 1,708 | |
| | 1,034 | | | | | | 674 | | | | | | | |
| | 413 | 443 | 455 | 300 | 203 | 373 | 345 | 275 | 237 | 231 | 256 | 221 | 3,752 | 3,752 |
| | 2,187 | | | | | | 1,565 | | | | | | | |

### No 3

DIRECT Cadetships from 1st January 1836 to 15th November 1843

| Total Number Appointed | SONS OF OFFICERS | | | Sons of Clergymen. | Sons of other Classes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Her Majesty's Services. | Honourable Company's | | | |
| | | Civil Service | Army | | |
| 1,976 | 380 | 105 | 348 | 205 | 938 |

*N. B.*—All three Returns are derived from the India House.

I have a number of letters, 10 or 12, before me, containing the opinions of officers of all the three armies upon the question on which I am now speaking, I should be desirous, with the permission of the Committee, of reading extracts from such letters, as referring to the matter in hand, in order to give the Committee what may be termed the feeling of the service on the subject

1859 Do they state facts, or do you wish to quote them merely in corroboration of your opinion?—A good many of them state facts

1860. Sir *E. Colebrooke* ] You wish to read them in order to corroborate the memorial?—Yes

1861. Viscount *Mahon.*] Have you the permission of all the writers to read those letters?—No, I have not

1862. Sir *J Graham* ] You propose to read extracts?—Yes, and if the Committee wish it, I can produce the letters themselves, to show that the extracts are correct

The Committee-room was cleared.

After some time, the Witness was again called in

1863 *Chairman* ] The Committee think it advisable that you should not tender as evidence the opinions of others?—I may, perhaps, be permitted to allude to the cases which those letters specify, though I do not read the extracts I lately spoke of the cases of sons of officers killed in action I omitted unintentionally to state what is very necessary in justice to the Court of Directors, that I am not aware of any instance in which an appointment eventually has not been obtained for the son of an officer so killed, but it is a long and hard labour, as in every other case, instead of being, as I think it ought, a claim immediately, cordially, and gratefully admitted by the collective body or by individual directors The letter which I hold in my hand is from a lieutenant-general of the Bengal army, of 51 years' service, it encloses a printed statement of his services, with reference to which he endeavoured to procure appointments for his sons, and did not succeed. The services of this officer include the whole of Lord Lake's campaigns apparently without exception, his presence at various actions and sieges in the Pindhara and Mahratta campaigns, and at the sieges of Bhurtpoor in the time of Lord Lake, and in the time of Lord Combermere This appears to be a case where a statement is forwarded for the express purpose of supporting the memorial, and might not come under the objection which the Committee appear to entertain as to the communication of such letters being unauthorized.

1864 Is the writer of the letter within reach?—Yes; he is not in London, but he is in England

1865 Have you authority to state his name?—I have no objection to do so. The matter is stated to me in confidence, and left to my discretion, I have no doubt in the exercise of that discretion that stating his name would be allowed by the writer. In fact, I should not have brought any letters here with the intention of offering them to you, but on the supposition that the writers would support them by allowing their names to be given

1866 Will you state who the writer is?—Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry. I can also submit the printed statement of that officer's services, if you please.

1867. Mr. *Hildyard* ] Does he state how frequently he made application; does he go into any particulars, and show for what period of time he was occupied in making applications?—He says, "I sensibly experienced the total disclaiming of my services in soliciting appointments for both my sons, and was painfully reminded that private interest wholly regulated their disposal"

1868. *Chairman* ] Does he state at what period his applications commenced?—No, he does not

1869. Viscount *Mahon* ] May we assume, in all the cases you lay before us, where you do not expressly state the contrary, that the applicant who asks for an appointment for one son has not received an appointment for any other of his sons?—I understand these cases as conveying a general objection to the practice, under the present system, of administering the Court's patronage

1870. You are not able to answer more specifically the question that I put to you?—I should not like to do so, because I could not answer the question confidently. A circumstance is mentioned in the memorial, that the Indian officer may apply to every Director for a cadetship, and fail with each I would wish to submit three instances of that, or very nearly approaching to that The writer

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writer of this letter is a colonel of 46 years' service, and a Companion of the Bath, and he says he applied to 30 Directors for an appointment for his nephew, the son of an officer of high distinction in the civil service, and that he only received civil refusals from three of the 30 Directors, and none of the others condescended to reply to his letters

1871. *Chairman*.] Have you any objection to give the name?—I have no objection, personally, but it appears to me that the question seeks an answer which the Committee have already debarred me from giving information upon. The Committee have debarred me from submitting the extracts of letters containing the opinions of individual officers of the Indian service of high distinction, and therefore from specifying their names, and now that I am stating the cases upon my own information, I am asked for the names. I have no objection to submit the name, and I believe communicating the name will be approved by the individual, but it appears to me to be a little inconsistent with the general exclusion of the information which I had to offer.

1872. Let me remind you that the Committee desired that the letters should not be put in evidence, but you were desired to state the facts, and refer to the letters in corroboration of those facts?—I have no objection to state the name of the writer, Colonel Charles Carmichael.

1873. Mr. *Hardinge*.] What are his services?—He commanded for a great number of years, with great usefulness and distinction, a corps of irregular cavalry in the Bengal army he is an officer very well known, and very much respected

1874 Do you happen to know in what actions he was engaged?—No, I do not

1875 *Chairman*.] Does he state for what length of time he continued his application?—No, he states that he applied to 30 Directors, which seems to be nearly equivalent to applying three times to 10 Directors.

1876. You stated previously that you were not aware of any case which had been permanently rejected, that the applications were successful at last, but were subjected to considerable delay?—That related merely to the sons of officers killed in action.

1877 Mr *Mangles*.] What is the date of the application in the case of Colonel Carmichael?—I should say it is within the last eight years. It is probable that you would be able to give the date yourself; it referred to the son of Mr. David Carmichael Smyth, a judge of the Sudder Dewanny Court You will probably know the date of his death, it is since that the application has been made Another case I have in my hand is that of the widow of an officer of 25 years' service, and six years in retirement, he was obliged by the state of his health to resign the service This lady has been soliciting the Court of Directors, and has asked every one of them, including those who are out by rotation. She has received only six answers, which have been six refusals. In another case, an officer of 30 years' service applied within the last year to all the Directors but four, his applications met with refusals from every one. I think that the three cases which I have just submitted warrant the statement that applications may be made to every Director, and fail with each.

1878. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Have you any objection to give the names of the last three cases you have mentioned?—The case of the widow lady being still undecided, I should not like to prejudice that case. In the third case I have mentioned, I have no objection to give the name.

1879. Mr. *Cobden*.] Do those parties themselves expect that you are going to give their names?—No, not in the case of the widow, certainly

1880. You contemplated giving their names only in case their evidence was received in a written form?—I did not contemplate giving their names at all; being called upon for their names, I have no personal objection to giving the names, but I state the reason, which I hope will weigh with the Committee, why I should not give the name of this lady, whose case is still before the Directors, that is, it may, and, I believe, will again come before them. I have given the name of one officer, and I am willing to state the name of the other officer, but I have no wish to do so. I will mention the case of a lieutenant-general of 56 years' service, he has been for a number of years a proprietor of East India stock, he had a large family, eight of them sons, he never for his elder sons asked for any appointment, having other means of establishing them in life For one son, I believe his youngest, he made such an application, the young man wishing to enter the army, and he was refused. Some of the Directors

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rectors that he applied to were of his own acquaintance, and to other Directors he applied upon the grounds of his long and good service He repeated his application upon several occasions, and on the last occasion, when he received the last refusal, the same post which brought him that refusal brought him, from the Honourable Court of Directors his medal with, I believe, eight clasps, for military services performed in India With regard to the process to which an officer, advanced in years, in infirm health, and it may be of a delicate mind and sensitive, and not well able to cope with stronger and rougher natures, is subject, I will give a description of what he encountered He says, that " he has fresh " in his recollection the humiliating process he underwent in being bandied " about from door to door whilst urging his claim, and the abrupt and disgusting treatment he experienced from those whose business it is to receive with " complacency, and to comply in all possible cases with the applications of " their officers "

1881 Sir *J Hogg* ] I do not ask you the name of the gentleman, but is that gentleman alive and in England ?—He is alive and in England

1882 *Chairman* ] If you have no objection to give the name, it would be desirable that you should give it ?—I have no objection to give the name, the name is Lieutenant-general Greenstreet

1883 Sir *J Graham* ] Is that the officer who received the medal with eight clasps ?—That is the officer who received the medal with a number of clasps, I may not be correct in stating the number of clasps An officer of very considerable distinction on the staff of the Bengal army (my own opinion with regard to whom I will simply describe as being, that he is the most superior officer in character and qualifications for staff duties that I have met with in the Bengal army), has lately been applying through his wife, now at home, for an appointment for a son She applied wherever she thought there was a chance of succeeding, but she was unsuccessful She may have since succeeded, for I have not seen her for the last six or eight months, but she had not succeeded at the period to which I refer I am unauthorized to make this communication, either on his part or on her part

1884 What is the name ?—The name is Colonel Birch, formerly Judge Advocate-general of the Bengal Army, and now military secretary to the Supreme Government of India He is married to the daughter of a former Director, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, since the death of her father, of course the chances of promotion for her family are not what they were then

1885 Mr *Herries* ] Can you state how long she was employed in soliciting an appointment ?—I cannot state how long she was employed, but the applications were repeated in several quarters The writer of the note which I now hold in hand has seen 30 years' effective service, and has been four years in retirement, he is a Companion of the Bath, and he has three medals with three additional clasps He cannot obtain a cadetship for his nephew, the eldest son of his brother, who has served the Company also for 30 years, he is Lieutenant-colonel Geddes, of the Bengal Artillery, the name of the father is Doctor Geddes, superintending surgeon on the Madras Establishment The next case is a case of a Lieutenant-general, a Companion of the Bath, of 51 or 52 years' service I do not happen to have noted his service, but I see he says it is upwards of 50 years' service He was anxious to get a nephew into the Bengal Army, and applied on the score of his own services to several Directors, he says, " though much against the grain, he solicited six Chairmen, and as many " Deputy Chairmen, besides various Directors, and he could not get such an " appointment, and from some of them he got rather saucy answers, such as that " service, however long and meritorious, could not be placed in competition " with their private friends' interest " That party is Lieutenant-general George Hunter, with regard to whom Sir Charles Napier, I am sure, and every Commander-in-chief under whom he has served, would speak in terms of the highest commendation. A lieutenant-general of the Madras army, of 51 years' service, in acknowledging that he had received appointments for four sons in the Madras army, says that they were obtained without the slightest consideration of his long services The mention of this case leads me to the statement that a great part of what is now complained of arises out of the practice under the present administration, of frequently conferring several appointments upon a single family I have heard from the India House of the instance of one individual who had been a medical officer, and afterwards became a merchant in India and in London, who had 23 appointments at different times conferred upon him.

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I will not mention a stronger case which I have, because I cannot speak to it with certainty, or upon the same authority. Lieutenant-colonel Budd, of the Madras army, the father of a large family, when in England two years ago, utterly failed in his applications for one appointment. Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson, of the Madras army, who likewise had a large family, was equally unsucessful, having no interest. The two latter statements are upon the authority of Lieutenant-general George Jackson. A colonel of the Bengal army, and a Companion of the Bath, and of 41 years' service, has for a considerable time been using every exertion to get an appointment for a son; he has failed to do so; the case is I believe the one quoted by Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Peers. The services of this officer were distinguished, and Lord Ellenborough considered that he did not too greatly reward those services in conferring upon him one of the highest posts in India.

1886 Mr. *Baillie* ] What was his name?—Colonel Richmond. This is an application from a widow lady, the connexion of whose family with the Indian Army must have been of 75 years' duration; her father died a colonel; her husband, who also died in the service, was a very meritorious staff officer, and assistant secretary in the Military Board; she lost a son in the service; her three daughters married three officers, all of whom died in the service; her age is nearly 70. For one of her grandsons, whose father died three years ago, commanding a regiment of Native Infantry, she has during the last year applied wherever she thought there was a chance of success for an appointment for the eldest grandson, she failed in her first round of applications, and she has again failed in her repetition of those applications

1887 Sir *J Graham* ] Will you give the name?—The lady is a Mrs. Hunter. Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley died after 31 years' service uninterruptedly in India, leaving a widow with three or four sons unprovided for; she has been unable to obtain a commission for any one of them; the eldest must be 20 years of age. In other instances, as I have mentioned before, and which I would wish to repeat and enforce, particular families receive a number of appointments; and the conferment of appointments upon a comparatively limited number of families is a negation of that patronage to a much greater number of other families. I conceive that it would be for the convenience of the Directors themselves if a part of their patronage was set aside as a public fund from which to meet such applications Under the present system, such as it is, my opinion is that the administration by the Directors of their patronage is as good as can be expected from any similar body of men so elected, but that admission must not be interpreted into an approval of the system itself, the facts and the cases which I have mentioned being in direct discommendation thereof. The system itself requires alteration; but I think the administration of it in the present hands is as good as it would be in any other hands, and as can well be expected. I would wish to confirm the opinion which I have just given, that the assignment of a portion of the patronage for this purpose would be for the convenience of the Directors themselves, by the opinions of other officers who have signed the memorial for that as one of their reasons. One officer of experience, of 30 years' effective service, and 11 years in retirement, says that he "considers the proposal a very "desirable one, the obtainment of which would greatly relieve the Directors "from the present constant importunity, and the service from continued painful "solicitations" Another letter, which I have received this morning, is to the same effect, namely, "setting aside the proportion of appointments given to the "sons of officers, whether that were more or less, the proposal would effect such "an improvement as to relieve the Directors from much pain, from many "perplexing interviews, and many painful refusals. The onus of the reproach "involved in the complaint of the Indian Army now falls upon the Court of "Directors collectively, whereas I believe that there are members of it, and not "a few, who attend well to the claims of the Indian Army." I have no means of knowing who the parties are to whom the 857 appointments, for which credit is claimed by the Court, were given Their argument is, that those appointments were given on public grounds, arising out of the services of the fathers. I think that that statement may in a further degree be met by supposing (which I think you cannot but admit is a probable case) that many of those 857 appointments have been given to relations and connexions of the Directors themselves, and would have been given to them under any circumstances The mere circumstance of their belonging to the service does not warrant such a conclusion as is wished to be drawn, viz, that all these 857 appointments were given on

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public grounds, many of them being, in fact, given on private considerations. There are others of those 857 appointments that were given, after service claims had been repudiated and refused, to sheer importunity, or, at the request of a third party, who happened to be a personal friend of the Directors There are some of those appointments that have been earned by the lads themselves at the schools and hospitals, as a reward of their own merit and ability. The whole of those, and other cases that might be suggested, are included in those 857, that number, therefore, does not correctly measure the extent to which the Directors admit the claim to reward, and confer the reward upon their officers on public grounds, nor does that number imply 857 families. The Return also shows a fact which I would wish to bring before you, that a part of the injustice may be occasioned by one service receiving patronage in what may be called an undue proportion I say undue merely in a numerical sense I find that the civil service of India, which numbers 816 individuals, received 243 appointments, and the four branches comprised under the first head, which number 6,635 individuals, received 857 appointments. Now, judged in numerical proportion, this result is very greatly against the Indian army, which should, in that point of view, have eight times as much as the civil service, or 1,944 appointments. The Return itself mixes up the cases of officers of Her Majesty's service who have served in India with those of officers who have not served in India A general return is made of Her Majesty's services, both army and navy, serving there and serving elsewhere, the cases of those only should be compared who have served for some years in India, or have distinguished themselves during their service in India; in every other respect the cases of officers of Her Majesty's services are not different from the cases of any other profession existing, not different from the cases of clergymen If the distinction between the Indian and non-Indian classes had been preserved in this Return, it would have shown by a correct adjustment of principles to figures, that to all the Indian services (including the Indian portion of Her Majesty's service), less than one-third of the patronage was given, and that two-thirds were given to the non-Indian classes Under this principle, the 1,708 belonging to the last head would have been increased by the whole number of appointments conferred upon the sons of clergymen, and by three-fourths of those given to Her Majesty's service, making a total of 2,508 against something under 1,250. I would suggest that a Return be called for of the whole patronage for the whole 19 years, instead of what I believe has alone been furnished, that information which relates to the mere military patronage for only 12 years. The complaint of the memorialists divides itself into two principal heads one is as to the inadequacy of the number of appointments given, and the other is as to the mode of conferment; and I am in possession of the feelings and opinions of the service with regard to the last point to that extent, that I may say that generally the latter is felt to be almost as much an evil as the former, and that unless the system of conferment was also altered, a mere increase in the number of appointments would not meet the case or put an end to the complaint The Indian service has here no local head, no professional representative to whom it may carry its case and state it with the confidence and candour which is felt in stating it to a brother officer of experience, filled with the feelings of the profession, to such a one, for instance, as is now charged with these functions in Her Majesty's service. They are, instead of that, obliged to go, as one correspondent, whose letter I have quoted to you, says, "from door to door," for months and years, in a character very little different from that of begging. I do not see any difficulty of consequence in so altering the mode of the distribution of patronage. I have suggested several modes, any one of those would, I think, answer the purpose, and would, I believe, be more agreeable to the service than the present system, and I think that any one of them would be much more convenient to the Directors themselves than the present mode, and further to facilitate the conferment under a new system, there might be appointed to the chairman or to the committee of patronage a secretary from among their own establishment at the India House, or chosen from the service, one acquainted with the cases of the applicants In Her Majesty's service, there is no difficulty at all in the distribution of the military patronage by a single head, and I believe that as little difficulty would be experienced in the administration of the Indian patronage through a single official medium, instead of continuing the necessity of applying to so many different quarters. As regards this patronage, the Indian officer is exposed to a necessity

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a necessity to which he is not subjected as regards any other patronage, and to which no class but his own are subjected. If an Indian officer wishes to enter and establish his son in any other line of life, in a Government office or in the Royal Army, he trusts to his private influence, his private interest; if he has that, he uses it; if he has it not, he does not make the application, and there his hope ends. The general applicants for Indian patronage apply only to those whom they can approach directly as their personal friends, or through third parties who are personal friends of Directors. There is no class but that to which the Indian officer belongs which is compelled, by the very fact of its services, to make a round of solicitations among 30 gentlemen; such applications are personal or written, and in many cases answers are not even vouchsafed to the applications. In some cases, although it may arise in some degree from the disappointment of the person who receives the answer, the feeling widely exists that the answers are wanting in courtesy. Where interviews are sought, they are very frequently not obtainable. These are matters which greatly touch the feelings of an honourable profession; many cannot stoop to that course of mendicancy, and others go through it with very great pain to themselves.

1888. Sir *J. Graham*.] You stated that there were several modes in which you thought the patronage of military appointments in India might be distributed more satisfactorily than it is at present. Having given your attention to the subject, I presume that you prefer some one of those modes which you have suggested to all the others, as the best. Will you state what substitute you would propose for the present mode as the best?—I cannot say that I myself prefer any one of the four modes which I suggest above others of them; but I think it is very probable that the mode most acceptable to the service would be, that the administration of that part of the patronage which might be assigned as a public fund to meet service claims should be confided to the judgment and honour of a Board of officers.

1889. Independently of the Direction?—Appointed by the Direction.

1890. But those officers would not be members of the Court?—No.

1891. Mr. *Mangles*.] I wish to ask you some questions with reference to some of the instances you have brought forward. You mentioned that Colonel Carmichael had failed in an application he made for the son of his deceased brother, Mr. David Carmichael Smyth; do you know how many appointments in the service the sons of Mr. Carmichael Smyth obtained?—No, I do not; I should like to know.

1892. Are you aware that one of his sons has lately gone out as a writer to Madras?—I intended to mention the very case to which you now refer; but some conversation arose, and my attention was drawn off from it, and so I forgot to mention it. In that very case he made the unsuccessful applications, and eventually, quite through private influence, and without any reference to his own or the father's services, he got an appointment for the young man; that is the son for whom the writership was subsequently obtained.

1893. Then that is not a case of very great hardship?—The hardship appears to me to remain the same, under the circumstances of the son subsequently obtaining a writership by private influence, when he is shown to have failed to get any appointment on the ground of his uncle's or his father's services; there merely remains the fact that he does get an appointment.

1894. Is it not difficult to say how far the appointment is given from the one cause or from the other?—I should think it was, particularly with those Directors who do give their appointments more than others among the service.

1895. You mentioned the case of Mrs. Hunter; she was the daughter of the late Colonel Hawkins; are you aware how many sons of Colonel Hawkins have got appointments in the service?—It extends over so long a period of time that it might become a nice arithmetical calculation; there were two sons of Colonel Hawkins that had appointments.

1896. Is not the present Colonel Hawkins, the Commissary-general, a son of Colonel Hawkins?—Yes. There was another, who rose in the service to be a field officer.

1897. Was he a son?—Yes.

1898. Was not Mr. John Hawkins, the Judge of the Sudder Court of Calcutta, another son of Colonel Hawkins?—Yes.

1899. And they are not the only members of the family who are in the service; there are others?—I do not recal them, but it is possible there are. But the

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the question I think mistakes the object of the information which I gave relating to this claim, it was not that the claim was derived from Colonel Hawkins, or at all from Colonel Hawkins's sons, but derived from the services of the young man's own father, who was an officer of the service, and died commanding a regiment, after some 30 years' service

1900. You began the mention of the case by stating that there had been a connexion of 75 years with the service, beginning with her father, Colonel Hawkins?—Yes; I did, and I think that that strengthens the case very materially.

1901. Notwithstanding the strong claims of the family, do not you think that those claims have been in some measure met by those numerous appointments that I have mentioned?—I do not think so, that is not sufficiently, it is a continuing claim, and whatever benefit may have been conferred upon Colonel Hawkins' sons by their nomination, in three cases, to appointments, the ability and faithfulness with which they have performed the duties entrusted to them are quite a sufficient compensation. In a matter like this, a public body like the Court of Directors cannot claim credit for these former appointments as meeting the just present claims of other branches of the family

1902. And yet in another instance you mentioned as a grievance, that one family obtained a great number of appointments, while another family obtained no appointments?—Yes; but the grievance I alleged referred rather to different families at the same time than to the same family at different times.

1903 How are such cases to be met?—I do not conceive that there is any difficulty in meeting both the claims consistently, to some extent, although I am perfectly aware that the patronage will not admit of all claimants being satisfied, a great number must be disappointed, but the complaint is that the appointments are not impartially and fairly distributed, and that the benefit, instead of being given to as many as possible, is given to a comparatively limited number of families.

1904. And yet you make a grievance of another member of the family, which family has received a great number of appointments, not getting an appointment. I allude now to the case of Mrs. Hunter. You say that some families get a disproportionate number of appointments, I show that Colonel Hawkins' family have a great number of appointments?—This is not the case of Colonel Hawkins, but it is the case of Major Scott's family, but the continuing good service of Colonel Hawkins's family, during a series of years, ought, in my opinion, to give his descendants, they being also the sons of Indian officers, a stronger claim than if they were mere strangers. That is my feeling on the subject.

1905. Sir *J. Hogg*.] In the several statements you have made regarding the continued applications made to Directors, and the manner in which those applications were received, do you speak of facts that you yourself know from your own personal knowledge, or do you speak from the representations made to you by others, which representations you have reason to believe are true?—I refer both to cases that I have become acquainted with on the representations of others, and to cases that I know myself.

1906. How many of the cases that you have mentioned to the Committee are within your own personal knowledge as to all the circumstances you have mentioned, and particularly as to the manner in which the applications, whether written or personal, were received?—I do not recollect how many cases I have stated, and I do not recollect what the particular cases were to which the description you have now given applied.

1907. I do not wish to trouble you to go through the cases in detail, but could you, looking at your papers and seeing the cases, say that such and such cases and the circumstances accompanying them are within my own personal knowledge, and of the others, "I speak from representations made to me, which I believe to be true"?—That is a question which appears to me to answer itself, one can only speak from personal knowledge of that which occurs to oneself, and one must take all other cases upon the representation of other parties, and, therefore, what I have stated upon the representation of other parties will embrace every case but one

1908. Sir *J. Graham*.] Which is that one?—The case of the individual applying in his own person, though I do not wish to allude more particularly to myself, it was to myself that I alluded

1909 Sir

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1909 Sir *J. Hogg.*] Of your own personal case of course you speak from your own personal knowledge, and of the others you speak from representations made to you?—Yes; but it must not be taken that I applied everything of what I said to my own case; perhaps very little of it would apply to that case.

1910 Were you yourself treated with discourtesy?—Generally with courtesy; in two or three cases with a want of it.

1911. Mr. *Mangles.*] Did you mean to convey that in three cases of officers killed in action, their sons had recently received appointments in consequence of what you call the present movement?—I mean that they were previously refused, and I learn that they have received appointments since these efforts to obtain the opinion of the service were made.

1912. How does that consist with your subsequent admission, that in every case, as far as your own knowledge went, the sons of officers killed in action obtained appointments?—It consists perfectly with it; because the evil complained of is, that in the case of an officer killed in action, his widow is subjected to going a round of personal solicitations, just as others are, instead of the single fact of his death in that way being taken as proof of his family's claim.

1913. Mr *Plowden*] I understood you to recommend that one-third of the patronage should be bestowed upon the Indian army; do you think such a proportion would be fair upon the other branches of the service; that is to say, the Civil, Marine, and Clerical Services of the East India Company, and also to the Royal Forces in England, and to clergymen, lawyers, scientific men, and others in this country?—I think it would.

1914. To take one-third of the whole patronage for the Indian army?—Yes.

1915. At the expense of the other services?—I do not use that form of speech myself. In recommending that a third should be given to the Indian army, I suppose the same principle to be applied to all the other Indian services, and that the rest of the patronage should be left to the Directors to distribute according to their discretion. As regards the non-Indian services, I do not conceive that they have the same claim to Indian appointments as Indian servants; but there is no exclusion of claims from other services and professions. When you consider the number which form the Indian army and the retired list, and the families of deceased officers, amounting to upwards of 9,000 individuals, I do not think one-third of the patronage, which is shown to be in all 312 military appointments in the year upon the average, could be considered too much for the Indian army, and I look to the carrying out of that principle in regard to the civil service, the marine, and to all the Indian services.

1916. Are you not aware that there are many instances of the Directors bestowing appointments upon the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves when they were wholly unacquainted with them, solely on account of their fathers' services?—I believe such cases may occur, I am not aware of them, but I am quite willing to take them upon the statement of the Court collectively, or upon the statement of any individual Director who says that his patronage is so distributed.

1917. Do you know that those cases are frequent?—No, I do not; I doubt it.

1918. Mr. *Hardinge*] How long is it since Mrs. Birch applied for an appointment?—I met the lady in the course of last autumn, I think it must have been in August I have had, more lately, information with regard to her progress, which has not led me to believe that she has had the desired success.

1919 Sir *J. Graham*] When you propose to assign a third of the patronage to meet service claims, do you confine that to the military patronage, or do you extend it to the whole of the patronage?—I include the whole of the patronage, with the privilege of the conversion of any civil appointments which might fall to the army into what may be termed the market value of the civil appointments. Those things are regulated, as the experience of the Directors will tell you, there is an exchange value between one appointment and another, possibly two Addiscombe appointments may go for one direct appointment, or for one cavalry cadetship. The present valuation is, that a writership is equal to three cadetships. In asking for part of the civil patronage as well as the military for the army, I know that cases will occur, as they have occurred and are now existing, where it would be highly desirable to reward the services of the father by a writership for his son I will take such a case as that of Sir Henry Lawrence if the privilege of conversion were acceded to, it would give the means of

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of giving three inferior appointments in the place of one superior one It is the good of the greatest number that we are looking to, and therefore I would certainly prefer the three cadetships to one writership, except where you could confer a writership as a reward for such services as those of the individual I have alluded to

1920 Upon your plan of the conversion of the patronage, a proportion of one-third of the whole patronage being allotted to the army, more than a third of the military patronage would be so appropriated?—It would, but an equivalent would have been resigned for what was in excess

1921 The mode of distribution would be by a Board of military officers, independently of the Court of Directors?—That is not the mode which I should prefer I would with confidence leave it to the Chairman for the time being, officially, or to the Court collectively, but I think the other would be more acceptable to the service I have every confidence in the Chairman officially, or in the Directors collectively, if they will only admit the principle of conferment on public grounds, and have the applications in a prescribed form

1922 You have now stated the case with regard to the army There is the naval service in India, have you any plan for the distribution of the patronage with regard to the navy?—The same thing might be done there as for the army

1923 Then as regards the civil service, the same thing might be done there?—Yes, there might be an arrangement of the same numerical proportion

1924 Then you would leave the Court of Directors without any patronage?—It does not follow at all because I take one-third for the army that I should take one-third for the civil service, on the contrary, I take one-eighth of a third, because it numbers so much less, and because I am sure that service will always be attended to from other causes

1925 You apportion a certain quantum to the marine and a certain quantum to the civil service?—Yes, and I think, under this arrangement, one-half would be left to the Directors, one-half having been granted to the Indian services, I have not made the calculation, but I think that that would be the result

1926 Sir *J. Hogg*.] You mentioned the family of the Lawrences, and particularly Sir Henry Lawrence, I believe he has not a son old enough to enter the service?—He has a son who should now be 16 years of age, but I did not mention him in connexion with any hardship

1927. Are you aware whether he has applied for an appointment, and has failed in getting it?—I did hear that he had not yet got one, that he would be well content, think himself lucky, if he could get even a cadetship

1928 Do you know it of your own knowledge?—No, I so heard from a brother of his

1929. Are you aware that there is another distinguished brother, John Lawrence, do you know that he has a son who has obtained a writership?—No, I do not know

1930. Do you know whether he has another distinguished brother, Colonel George Lawrence, whose son has obtained a writership?—I am aware that his son has a writership which he owed not to his father's services, but, as I understand, to a private connexion with the Director who gave it. I do not know who it was, but I have my own conjecture upon the subject

1931 You know the fact that he has obtained a writership?—Yes

1932. Lord *J Russell*] In distributing this patronage, would you have reference to the qualifications of the sons of distinguished officers and persons who belonged to the army in India, or would you distribute this patronage quite irrespective of any disposition for the civil or military service?—That disposition for the one profession or the other would be determined by the parents, by the boys themselves, by the usual causes With regard to qualification, I should say that the same qualification should be required from a candidate under the system proposed as under the present system.

1933 Mr *Hildyard*] You stated that a greater number of appointments had been made to the army since the period to which you adverted. Have you any reason to believe that there exists a greater disposition to distribute the patronage on public grounds as the period for the renewal of the Charter approaches?—The Return itself shows that whereas one-fifth had been given during the first six years of the 12, one-fourth has been given during the last six years I think that

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that circumstance is likely to operate; but I do not mean that this increased number necessarily implies their conferment on public grounds.

1934. Mr *Mangles* ] During the last six years have there not been very distinguished services in the army?—Yes.

1935 More so than in the first six years?—The first series of six years comprises the retreat from Cabūl and services in Affghanistan, and the services in Scinde and Gwalior; it comprises also part of the first campaign of the Sutluj. The second series of six years comprises the rest of that campaign and the second campaign of the Punjab.

1936. Mr. *Hardinge* ] Do you think that the plan of giving a third of the patronage to the Indian Army would affect the claims of the sons of officers in the Indian Army to commissions in the Queen's service?—I think it might, and I do not see why it ought not to do so. The claim, in the sense used in the question put, arises from the fact of their services not being attended to by their immediate employers If it is shown that their immediate employers have assigned a particular part of their patronage for that express purpose, that claim is weakened, it is impaired, but does not disappear, because there will still be a number of disappointments; and in those cases the claim to reciprocity, of appointments being given to the sons of Indian officers in the Royal Army, because the sons of officers in the Royal Army have got appointments in the Indian Army, would still exist

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*Martis*, 8° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT

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| Mr Baring | Sir James Graham. |
| Mr Herries | Sir James Hogg. |
| Mr Labouchere | Sir Edward Colebrooke. |
| Mr Vernon Smith. | Mr Mangles. |
| Mr Baillie. | Mr. Hardinge. |
| Mr Wilson | Mr. Cobden. |
| Sir R. H. Inglis | Viscount Jocelyn. |

THOMAS BARING, Esq., in the Chair.

Lieutenant-general Sir *George Pollock*, G C B, called in; and Examined.

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1937. *Chairman* ] WILL you be kind enough to state the length of your service in the Indian army?—I went out in 1803, and I have been home a little more than four years

1938 Are you aware of a memorial having been sent in to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, complaining of the present mode of distribution of the patronage in the service?—I am aware of it.

1939. Did you sign the memorial?—I signed the memorial at the time, under the impression that the Court had cognizance of it, and had assented to the prayer of the memorial

1940 Will you state the circumstances under which you signed it?—A copy of the memorial and a letter, both of them printed, were sent to me, at first I objected to sign the memorial I forget what I did with it, but it was about a month and a half, or perhaps not so long as that, afterwards, when I was in the country, that I received a letter from Captain Macgregor, telling me that a number of officers had signed the memorial, that it was unobjectionable, and that my signature would have some influence, and that he hoped I would sign it, and at the time I did authorise my signature being affixed, but I have since had reason to regret that I did sign it, because it seems to have obtained much more importance than it deserves; and I think it has been interpreted very unjustly with regard to the patronage My idea of the memorial at the time was, that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors, to obtain appointments, and nothing further; but it now appears that the impression has gone

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gone abroad, that it is a complaint that the patronage which the Court distributes is distributed in an improper manner: that I have no idea of, and I never intended any thing of the kind, and I believe many persons who signed the memorial have the same impression as myself

1941 Do you concur in the opinion expressed in the memorial, that there are not a sufficient number of appointments given to relatives of the members of the service?—I was wrong, perhaps, in not giving that attention to the memorial which I should have given, but my impression was, that whoever prepared the memorial had got the details (which I never read) from the India House, and of course I concluded that whatever the detail was, it would be correct

1942 Have you, from your general and long experience and extensive acquaintance with the members of the Indian Army, reason to think that applications for appointments upon public grounds are generally attended to by individual directors?—I should say decidedly so I know many instances, myself, where they have been attended to When I was at Jellalabad in command of the forces there, a lady of the name of Anderson (whose husband had died in going through the Khybur Pass) wrote to me, requesting me to apply to the Court of Directors for a cadetship for her son I declined, stating that I had no right to apply for anything of the kind, but I sent her a certificate, stating the way in which her husband had lost his life, and she sent it to England, and five or six months afterwards an appointment was sent out to this lady I was not known to any of the Directors, except Colonel Galloway, and this lady was not known to any of them, and Major Anderson was not known to any of them, and therefore I should say that the appointment must have been given on public grounds There have been many instances of the same kind which do not occur to me at the moment In the case of Mrs Anderson, again, she had, I believe, a second son provided for in the same way, but not from any private source, it was entirely on public grounds, consequent on my giving a certificate The same thing occurred with Lieutenant Stewart of the Horse Artillery, his son has been lately provided for, the father having been killed on the retreat from Cabul There are many other instances, there may be some cases where the persons applying have not received appointments, and they feel that there is an injustice, but whether it is unjust or not I cannot say many persons apply for appointments who have not any public claims

1943 The Committee is to understand that many instances have come under your own personal knowledge, where appointments have been given to the relatives of meritorious officers, without any private connexion with the Directors?—Yes, entirely on public grounds, many appointments I know have been given.

1944 Do you believe that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists in the members of the military service as to the distribution of the patronage by the Court of Directors?—I cannot say that I do, I think there is dissatisfaction with regard to the mode in which they are obliged to apply to them, that is, there is no access to the Court of Directors, it is only to individual directors, and there is an objection to that mode; but how that is to be remedied I cannot say I do not believe there is an objection to anything, but the mode of addressing the Court

1945 Have you any suggestion to offer as to the mode of correcting that?—No, I have none, but it seems to me to be quite a domestic matter with regard to the Court, and one with which the public could hardly interfere

1946 Do you consider that the military servants of the Company have their fair proportion of the patronage, as compared with other classes of society?—I think so; with regard to public grounds, they certainly have, as far as I am able to judge, there may be cases where it has not been so, but I am not cognizant of them.

1947 Do you think that it would be advantageous to the military service of India to give a certain proportion of the appointments to the relatives of military officers?—No, I think (having heard so much of this memorial since my name has been attached to it, and which I did not pay much attention to at the time) that if the memorial were complied with, it would be a detriment to the service rather than a benefit, because it would be placing a certain number of appointments with the Court, to be given on public grounds, and no director would, after that, I should suppose, give on public gounds any more than those appointments which were actually on the table Now some of the directors I know

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know give almost the whole of their appointments on public grounds; I, therefore, think it would be detrimental to adopt the memorial.

1948. Do you think any prejudicial effect is produced upon the efficiency of the army by the present mode of nomination?—Certainly not.

1949. Although you were not at Addiscombe yourself, can you give the Committee your opinion as to the qualifications of the young men that have been sent from Addiscombe for the services that they have to perform; do you consider the education to be efficient?—I think it is very efficient indeed; I think the system throughout at Addiscombe exceedingly good, and I think the young men who are turned out from Addiscombe as engineers and artillery are fit for any situation; they are extremely well educated, and great care is taken of them.

1950. Sir *J. Graham*.] I find in the memorial this passage: "That the present proportion," that is, of the patronage, "must still be considerably under what a generous recognition of meritorious service might dictate." Upon a full consideration, do you consider that a just allegation or not?—I am unable to speak as to that in reference to figures, for I have made no memoranda of anything of the kind. I think the distribution of the patronage, generally speaking, as far as I am able to judge, is very just and very fair.

1951. Upon full consideration, therefore, you would wish that passage to be qualified?—Yes.

1952. I find this statement: "That it is desirable that a change should take place with regard to the mode of distributing the patronage, instead of their being as now solicited from individual directors by your officers and their widows, with an importunity often in vain, but which, whether it succeed or fail, is always troublesome, perhaps painful to yourselves, and is so beneath the manliness of the military, and so against the retiringness of the female character, that not even the parent's anxiety for the welfare of a child can always make it consist with self-respect," is that your opinion now?—With regard to the approach to the Court of Directors, I think it is objectionable, having to go to every individual to apply for an appointment, but I do not know any other system that could be adopted.

1953. Would you adhere to this expression, that "it is beneath the manliness of the military, and the retiringness of the female character, and not consistent with the self-respect of parents," as applied to the present mode of obtaining military patronage?—I think the present system is objectionable in parties having to go to each individual director.

1954. Those are words which I find in the memorial which you signed; deliberately, upon further consideration, do you consider that those expressions are justly applicable even to the mode of applying for appointments?—I think they are too strong; but I think the mode of going to each individual director is objectionable.

1955. As to the proportion, did I understand you to say that you thought, upon the whole, the proportion of patronage given to military officers was a just and fair one, and not insufficient?—Before I could give an answer to that question I should require to know the amount given, which I do not know; but, generally speaking, I should say the proportion given to military officers is fair and just.

1956. The prayer of the memorial ends with the expression of desire, that "a liberal share of appointments to India be in future distributed by your Board collectively, on public grounds, among the most deserving claimants;" did you mean, when you signed the memorial, that a liberal share of appointments to India has in times past not been distributed on public grounds?—I cannot say that I understood it as such; but I certainly must say that I did not give that attention to the memorial which I ought to have done; I took it more upon trust than anything else.

1957. Mr. *Vernon Smith*.] Under what circumstances did you sign this memorial?—The memorial was sent to me, as I said before, by Captain Macgregor, in a letter addressed to me.

1958. Was there any meeting of the military officers upon the subject?—No meeting, that I am aware of; but I understood that a great number of other officers had signed it, and that it would be beneficial if my name were attached to it, and I authorised my name being appended, after having been applied to twice; in the first instance I thought it objectionable.

1959. You say you did not pay attention to the wording of it?—Certainly not.

1960 Supposing it were resolved, as suggested in the memorial, that a certain proportion of patronage should be given to the sons of deserving officers, how would you propose to distribute it, at whose discretion?—My idea was, that the Court of Directors would form a committee, and that the applications would come before that committee, and be laid upon the table

1961 Would not that involve the necessity for applications which are said to be so irksome and invidious?—I think not, because the application might be made to the secretary or to the chairman, and he would refer it to the committee

1962 The advantage would be that the application would be made to a public body, and not to private individuals?—Yes.

1963 Sir *J Graham* ] Did I rightly understand you to have said that you feared the effect of that would be, that the directors in their public capacity would give no patronage to merit?—Certainly, that is my idea, that they would not give on public grounds any appointments beyond the number they would be bound to give, and for that reason, upon consideration, I thought the memorial very objectionable

1964 On further consideration, you think the plan to which you have just adverted would not be conducive to the interests of the Indian officers?—I think not.

1965 Are we to understand that upon the whole, on further consideration, you think the arrangement as it stands is better than that contemplated by the memorial?—Certainly As far as some channel of communication being given for persons applying, it seems to me to be more a domestic arrangement of the Court than a public matter, and the advantage would be that persons would not have to go from door to door.

1966. If there were facilities given of applying to the Court, leaving the patronage to be distributed by the directors in their individual capacity without any particular proportion being given to military officers, that would meet your view?—Yes

1967 *Chairman* ] Your idea is, that there should be a committee to sift the grounds of application, leaving the distribution of the patronage to the individual directors as it now stands?—Yes, the committee would decide whether there were grounds for the application, and it would do away with the objectionable mode of applying to the individual directors.

1968. Sir *J. Graham* ] If a director wished to give any portion, year by year, of his patronage to merit, he would have at the India House the ready means of access to the applications which rested on merit?—Yes, without having applications made to him privately

1969. Sir *J Hogg* ] Do not you think that at present any director has an equal opportunity of ascertaining the merit of any applications by reference to the Military Secretary and the records at the India House?—I do not know whether it is so or not

1970 You stated that you signed the memorial under the impression that it was to be presented to the Court of Directors?—Yes

1971. Was it presented to the Court of Proprietors at the quarterly meeting, or to this committee, with your knowledge, sanction, and approbation?—Quite the reverse.

1972 If any conversation or communication took place with Captain Macgregor on the subject of its presentation either here or before the Court of Proprietors, will you have the goodness to state it?—After the memorial had been brought before the Court of Proprietors, I called upon Captain Macgregor, and I told him that I was very much surprised at its having been brought before the Court of Proprietors, and he told me that the Court of Directors had done it themselves, and I then said, "Now, recollect, my idea in signing the memorial was, that it was to go before the Court of Directors, and the Court of Directors alone, and if anything further takes place my name is not to be mentioned in the business. I have nothing to do with the memorial further than with the Court of Directors." That is what I said.

1973 Mr. *V Smith* ] Would the result of your proposal, to submit all applications to a committee, which would sift them, be this, that that committee having sifted them, and laid them before the Court, each individual director would become aware of those cases, and in the exercise of his patronage he would consider the claims of meritorious public officers, whereas at present some of the directors may

Lieut.-Gen. Sir *G. Pollock*, G.C.B.

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may be generously inclined to do so, but others may at the same time completely shirk their duty?—That is very true

1974. Sir *J. Hogg*.] When you signed the memorial, you were not aware of the proportion of patronage allotted to the servants of the Company?—I was not aware of it

1975. If it should appear from a return to Parliament, that one-third of the patronage was allotted to the servants of the Company, military and civil, would you think one-third a sufficient proportion?—I do not know: I have not duly considered the proportion

1976. Would you think it for the benefit of the service that the sons of military men should get military appointments, and that the sons of civil servants should get civil appointments, or do you think that the public good requires that the services should be blended, and that no special set of men should be entitled to any special set of appointments?—I should think it not desirable that any special set of men should be entitled to any special appointments I am an instance of the reverse, my son has got a civil appointment, and has gone into the civil service, and there are many other instances.

1977. As far as your experience goes, do not the sons of military men frequently get civil appointments, and the sons of civil servants frequently get military appointments?—I have known many instances of the sons of military men getting civil appointments As a rule, I should think it would be very bad to confine military appointments entirely to military men.

1978. Mr. *Hardinge*.] Do you know how many general officers signed the memorial?—I do not

1979. Sir *E. Colebrooke*.] Do you think the system of education at Addiscombe might be beneficially extended more generally among the military appointments to India, and that a greater number of cadets might go through Addiscombe?—I thought all went through Addiscombe.

1980. It is only a portion who go through Addiscombe?—I believe they all undergo an examination, I should think it would be beneficial having all of them at Addiscombe

1981. You would recommend that education to be given to all?—Yes.

1982. And that would give a larger power of selection for officers of engineers?—Yes.

Colonel *Thomas Matthew Taylor*, called in, and Examined.

Col. *T. M. Taylor*.

1983. *Chairman*.] WILL you state the length of your service, and your present rank?—The length of my service is 43 years, and a little over, and my present rank is brevet-colonel

1984. Did you sign the memorial that was sent in to the Court of Directors, complaining of the distribution of the patronage, as regards the servants of the Company?—I did not sign it, but I gave my assent to it.

1985. Will you state what induced you to do so?—I did it entirely in deference to what I believed to be the opinions and sentiments of a number of officers whose rank and character I considered entitled them to respect, and not from any conviction of my own as to the expediency of such a memorial.

1986. Did you read the memorial before you gave your assent to it?—I looked over it I read it for the purpose of ascertaining that nothing was in it that could be considered disrespectful to the Court of Directors, but yet not in any way weighing the facts, or being answerable for any facts or arguments or inferences that were put forward.

1987. Upon consideration, do you concur in the opinions therein expressed?—In some I concur, but not in all

1988. Will you state in what opinions therein expressed you concur?—I thought, and this is the only part which occurs to me at present, that it was felt generally in the service, that the mode in which the patronage was conferred upon officers was not satisfactory to them

1989. Is that your opinion still?—It is my opinion, that the officers of the service feel that the mode of conferring the patronage is not satisfactory.

1990. Are you able to state the reason why the present mode is not satisfactory to the service generally?—I think that officers, and ladies in particular, find it humiliating to be obliged to go from door to door of the several directors, for the purpose of urging their claims upon them; and I believe they feel it so humiliating, Col *T M Taylor*.

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ing, that nothing short of the imperative necessity of providing for their offspring would reconcile them to it

1991 Do you believe that the cause of dissatisfaction is the present mode of application, and not the amount of patronage that is distributed to the servants of the Company?—I do not know that I am prepared to answer that question fully, but that is my opinion, that that is the cause of the dissatisfaction, or of what is complained of, rather.

1992 Does your present experience lead you to state that the claims of the servants of the Company have been disregarded by the directors, in respect to patronage?—Certainly not

1993 Can you suggest any mode in which the distribution of the patronage would be more agreeable to the service?—I think that if the restriction which at present exists, to preferring claims to the Court of Directors as a body, was removed, it would be satisfactory to the service, and it applications were admitted, supported by the Commander-in-chief, and perhaps by some of the superior officers, it would remove one cause of dissatisfaction Of course every application could not be successful, but such as might be deemed worthy of consideration might be met by some arrangement amongst the directors themselves

1994 Do you believe that a regulation to distribute a certain amount of the patronage amongst the servants of the Company would be beneficial to the service?—I do not, I think such an arrangement would close the door to any other description of application

1995. Do you think it would give a larger amount of patronage to the servants of the Company?—I think not.

1996 Has the present mode of nomination, in your opinion, worked prejudicially to the military service in India?—Not as far as I have had any opportunity of observing.

1997 Sir *J Graham*] From your experience and knowledge, should you say, practically, that the sons of the most meritorious officers have obtained appointments?—I have heard of instances where meritorious officers have failed in obtaining appointments, but within the scope of my own knowledge I cannot recollect any instance in which an officer of merit has not succeeded in obtaining at least one appointment for his son

1998 Failure may be regarded as the exception rather than as the general rule?—As far as my experience goes, I think so

1999 On reflection, you would not be prepared to adopt all the expressions in this memorial, commenting in very harsh terms upon the distribution by the directors of the patronage?—I never was prepared to adopt them, and indeed I assented to the memorial in deference to the opinions of those whom I felt bound to respect If that arrangement was adopted, my opinion is, that it would operate disadvantageously to the interests of officers, for the door would be closed to them for obtaining private favours by individual influence with the directors, applicants would be immediately referred to the reserved number of appointments

2000 The rule restricting officers from applying to the Court of Directors, as a body, is not based on statute, but on a bye-law of the Board?—I am not competent to answer that question.

2001 But you are sure that the rule exists, that officers are not allowed individually to present petitions founded on good service to the Court of Directors?—The Government of India will not receive petitions to forward to the Court of Directors, as a body, for appointments, of course an officer can only address his superiors through the proper channel of communication, which would be the Commander-in-chief, and could not, according to the established rule, at least the custom of the service, forward a memorial direct to the Court.

2002 The obstacle exists in India to officers serving there, but does it exist here?—I am not aware that it does

2003 Sir *J. Hogg*] When you say that officers cannot prefer a memorial to the Court of Directors claiming the appointments on the ground of service, I presume you allude to the well-known usage of the Court, of always returning a reply that the request cannot be complied with, inasmuch as the Court of Directors have no patronage to distribute?—I do not know that fact, except by inference, everybody is perfectly aware that the Court as a body have no patronage at their disposal, and that it is divided into a certain number of portions, and left to the disposal of those to whom it is given

Col *T M Taylor*

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2004 The Court, as a body, having no patronage, must, of necessity, decline any applications made to them as a body?—Yes, as a matter of course, it must do so

2005 *Chairman* ] You stated that you had signed the memorial in deference to the opinions of others, did you mean to refer to a few particular instances, or to the number of assents that the memorial had previously obtained?—I referred more particularly to the character and weight of a certain number of individual names which were given to me, but generally to the great number which were given also, showing it to be a general wish, rather than confined to a few individuals, I respected the opinions of some individuals whose names were given to me more than others, and perhaps without their names I should have acted differently.

2006. Had you communicated with those individuals before giving your assent to the memorial?—Not at all

2007 You were entirely influenced by seeing their names?—Entirely, I received the letter on the evening of one day, and answered it the next day I was absent from town, and had no opportunity of communicating with anybody

2008. Sir *J. Graham* ] This memorial points to a change in the mode of distribution of the patronage, whatever the proportion allotted to the meritorious services of the army may be, it suggests that it should be awarded by the Court of Directors collectively, in some manner which is not plainly pointed out, that would be entrusting the patronage to the Court, whereas it is now distributed by the directors individually, are we to collect from your evidence that on reflection you do not desire the change which this memorial asks, and that you would wish to see the patronage still distributed by the directors individually?—I am not prepared to give an opinion on that subject.

2009 The memorial asks for the distribution by the Board collectively?—That a portion of the patronage should be set aside for distribution among the sons of military officers in the service.

2010 By the Court of Directors in their collective capacity?—Yes.

2011. Do you adhere to that wish as expressed in the memorial?—I do not, and never desired it

2012 But that is what the memorial asks?—I have stated that I was acting in deference to the opinions of others, and not according to my own views of the case

2013 And now, upon full reflection, you do not desire the objects sought in that memorial, but you prefer the present practice of distribution by the directors individually?—I do not desire the appropriation of any number of appointments to the military service to be distributed in the way proposed.

2014 You prefer the distribution by the individual directors, whatever the proportion may be, to distribution by the Court collectively, as sought in the memorial?—I do, and I think it necessary to state my reason for it. I think I have already stated in what I have said, that if any number of appointments were reserved for distribution in this manner, the number of appointments given to military officers would be limited to that reserve; no larger number would be given, and in that case, if an applicant went to a director and endeavoured to influence him by his own personal solicitation, the answer he would receive probably would be, "You must look to the reserved number for what you wish"

2015 Then, in your opinion, the officers who signed this memorial have sought a change which would not be conducive to their own interests, well understood?—That is my opinion

2016 Mr. *Vernon Smith* ] You stated that you signed the memorial in deference to the opinions of others, but as you did not consult them, you signed merely in deference to their names?—In deference to what I knew of their characters

2017 Have you communicated with them in order to ascertain their opinion since?—I have with a few, four or five.

2018 Many of them, we presume, may entertain the same opinion that you have expressed yourself?—I should say it is possible and probable.

2019 According to what you have stated, we could not consider the signatures which are attached to this memorial as conveying a concurrence of opinion on the part of those persons in the views expressed in the memorial?—No, not if I am correct in what I have stated, of course I refer to the opinions of the few only with whom I have spoken on the subject.

2020 Mr *Wilson* ] Your opinion is, that if the memorial were complied with, it would rather limit the chances of the service obtaining patronage than otherwise?—So I should think

2021 Sir *J. Hogg* ] You stated that you signed that memorial under the belief that it was to be presented to the Court of Directors?—Undoubtedly, and for no other purpose

2022 In regard to its being produced before the Court of Proprietors, and to its being produced before this Committee of the House of Commons, have you given your sanction and approbation to that?—I have not

2023 And you would disapprove of any use being made of your name, as attached to that memorial, in producing it before this Committee?—Undoubtedly I do, the use of my name was to go no further than to present it to the Court of Directors

2024. As far as you can judge, from communication with the officers generally who signed that memorial, do you believe it was their intention that it should be limited to presentation to the Court of Directors, or do you believe that they contemplated any ulterior proceeding like the present?—I have not had any communication on the subject with any of those who have signed it, except four or five, and, as far as I can judge from what they said, I believe they had no intention of its going further, or of being used for any ulterior purpose

2025 Sir *E Colebrooke* ] Do you consider there is any inconvenience in the present mode in which persons who have claims from their public services have to make application for appointments?—It is undoubtedly inconvenient to a great number, in short, it operates to exclude the applications of a considerable number of most deserving men I allude more particularly to the regimental officer, a person who spends all his life with his regiment, and who belongs to as valuable a class of officers as any in the service, perhaps the most valuable Those men are seldom known beyond their own circles, and many of them are not in circumstances to enable them to come home to England to urge their own claims personally, or bring them under the notice of the Court, nor have they friends in England to do it for them, they are, therefore, practically excluded from participation in the distribution of the patronage of the Court

2026 Have you any suggestion to make as to the mode in which those claims could be met?—Only in the way that I have stated before, namely, by removing the restriction which prevents officers at present making applications to the Court of Directors as a body, if they could obtain access to the Court by an application, supported by a recommendation from the Commander-in-chief, or by any of the superior officers, that would remove a difficulty which lies in their way at present.

2027 You think that there is an evil from the want of a channel of communication between meritorious persons and the individual directors?—Yes, the evil is, in the channel to the Court of Directors as a body being closed against applications for appointments I think they feel that it debars their chance of obtaining notice of their cases

2028 If cases of that kind are brought before the Court as a body, you have no doubt that, from the feeling of the members of the Court, there would be a disposition to act liberally towards the class to which you allude?—I believe so, I have no reason to doubt such a disposition, and I go on the supposition that by some arrangement amongst themselves they might meet such claims as appeared to deserve notice, of course every claim could not be successful

2029 Mr. *Baillie* ] You said, that in signing that memorial you intended it to be presented only to the Court of Directors?—When I assented to the memorial my intention was that it should be presented to the Court of Directors only, and made no further use of

2030 If your object was more likely to be obtained by the memorial being presented to the Committee of the House of Commons, should you have felt any objection to that?—Certainly; my immediate masters and superiors are the Court of Directors, and it is to them I am bound to look in the first instance, and in every instance

2031 Then you think that it would not have been proper, being in the service of the Court of Directors, that you should address any petition direct to the House of Commons?—Not to set aside the Court of Directors. But there might arise a very strong and urgent case which might, perhaps, overcome my objection to it

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2032. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Without reference to any strong and urgent case, in the actual circumstances you did not wish to appeal from your own immediate masters to any other tribunal?—As a military man I am taught to look to my immediate superior for the redress of my grievances or for the gratification of my wishes; I am to apply to him, and he is to forward my application to whatever authority has the power of meeting those wishes. I stated that I did not sign the memorial, I should explain that, there is a military rule that no memorial shall be signed by more than one individual, but that is met in this way; when there are a number of men who have the same wish and the same object, they give their assent to some one individual to sign on behalf of the whole; in this case General Welsh signed it as the senior officer of those who had given in their assent to the memorial.

Colonel *Robert Alexander*, called in, and Examined.

Col. *R Alexander.*

2033 *Committee.*] WILL you state the rank you hold in the Indian service?—I am Colonel in the Madras Army

2034. What is the period of your service?—Thirty-three years' service.

2035. What appointments have you held?—Several, I was last Adjutant-General of the Madras Army

2036 Did you sign the memorial which was sent in to the Court of Directors with regard to the distribution of their patronage?—With regard to the distribution of the patronage and other subjects, I did.

2037 Do you concur in the whole tenor of that memorial?—I do not concur, and I intimated to the gentleman who applied to me to sign it, that I did not concur in all his views, but I thought there were points in it which required to be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, and therefore I signed it.

2038. Will you state what those points are?—The fourth paragraph is the one that I agreed to, with particular reference to the nominations to the service of the sons and relatives of those who had died in the public service, being obtained by private favour, instead of an opportunity being afforded of urging those claims officially on public grounds. Again, this portion I agreed to. "That your memorialists respectfully submit, that in Her Majesty's Army, the claims of the sons of officers, on the ground of their fathers' professional services, are readily admitted and generally attended to, and that even in the preparatory education at Sandhurst, the son of the royal officer, according to the rank and means of his father, is received at a yearly charge from 60 to 36 per cent less than what is paid by the sons of the private gentleman; whereas, at Addiscombe no distinction whatever is shown, although the cost is treble the pension which the youth may receive from the military funds" Generally I agreed in that I am not sufficiently aware of the details to know whether they are correctly stated, but the principle I agreed in, and I also agree in that part of the paragraph which refers to the importunity of urging claims, and often in vain, "but which, whether it succeed or fail, is always troublesome, perhaps painful to yourselves, and is so beneath the manliness of the military, and so against the retiringness of the female character, that not even the parent's anxiety for the welfare of a child can always make it consist with self-respect." I think, generally, those are the points to which I expressed concurrence.

2039 Do you concur in the view of this memorial, that the service has not had its fair share of the distribution of the patronage?—I have never entered into the statistics of the question, from what I have read since the subject was agitated, I should be prepared to find that it has about its fair share.

2040. Can you suggest any remedy for the inconvenience of which you complain?—The remedy that I would suggest would be having an official channel of communication to the head of the Government, either to the Chairman of the Court, or to the Court in its collective capacity, to which an officer could apply for provision for his family, as a claim upon the public, instead of being obliged to go, as he is now, from door to door, and beg it as a matter of private favour.

2041 Has it come under your own personal knowledge, that the claims of meritorious servants have been disregarded in the distribution of the patronage?—It has come under my personal knowledge that many officers have failed in obtaining cadetships I do not, at this moment, remember any instance of the relatives of an officer who had either fallen in the service, or who had particularly distinguished himself, having applied for an appointment, and not having succeeded.

The danger of disregard would be to those officers who render invaluable and yet undistinguished services continually with their regiments

2042. Have cases come under your knowledge where there has been no private influence whatever, and the patronage has been given entirely on public grounds?—Many instances, I should suppose, are such I remember one in particular of an officer whom I had known for many years, who died in action in China, his son was provided for, and my impression is, that he had no personal knowledge whatever of the directors. I know two instances in which officers in India wrote to members of the Court. I do not believe that they were personally known to the directors, but they stated the claims of two other officers, and each of their sons was provided for I may mention that in our army there are some officers who have risen entirely by their own merits without having had commissions when they entered the service: they have risen from the ranks; and I know three instances of their sons being provided for, and I should suppose that the parents had no personal influence with the members of the Court. I mention these as instances.

2043 Am I right in supposing that you confine your objection to the present system to these three points. first, that there is no public officer or department to take into consideration the claims of the service, secondly, that it is not as in Her Majesty's service, where the sons of officers have an advantage in the expense of their education, and thirdly, you complain of the necessity of private solicitation for appointments?—These are the three points in which I particularly concur

2044 Those are the only three points upon which you concur in this memorial?—I should concur in the others generally so far as this, that considering that all public servants have a claim of some kind upon the Government they serve, those of the East India Company have a peculiarly strong one, inasmuch as their whole lives are passed away from their own country, and they are more dependent upon the Government than men who are living in the midst of all the opportunities of providing for their families which occur in England.

2045 Is it the result of your experience that they have not their fair share of the patronage in comparison with the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects?—As I said before, I have never entered into the statistics, but I should say, as far as my impressions go, and from what I have read, they have a fair share of the appointments

2046 Do you believe that as regards the number of appointments the service would be benefited by the plan you suggest of making the applications to a public office instead of to individual directors, as now practised?—The question would imply, if I take it rightly, that there are a certain number of appointments allotted to the army, and that the question is merely whether it would be an improvement to be enabled to apply for those appointments through an official channel, rather than through the individual directors privately I should say that if allotting a certain number of appointments to be given as a matter of right to the military officers for their children, is to shut the thing up, rather than that there be held out a general hope of provision for their families as a matter of reward, the army, so far from being benefited, would be in a worse position than at present

2047. Sir *J Graham*] Take the other view, that there is no limitation of the number, and that the mode of applying only is changed, the mode adopted being to apply not to individual directors, but to some constituted authority that should receive applications at the India House?—If there were no limitation of the number, I should say it would be a great improvement; it would be much more gratifying to the feelings, and more suitable to the dignity and spirit of the officers, that they should apply to an authority of rank at the India House

2048 *Chairman*] The memorial complains, "that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments to India on their sons, the public service of the most meritorious officers;" are you still of opinion that such a department or public functionary should be appointed?—I should not make such a statement as you have read, because although there is no official means of applying for such a provision for their children open to the officers of the army, the fact is, that they are provided for by the directors, who are public functionaries, but it is in the way in which it is done that I would venture to suggest an improvement

2049 You mean that you agree in principle, without specifying the details of the application of that system?—Yes.

2050 Sir

Col. *R. Alexander.*

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2050. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*] Unless there be a fixed proportion of patronage reserved to the servants of the Indian army, how would you provide that such reserve should not be absolutely illusory?—That embraces a wide question; since the subject has been agitated I have thought a good deal of it; if a fixed number of appointments were set apart for officers of the army, it would be understood that that was entirely to meet all their demands. I think that would, in the first place, shut them out from the hope of other appointments; from civil appointments; and if it became a matter of right, it would then follow that a commission in the army gave a kind of hereditary claim to the children, which might lead to another question, viz., whether the Government would not have the right to place, or whether it might not be expedient to place, some limitation on the demands that might come upon them, by the introduction of some such rule as exists in the Prussian army, and this is a very serious question as regards the morale of the Indian army, when the Government recognises the claim of its officers, I should feel confidence that a high and honourable feeling of the responsibility of dealing fairly with the claim, and the wholesome influence of public opinion, would both tend to prevent the recognition proving illusory.

2051. Sir *J. Hogg.*] By a limitation of the demand, do you mean a limitation of the marriages?—Yes, that would be put to the army perhaps; and then, again, if a proportion is struck, and there are so many military appointments, and so many military officers, who are to have a proportion of the whole, hereafter another question might arise, viz. whether that proportion should have reference to the number of officers or to the number of children? that is a question which might occur, because many will be disappointed when once you have a fixed number, for you cannot gratify all, and those who do not succeed will perhaps naturally look to, and plead for the number of children unprovided for, rather than be satisfied that a comparatively small number of officers have been more fortunate than themselves.

2052. This memorial, I believe, was chiefly got up by Captain Macgregor; and, as related to the presentation of that memorial to the Court of Directors, he seems to have acted on behalf of the officers who signed that memorial, apart from that specific purpose, do you regard Captain Macgregor as expressing, or as authorized to express, the opinions of the officers, or any of them, who signed that memorial?—I literally know nothing of how the memorial was got up, but, seeing the names that were attached to it, I presumed that Captain Macgregor was acting in concert with them. Certainly he is not an exponent of any opinion of mine, nor have I ever been asked whether he should appear as such.

2053. As far as you have had an opportunity of forming an opinion, have the services of officers in the service of the East India Company been regarded by the directors as affording a claim to patronage and to commissions for their sons?—I am not aware that such a claim has been recognised by the directors as a body, but I am aware that the sons of officers have been provided for, and I can draw no other conclusion than that they were provided for on public grounds, on account of their fathers' services.

2054. You are aware that the Court as a body have no patronage at their disposal?—I am.

2055. But any officer addressing a memorial to the Court as a body, claiming an appointment for his son, gets, as a matter of course, an official reply that his application cannot be complied with?—Officers in India are not allowed to address the Court as a body, on this subject.

2056. You are aware that there is no objection to officers at home doing so?—I know of no instance of an officer at home making any but a private application to an individual director.

2057. You are not aware of private applications to the Court collectively?—No.

2058. Mr *Wilson.*] If such an application has been made, it must be obvious, as the Court has no appointments at its disposal, that it must be negatived?—Yes, in my official position in India, if such a memorial was sent to me, it was my duty to return as the answer, that it could not be received.

2059. Sir *J. Graham.*] From your experience, should you say, on the whole, that officers in India have as fair a share of the patronage as officers at home?—I could not answer that question satisfactorily to myself without having some data to refer to, it must be remembered that an officer who cannot come to England to urge his claims may have a sick wife or zealous friends in this country to act for him on behalf of his son.

2060. From your general knowledge, you could not give any opinion upon that point, whether the officers in India receive as fair a share of the patronage of the individual directors as the officers who are at home on leave?—I have never considered the subject before; but answering off-hand, I should suppose they did, I have no reason to suppose the contrary, but I have never considered the subject; I merely take it as you put the question to me

2061 Something has been said by you of the analogy of the Queen's service, at the Horse Guards an application is made to the secretary of the Commander-in-chief, and the Commander-in-chief has the power of advising the Queen as to the patronage to be given, would not that analogy fairly apply to the India House if application were made to the military secretary, for instance, and the patronage remained, as at present, in the hands of the individual directors, and not of the Court?—The cases are not quite the same, there is something peculiarly gratifying in any officer going to one of the highest rank in his own profession, such as the present military secretary to the Commander-in-chief, if there was a similar officer at the India House, and he received the applications, the applicant would no longer be concerned, I imagine, as to how, amongst the body of directors, the appointment was to be given, but he would be satisfied that he had laid his application before the Court through a high authority, and that his claim would be estimated, and a suitable answer returned

2062 But you have negatived the proposition of having a fixed portion of the patronage as of right given?—Yes

2063 Then there would still remain the favour of the individual director in the distribution of the patronage assigned to him?—I should rather regard it as a prerogative of Government to dispense its patronage for the public service, than take it in that point of view as a personal favour

2064 At the present moment, whatever the moral obligation may be upon the directors in the distribution of the patronage, they have a complete and unlimited control over the exercise of it, the only alteration you would suggest is as to the mode of application, but the power of the directors to distribute the patronage would remain unchanged, unless there were a fixed portion assigned to the Indian army, to which you object?—It would be so But when I object to a fixed proportion, I do not think the question shuts itself entirely up in that I think the army should be entitled generally to participate in the patronage of the Government, I think it very essential for the public service, and for the harmony and good feeling of all concerned in it, that the sons of the officers of the different branches of the public service should intermingle, that the sons of civil servants should be in the military service, and the sons of military men in the civil service, and that sons of officers of Her Majesty's service and young gentlemen from the different classes of society in England should also be in our army I therefore would venture to say that it would take a wider scope than making a rule-of-three sum of so many cadetships to be allotted to a certain number of officers

2065 Mr *Mangles*] Under any imaginable system of that sort, would there not necessarily remain a number of disappointed men?—No doubt there would

2066 Do not you think that those disappointed men who failed to obtain appointments by public distribution, would seek to obtain the appointments by application to individual directors?—No doubt they would

2067 Do not you think that the widows or wives of officers, in their natural anxiety to provide for their children, would go through as irksome and distressing a canvass as is at present gone through?—That is the practice at present, any gentleman in a high position under a Government is liable to such solicitations, and always will be, still it would be a gratifying thing to an officer or a widow to be able to go to the India House, as they go to the Horse Guards, and lay their claims before an officer of high rank

2068. Do not you think that those who failed in their public application, owing to the superior claims of others being considered as paramount, would be urged, by the natural feeling they would have for their children, to go through the same irksome and distressing applications to individual directors as at present?—I think they would, and I see no objection to those who choose to use private solicitation having the opportunity of doing so

2069 Then the change of system that you recommend would only reach comparatively a few, whose claims would be thought paramount?—It would be open to all, without exception, to adopt this mode; if all could not succeed, yet all would have the satisfaction of presenting their claims in a way that was congenial to their feelings.

2070 After they had preferred their claims and had failed, do you not think that the feelings of human nature would urge them to adopt the course of applying to the directors individually, which would be even more irksome and distressing than the present mode of making private applications to directors?—No doubt they might still apply, but it would mainly depend upon the individual directors whether the applications should be irksome or distressing.

2071. Viscount *Jocelyn*] It is not to any neglect which has been shown by any directors of the East India Company towards fair claimants on public grounds, but to the mode in which the application has been made, that you object?—It is impossible for me to say whether they have awarded their patronage on public grounds or not I can only infer to what extent the directors have awarded their patronage on public grounds, but I cannot answer specifically as to these things, as I might do if I had returns to refer to. I have seen many instances in which I feel perfectly certain that the appointments were given on public grounds, because I can imagine no other grounds, the parties receiving appointments had not family or friendly connexions with the directors; they were only known as the sons of meritorious officers, and therefore it is very evident that the directors do award the patronage on public grounds. There are many who are disappointed; they feel it a most humiliating process to go through, and when they fail to obtain the appointment they feel it the more

2072 Mr. *Wilson.*] There is one particular point to which I should wish to draw your attention, in the analogy which you drew between the India House and the Horse Guards, with regard to the Horse Guards, the application being made to a public officer, he has it in his power to comply with the application, or to make such a recommendation to the Sovereign as leads to a compliance with it, but, on the other hand, the public officer at the India House, to whom the application was made, having no public patronage in his hands, and no control over it, could only apply on behalf of the applicant to individual directors of the East India Company for a portion of the patronage that they had at their disposal, are you of opinion that individuals would feel as well satisfied to leave such applications to private directors in the hands of the public officer, and that they would feel satisfied that their interests would be as well attended to in his hands as if they made application to those private individuals themselves?—I still reply to that, as I did before, that the applicant would go upon the principle of having what he thought a suitable channel of communication to the head of the Government he serves; it would still be a question for the Court to arrange among themselves how they would apportion the patronage to the claims that were before them. In Her Majesty's army the disposal of the patronage must depend upon the number of vacancies to be filled up, and it would be a question of special consideration every year in the Court how many appointments they would have to meet the claims of public servants, and how many, under the constitution of the Court, it would be fair for them to reserve to themselves. That would be a question for the Court entirely to decide; but all those who were officers of the army would have an opportunity of approaching them in a way suitable to their own position in society and congenial to their feelings

2073 Would not the effect of that be, that a certain portion of the patronage would be set aside to meet the public claims, and would not the evils arise, which you have adverted to, of the claims of the army being considered limited to that amount of patronage?—I have said, that the patronage should not be restricted numerically as a matter of right, it should be a matter of reward; and that would of course depend upon circumstances; for example, after a severe campaign there would be a greater demand, I presume, upon the directors in respect of what is generally recognised as a claim for provision for the sons of those who are killed in action; under such circumstances there must be a flexibility in the amount, that is one great reason why the amount of the patronage to be allowed should not be strictly or numerically defined.

2074 Whether the quantity was strictly defined as the same numerical quantity year by year, or whether it were annually fixed upon according to the circumstances of the year by the Court of Directors when the patronage came to be distributed, do you think it would alter the principle, or remove the evil which you have suggested, that the claim of the service would be considered to be confined to such an amount of patronage?—It must be left entirely to the Court of Directors; it is their prerogative to judge of the claims and the rewards to be allotted

2075 Viscount *Jocelyn.*] If a portion of the patronage were set apart to meet certain claims, do you see any difficulty in its being open to the Court of Directors to bestow any of the other portion of the patronage which remained in their hands to meet such claims?—I see none.

2076 Sir *J. Graham.*] But if there were a fixed proportion set apart to meet such claims, do you think the directors would be likely to distribute any of the remaining portion of the patronage to meet those claims?—The director would, I presume, still give appointments to his nephew, or his son, or his friends, and in doing so would probably feel a higher satisfaction in being able to reward merit, while he gratified his private feelings of friendship or affection

2077 Mr. *Hardinge.*] In those cases where the sons of those who have fallen in action have received appointments, may it be said that they have received the appointments on public grounds?—I have known instances of it, and I believe that generally they have been given on public grounds

2078. Is it not your opinion that such claims are readily and immediately recognised?—I am not prepared to say that

2079 You have stated that the apportionment of a certain number of appointments to the army would be a bar to their receiving appointments in the civil service?—I have said that if it were to be a bar, that is one additional reason why there should not be a fixed proportion.

2080 Would not the fact of there being a fixed proportion of the patronage allotted to the army, weaken the applications of the sons of Indian officers for employment in the Queen's service here?—That would depend upon the view taken by the authority applied to; I do not see why it should do so

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*Veneris, 11° die Junii, 1852.*

MEMBERS PRESENT

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| Mr Baring. | Mr Mangles |
| Mr Herries | Mr Baillie |
| Lord John Russell | Sir E Colebrooke |
| Sir James Graham | Mr Vernon Smith |
| Mr Hume | Mr Hardinge |
| Sir J Hogg. | Mr Spooner |
| Mr Hildyard. | Mr Cobden |
| Viscount Mahon | Mr Alderman Thompson |

THOMAS BARING, Esq in the Chair

Lieutenant-General *Macleod*, called in, and Examined

Lieut.-General *Macleod.*
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2081. *Chairman.*] WILL you be kind enough to state to the Committee your rank in the Indian army, and the length of your service?—I am a Lieutenant-general I was originally belonging to the Engineers' Corps, and the length of my service is between 56 and 57 years

2082. Are you aware of a memorial, which was presented to the Court of Directors, with regard to the distribution of the patronage?—Yes

2083 Did you sign that memorial?—Yes, I did.

2084 Will you be kind enough to state your reasons for signing it?—It was presented to me by Captain Macgregor, both in writing and personally, it had been altered at various times at the suggestion of various persons, and I do not know how far it may have been altered before it was sent in, but I signed it as being an appeal to the Court of Directors themselves, and not with a view of its going any further than that, if I had had any idea of its going beyond the Court of Directors, I certainly should not have signed it Upon a consideration of several points, it appeared to me at the time that something of the kind was practicable,

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practicable; but since then, after hearing the arguments *pro* and *con*, I believe it to be quite impracticable, and that it would be of no service to the officers of the army, and would be very inconvenient to the Court of Directors themselves, and I do not think that those suggestions in the memorial could be carried out.

2085. Then, upon full consideration, you do not hold the opinions which are expressed in that memorial?—In many respects I entertain the same opinion, but my view of the case was this. In going through the India House at different times, I have been exceedingly distressed to see a number of most respectable ladies, the wives and widows of officers in the service, all placed in a very humiliating position; traversing the passages of the India House, and asking favours of the porters to get admission to the several directors. I believe the porters generally are exceedingly civil and kind to those ladies, but still it is a very humiliating position for respectable ladies to be placed in, and it was with a view to affording relief to those ladies, and under the impression that a considerable portion of the Court assented to that proposition (for I was under that impression from what I had heard from Captain Macgregor and other parties), that I signed the memorial, believing that it was done agreeably to the wishes of the Court of Directors, and not thinking of its going any further than that.

2086. You object to the present system as regards the mode of solicitation, but not as regards the mode of distribution of the patronage?—Exactly, the objection is that there are no means of appealing to any particular party; each director has the patronage. I do not know how it can be otherwise arranged, but I thought at the time that it might be otherwise arranged; that persons might address the chairman or some other party appointed for the purpose, stating the services of their husbands or fathers, or whoever they were, so as to induce them to give appointments from the body generally instead of parties being obliged to solicit individual directors, but I cannot see how it can be otherwise.

2087. Do you consider the proportion of patronage accorded to the relatives of officers in the Indian army sufficient or fair?—I think it is very fair. I have known a great number of instances where the patronage has been bestowed on account of the services of the parents or husbands of the parties applying for it. I have known many instances where the patronage has been bestowed in the most liberal and handsome manner by the Court of Directors; but at the same time it is quite impossible, under the present system, that it can be expected, because every director has his own family and friends to provide for; and there is no rule by which he is obliged to give appointments to officers on account of their services. But, nevertheless, it is done in many instances. I certainly have no cause of complaint in my own case, for I have had three civil appointments for my sons; in fact, appointments for all my sons, and two appointments in the military for my grandsons. In fact, as many as I had prepared to receive appointments have received them.

2088. Mr. *Hume*.] When you signed that memorial, was it your opinion that the relatives of distinguished officers in the service should have an opportunity of preferring any request they had to make direct to the Court, and that they should not be obliged to apply to individual directors?—That was my view of the case at the time; but, as I have stated now, on further consideration, and after hearing the arguments *pro* and *con.*, I do not think it is practicable.

2089. Entertaining that opinion, was it your idea at the time that they might have for their sons claims for appointments as cadets?—That was my view, that they might lay their claims before some one competent party; the chairman, or some other person appointed by the court to receive those claims.

2090. Claims founded on the merits from service of their connexions?—Yes.

2091. Are you aware that the Commander-in-chief is in the habit of giving commissions to the children of meritorious officers who may have suffered in the service?—Certainly.

2092. Was it your view that the claims of the officers of the Indian army might be treated in the same way?—Yes, that was my view at the time.

2093. You say you do not see any means by which that could be accomplished?—I think not on reviewing the case since; it was done in a hasty way; I had not considered the matter so much then as I have done since.

2094. If it could be done, you think it would afford a great relief to the relatives of meritorious officers?—Yes, particularly to ladies; for it is a very humiliating position for them to be placed in, but it is unavoidable.

2095. Are not officers in the Indian service, such as you have been for many years,

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years, excluded from any connexion with persons here, so as to render a provision for their families extremely difficult?—It is so with a good many, it was not so with me, for I have a large connexion in this country

2096 You have stated that you have no ground for complaint in your own case; have you a brother-in-law a director?—Yes, I have two brothers-in-law in the direction, and I have other intimate friends in the direction

2097. But I wish your candid opinion upon the point, whether it would not be highly valued by the servants of the Company abroad, if a certain proportion of the patronage could be set aside to meet the demands of the children of meritorious officers?—I think they would be very much pleased to have it so, but at the same time I think the general body would be more liable to disappointment than they are now.

2098. Supposing the Court, as a court, to be the tribunal to whom applications were made, and that the relative services of different officers were submitted to them, do you consider that there would be any greater difficulty in the Court deciding justly, than any other party that the matter might be submitted to?—No, I do not see why there should be, if it could be so arranged, but if that arrangement was made, my belief is, that a greater number would be likely to meet with disappointment than now.

2099 Do you mean to say that the number of applications of relatives of meritorious officers is so great, that if there was a rule laid down as to the granting of patronage, the disappointments would be numerous?—Yes

2100 Still would not a portion being set aside be a relief to a certain extent?—No doubt it would be a relief to a certain extent

The Right Hon the Lord *Elphinstone*, attending by permission of the House of Peers, Examined

The Right Hon Lord *Elphinstone*

2101. *Chairman*] WILL your Lordship state to the Committee, when, and for how long, you were Governor of Madras?—I was Governor of Madras from March 1837 to September 1842

2102 Have you subsequently visited India, and if so, when, and in what capacity?—I went back to India in 1845, I went to Ceylon in the beginning of that year, and proceeded to Bombay in December 1845 I came home in March 1847 I was not in any public capacity. I wished to visit the other Presidencies, and to see something of the rest of India

2103 Did that subsequent visit afford you further means of observation as to the present mode of conducting the Government of India?—Certainly from my being previously familiar with the system of governing one part of India, I was able to observe the results of different systems in other parts of the country

2104 Will you state to the Committee, what, in your opinion, has been the effect of the changes made by the Act of 1833 in the relations of the subordinate Presidencies to the Supreme Government?—I think the effect upon the subordinate Presidencies has been upon the whole very injurious I think it has lowered the character of those Governments in public estimation, and damped and depressed the zeal of public servants under those Presidencies It has also led to considerable delay in the ordinary transactions of business

2105 How have those changes produced those results?—I think that Governments that are deprived of the means of executing improvements which they consider necessary, and which are subject to minute supervision in every petty detail of administration, cannot be expected to command the same respect that other Governments possess that are not shorn of those attributes, I think the subordinates under those Governments feel the powerlessness of the Governments under which they serve The delay that is caused is very great in the transaction of business If the Governor-general happens to be at Simlah, which he frequently is, being about 2,000 miles from Madras, in a country where there are no means of rapid communication, the necessity of reference causes very great delay If he leaves the duty of superintending the affairs of the other Presidencies to the Council at Calcutta, the delay is certainly lessened, at least as far as Madras is concerned, but it is at a further expense of the consideration of the Governments of those Presidencies, while the object sought to be attained, namely, the centralization of power in a single controlling authority, is defeated

2106. Do not you think that the necessity of reference to the Supreme Government, as to all points of expenditure, has acted as a salutary check upon extravagance

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gance in the subordinate Presidencies?—I very much doubt if it has. I think that the responsibility is in some degree taken off the shoulders of the subordinate Government, and transferred to a Government which has no effectual means of checking the expenditure, or of knowing what expenditure is judicious and what is unadvisable

2107 But the finances of India are under the control of the Governor-general in Council?—Yes, and I think the supreme control of the finances of the Government should continue in the hands of the Governor-general in Council, but that all the details of administration of the subordinate Governments should be left to the Governors in Council of those Presidencies.

2108 If the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were placed on the same footing as the North-western Provinces, do you think that their condition would be improved?—I do not think that they could well be placed on the same footing. There are certain essential differences in the circumstances of those Presidencies and the North-western Provinces There are separate armies, separate services, in Madras and Bombay, which do not exist in the North-western Provinces, there is also a Supreme Court in Madras and Bombay, which does not exist in the North-western Provinces, and I think there are other reasons, which are perhaps not at first apparent, why it would be impossible to assimilate them.

2109 Would it be necessary to amalgamate the army and civil service, and modify the character of the Supreme Court, in order to place those Presidencies upon a similar footing with the North-western Provinces?—Yes, I think it would, because, by merely reducing the Governor to the rank of Lieutenant-governor, and doing away with the Council, you would not effect that purpose

2110 What would be the objections to an amalgamation of the armies and the civil services, if this measure were considered to be necessary?—I think, in the first place, the chief merit of the separate services is their acquaintance with the language, manners, customs and habits of the natives under their authority, and I think that advantage would be very much lost if a Madras or Bengal officer were liable to be sent from one Presidency to the other. Then I think, in amalgamating the armies, there are other very grave considerations which ought not to be overlooked, at present you have the advantage of emulation between the different armies, for instance, the Madras or Bombay army will not object to serve beyond the seas, but the Bengal army, with the exception of seven regiments, I believe, refuse to serve beyond the seas, and there might be possibly greater danger than now exists under certain circumstances from absolute identity in interest and feeling of an army of 250,000 men.

2111 If it be expedient to preserve the present constitution of the subordinate governments, with separate councils, armies, and civil services, would it not be very beneficial if the governors were always taken from the Company's services instead of being taken from among men inexperienced in Indian affairs?—I think it would not be advisable to confine the selection of persons for those offices to the Company's servants exclusively. I can conceive cases in which it would be desirable to appoint persons wholly unconnected with India, but certainly, under ordinary circumstances, when a Company's officer combines with local experience the other requisite qualifications, I think that his claim should receive every consideration.

2112 What modifications would you recommend in the provisions of the Act of 1833, which affect the subordinate Governments?—I think it would be well to make a formal distinction between the legislative and administrative Councils, which distinction has virtually been made in the Council of India by the Act of 1833, because as it is at present constituted, the fourth ordinary member of Council only sits in the Council when legislative subjects come under discussion. I think that if this distinction were made, the executive or administrative Council of each Presidency should be invested with the entire functions of administration, subject only to the control of the Governor-general. I think that this would not interfere, but rather strengthen that unity of control which, I admit, ought to be maintained in India, but it would relieve the subordinate Presidencies from what they feel to be a real grievance, which is, that matured plans, which have been checked by the means which they alone possess, should be referred in the last resort to a Council, in three years out of four, consisting of three Bengal servants who are wholly unacquainted with the local circumstances of the other Presidencies, and who have abundant business of their own to attend to, without interfering in what I think they cannot be such competent judges of as the Governors in Council of the subordinate Presidencies

2113 Do you think that if the power of legislating for all India continued to be vested in the Supreme Government, it would be expedient to have members of the Legislative Council from the subordinate presidencies?—I think it might be expedient, that the Governor-general should have the power for particular purposes, of sending to the subordinate presidencies for members of Council, to assist at particular deliberations when legislative acts affecting the interests of those presidencies came under discussion, but generally speaking, I should prefer making a reference upon all those points to the subordinate Governments and receiving their collective opinions

2114 Would it be sufficient to refer proposed legislative enactments affecting the habits and customs of the natives, their religion, rights of property, &c, in different parts of India, to the Governments of the respective presidencies, or might it not be advisable to consult some of those who have the most immediate interest in such enactments?—I have considered that subject, and I have thought that it might be advisable to have at each presidency a sort of consultative council of natives, whose opinions might be asked upon such points, but then I think it is a change which requires to be introduced with very great caution. I would not make it necessary to refer any subject to them, but I would merely have them give an opinion upon such subjects as the Governor might think proper to refer to them for advice, and in that way it might be occasionally made use of

2115 Do you attribute the superiority which is stated to exist in the North-western Provinces to the different mode of government which exists there from that which is adopted in the other presidencies?—No, I should not attribute it wholly to that cause, I think the people in the North-western Provinces are generally a more energetic race than the Bengalese or the people in the south of India The assessment is much lighter and more equal in the North-western Provinces, especially since Mr Bird's settlement of the revenue, and they have much more the management of their own affairs, as the settlement is made with the village communities, and not with zemindars or with individual ryots, which leads in the one instance to a great amount of oppression and exaction on the part of the zemindars, and in the other to very minute interference in all the details of the land on the part of the Government officers who collect, then again the expenditure on public works has been much more considerable in the North-western Provinces than in any other part of India, also I should mention that the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces is in the habit of travelling about the country under his charge, and I have no doubt that great benefit is derived from those tours of inspection Perhaps I may be allowed to state that in Mr Campbell's book I find that the expenditure upon public works, exclusive of repairs, amounted in the year 1849-50 to 7¾ per cent upon the net revenue in the North-western Provinces, independently of the local funds applicable to that purpose, which, if I am not mistaken, amounted to one per cent upon the gross collections In Madras I find in the same book that the expenditure for this purpose in the same year was only one-half per cent

2116 Can you state to the Committee what the proportion between the revenue and the expenditure of the Presidency of Madras in your time was, and whether the expenditure exceeded the revenue or not?—The revenue when I first went to Madras was rather below the expenditure, but, from having a series of favourable years, we were able before I left Madras to equalise them, and, indeed, we had a small surplus, which I am happy to see has since gradually increased

2117 What effect has been given in Madras to that provision of the Act of 1833 which throws open all employments to the natives of India without distinction of colour or religion?—In Madras much less effect has been given to that provision than in Bengal But previously to the Act of 1833, owing to the ryotwar mode of settlement in Madras, there was a large number of natives employed in the revenue department upon superior salaries, and, I believe, exercising rather a higher class of duties than was the case in Bengal in that department, but in the judicial department they had a much larger number of Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens in Bengal than we had in Madras. But since I left Madras, the judicial establishment there has been assimilated to that in Bengal, and therefore I apprehend that there are a greater number of natives employed now in that branch of the service

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2118. Do you think it would be advisable to hasten or to extend the immediate operation of that provision?—I think it should be gradually extended; I should take every opportunity of extending it, as I found that the natives were fit for the higher offices.

2119. Would it, in your opinion, be advisable to appoint the natives of India to the covenanted civil service?—No, I think not. At present there is no jealousy towards the natives by the civil service, nor is there any jealousy felt towards the Europeans in the civil service by the natives; but I think the appointment of natives to the civil service might have the effect of producing those feelings; besides, I think it would defeat the object of those who proposed their appointment. I believe that a native is eligible, under the Act of 1833, to any appointment in India; if they were appointed to the civil service, it might give rise to the idea that only those natives who were in the civil service were eligible to higher appointments. I would prefer taking any native whom I found qualified, and placing him in a higher appointment, without his being necessarily in the civil service. I think it is quite right to restrict the appointment of Europeans to the higher offices to the civil service, because it secures certain qualifications, which might be disregarded if they might be taken indiscriminately; but with the natives I think it would rather circumscribe the selection of fit persons, and I should therefore object to it.

2120. Do you think that it would be desirable that some of the higher classes of natives should be induced to send their sons to this country for their education, and would not that object be promoted by giving writerships to natives who had qualified themselves for such appointments?—I should certainly think that that is the very strongest argument in favour of giving writerships to natives, for it is very desirable to encourage the higher class of natives to educate their children; but I believe this will be effected more easily in India, for it is quite contrary to native feeling and prejudice to send their children to this country for education, and I believe that very few natives would do so. It appears to me that it would be unwise to give those few such an immense advantage over the remainder of their countrymen; I would rather endeavour to afford them the best means of education in their own country.

2121. Will your Lordship state to the Committee your opinion as to the qualifications of the civil servants, and whether you think them efficient as a body for the duties they are called upon to perform?—I think as a body they are eminently qualified for the situations they fill; of course, there may be some who are not so well qualified as others, but that must be the case in all services. I think on the whole they are very efficient.

2122. What is the mode of promotion of the civil servants in Madras; is it by seniority?—Not entirely; seniority appears to be more the rule in Bengal than in Madras; I am not able to speak to Bombay.

2123. In the case of a civil servant performing his duty in a meritorious manner, has the Governor in Council in Madras the power of increasing his salary, or is the mode of promotion by transfer to some other district or employment?—There was a considerable difference in that respect between Bengal and Madras; in Bengal they move from the revenue branch to the judicial branch of the service for promotion, formerly, and, I believe still; at Madras this was not the case; usually a civil servant was sent first to the revenue department as an assistant to the collector; when he acquired some little acquaintance with the mode of doing business in the country, then he either continued in the revenue department, or was appointed to the judicial branch of the service, and in that he generally continued. In the judicial branch I do not think it is objectionable to move them from one court to another, but in the revenue department we endeavoured as as much as possible to keep a man in the same district in which he had served his apprenticeship, if I may so speak; and we had an excellent rule, by which the salary of a collector after long service in one district might be increased without removing him to another district; that, I believe, has been since abolished.

2124. Can you give any opinion as to the present system of leaves of absence, and their operation upon the civil service; do you consider that the leaves of absence are for too long a period or not?—I think that the furlough for three years is very long, and that it must, in some degree, interrupt a man's train of thought, and I think that now that the communication with England has been so much accelerated the period of furlough might be curtailed.

2125. Should you see any objection to changing the system which at present, by law, exists, of limiting absence for illness to places within the charter of the East India Company?—Certainly not; I think that it would be very advisable to allow a man, when he is sick, to come home, where he can have the best advice, and probably would recover in less time than by sending him to a foreign country

2126 Sir *James Graham*] Did I understand your Lordship to say, that the languages and habits of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency are quite distinct as compared with each other, as well as those of Bengal?—They are as distinct as any countries in Europe, a man may speak Bengalee fluently and yet not be able make himself understood, I apprehend, in the Tamil country, or the Mahratta country

2127 Then decisions taken at Calcutta by Bengalese servants, with reference to matters affecting the feelings of the inhabitants of the Bombay or Madras Presidencies, are taken in ignorance both of the manners and feelings of the people of those two Presidencies?—I should say they were, unquestionably

2128 Does that consideration operate with you in your decision, that you think it would be wise to maintain separate Councils at Madras and Bombay?—No doubt it is a very strong reason

2129 In your opinion, is the decision of those two subordinate Presidencies too much over-ruled by the decisions come to in Bengal?—I cannot say that in matters affecting the customs and habits of the people I have ever known any decision over-ruled at Calcutta My complaint rather addresses itself to the check upon improvement of every kind, which is exercised at present by the Supreme Government.

2130 Then, practically speaking, your objection is limited to the control of expenditure?— It applies chiefly to that

2131 Would a relaxation on that point meet all the changes which you would think desirable?—I think you should avoid doing anything which lowers the subordinate Governments in public estimation, and a great amount of interference with them, on the part of the Supreme Government, certainly has that effect

2132 Under the regulation of 1833, no expenditure, however minute, can be incurred by either of those subordinate Governments, without reference to the Supreme Government?—Yes, but that was found so inconvenient that now I believe they may spend as much as 500 *l* without referring it to the Supreme Government. I am not quite sure of the sum.

2133 Has that relaxation which has taken place since 1833 the sanction of the Court of Directors or of the Supreme Government of India?—I apprehend it was sanctioned by the Court of Directors. But the effect of referring everything to Calcutta above that mark, is to make the subordinate Governments pass on, without sufficient scrutiny, things which they feel almost certain will be disallowed They say, "Very well, send it on to Calcutta, it is sure not to be passed there," and I think that defeats the object, which was to ensure, I imagine, a more strict supervision in matters of expense.

2134 When so passed on, is expenditure sometimes incurred which, if left to the subordinate Government, would not be sanctioned?—It is very seldom that the Supreme Government sanction anything, but I apprehend that sometimes that may happen

2135 You compared the stinted outlay in Madras with the more liberal outlay in the North-western Provinces, do you think that that stinted outlay in Madras has been inconsistent with the good government of Madras?—I have no doubt that the country would have improved much more under a more liberal expenditure on works of irrigation and roads

2136 Have you visited the North-western Provinces?—I have

2137. Comparing the outlay in the North-western Provinces with that which you yourself directed at Madras, do you see, as the reason for the greater prosperity of the North-western Provinces than of Madras, the greater amount of expenditure in the one case than in the other?—I should not like to attribute the greater prosperity of the North-western Provinces to that reason alone, there are many reasons for it, but I have no doubt that it has conduced very much to that prosperity

2138 Has the expenditure, which you and your Council recommend at Madras, as in your opinion necessary for the good government of the province, been rejected in frequent instances by the Supreme Government of India?—Very frequently, and occasionally recommendations have not been so forwarded, from the certainty that they would be rejected I think, on the one hand, it sometimes makes

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makes the subordinate governments send on applications for expenditure without due consideration, and, on the other hand, it sometimes prevents their sending on recommendations of which they approve, from a conviction that they will not be sanctioned.

2139. The effect of the more economical government of the Presidency was, during the period you were Governor, to convert a deficiency into a small surplus?—That I am afraid was not the effect of anything which depended upon the Government of Madras or the Supreme Government. It arose solely from good seasons, while I was in India we had a succession of very good seasons, and owing to those the deficiency was converted into a surplus.

2140. It was from natural causes, and not from any variation in the system of government, that that surplus arose?—I think so.

2141. Mr *V. Smith*.] With regard to the recommendations that were not forwarded from the certainty that they would be rejected, were those recommendations, which you yourself thought advisable, merely recommendations, or that were sent up from the country to the seat of Government?—I should never have declined to forward a recommendation from any consideration of that sort; but I have no doubt that it operates in checking the energy and zeal of the subordinates. An engineer or a collector, who has got something to suggest, says, "I will not give myself the trouble to send this on, because I know it will not be sanctioned;" therefore I think it damps the energy and zeal of the whole service.

2142. Would you go so far as to say that he would not even submit it to the Government of the subordinate Presidency, and that that would go all down the service?—I think so; he says, "What is the use of taking the trouble of making out a plan and estimate, when I know it will not be sanctioned?"

2143. Upon what principle would he know that?—Because he sees that nothing, or very little, is sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

2144. Do you mean that there was a general opposition on the part of the Supreme Government to measures proposed by the subordinate Presidencies?—I think there was a general disposition to refuse sanction to measures proposed which involved an outlay of money.

2145. Was that merely in the instance of any particular governor, or was it generally the case?—I think the per centage in the Madras Presidency expended upon public works, which was one-half per cent. upon the net revenue, while it was 7¾ per cent. in the North-western Provinces, sufficiently shows that there was an indisposition on the part of the Supreme Government to sanction expenditure upon works or improvements in the minor Presidencies.

2146. Does any unnecessary delay take place, in your opinion, at Calcutta, in the transaction of the business connected with the Presidency of Madras?—I do not mean to accuse the Supreme Government of delay when the subjects come before them; but there is necessarily a certain amount of delay in sending every paper for sanction and confirmation to a great distance. Calcutta is 1,100 miles from Madras; there is no quick means of communication; there are several wide rivers, which are not bridged to be crossed; there is no carriage road; it takes about 12 days to get there, and 12 days to come back, making 24 days.

2147. Independently of the time necessarily occupied in the transit, do you think that there was unnecessary delay?—I do not think that there was unnecessary delay.

2148. Lord *J. Russell*.] Where would you propose to vest the power, would you propose to vest it in the Councils of the Presidencies?—I think the whole administrative power ought to be left with the Council of each of the subordinate Presidencies, reserving the power of legislation to the Legislative Council of India, and leaving the general control in the hands of the Governor-general.

2149. Sir *J. Graham*.] You would recommend that all questions of expenditure should not be referred to the Supreme Government of India, but should be referred direct to the Court of Directors?—Yes, I should certainly prefer that; we always found the Court of Directors very much more liberal than the Supreme Government.

2150. At the Court of Directors there will be always some directors locally conversant with the manners and customs and wants of the two subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras?—There were some Madras officers in the Court of Directors while I was in India; there was Mr. Cotton, who had been a Madras collector, and Sir James Lushington who was a Madras officer.

2151 There will generally be found in the Court of Directors some one or more directors who have been in the Bombay or Madras service?—I should imagine so

2152 Whereas in the Supreme Council of Bengal, rarely, if ever, is there a servant of either of the subordinate Presidencies?—There never has been any civil servant yet of the subordinate Presidencies in the Supreme Council, and even if there was, I do not think it would do much for the subordinate Presidency, because he would be in a minority of the Council, and the secretariat would belong to a different Presidency

2153 Judging from Madras, with the details of which Presidency you are most conversant, you would say that an outlay really profitable and necessary for the good government of that Presidency, has been checked by the control of the Supreme Government of India?—Yes, I think it has

2154 Have you reason to think that that outlay, if referred to the Court of Directors, would not have been so checked?—I remember that the great works of the Cavery Anecut were sanctioned, when I was at Madras, by the Court of Directors, I do not recollect whether they were sent to Bengal at all, but I feel convinced that if they had been they would not have been sanctioned by them, I should explain that an anecut is a dam across a river

2155 What is the extent of the works to which you refer?—It is a dam across the north branch of the river Cavery, and it is intended to throw the waters of that branch into other branches of the river, and by means of that to distribute the water, through smaller channels, all over the province of Tanjore.

2156 For the purpose of irrigation?—Yes

2157 Is that a work of immense value to the natives?—Yes, of immense value. The province of Tanjore pays nearly half a million revenue yearly, entirely owing to artificial irrigation.

2158 Was that question submitted to the Council in Bengal?—I am not able to state that, but I should think not, for we had rather a habit of sending home recommendations which we were anxious should succeed

2159. You found the Home Government more disposed to sanction an outlay which you and the local authorities thought necessary, than the Bengalese authorities were?—Yes, that was our impression

2160 You were asked a question as to the distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted servants, with reference to the larger employment of natives in the civil service, and you said there was an advantage, you thought, in maintaining the distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted servants, did you not?—No, I do not recollect that I said that, I do not think it would be an advantage to put the natives into the covenanted civil service, because I think it would provoke a jealousy between the natives and the civil servants, which does not now exist, and I think it would also circumscribe the field which, I believe, is now open for the employment of natives in the higher branches of the service I believe now a native may be legally made a collector or a judge, but if you began appointing them to the civil service, then only those natives who were in the civil service would be supposed to be eligible for those important offices

2161 If it be desirable at present to limit the appointment of natives to offices of the highest grade, is there any mode less offensive, or of more practical bearing to effect the object, than maintaining the distinction which now exists between the covenanted and uncovenanted service?—I think not.

2162 Upon that ground you think it desirable to maintain the distinction which at present exists between the covenanted and uncovenanted service?—If it is an object to exclude natives by law from the highest grade of office, such as member of Council, I cannot conceive a less invidious way of effecting this object.

2163. You mentioned that you thought it desirable that the governors of their respective provinces should make tours?—Yes, I think so.

2164 Was your attention ever called to the question of law, whether, as Governor during your absence from the seat of Government and your absence from your Council, you could exercise the functions of Governor?—I am very much obliged to you for putting the question, for I intended to refer to that when the Chairman asked me what alteration I thought ought to be made in the law with respect to the subordinate Presidencies, I think some provision ought to be made, giving the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies power while absent from the Council in making tours of inspection through the country.

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2165. By law can they exercise their functions of Governors now, when apart from their Councils and absent from the seat of Government?—That is a very doubtful point, I believe, I am not aware whether there is any law upon the subject, the Governors always have exercised that power I recollect a letter of Lord Wellesley's to Mr Duncan, who was then Governor of Bombay, in which he strongly expresses his opinion that they can legally exercise those powers It is dated 16th April 1800, and is to be found in the second volume of his despatches.

2166. At present you say it is doubtful whether the Governors, when absent from their Councils and from the seat of Government, can exercise all their powers legally?—I remember that the Court of Directors expressed that opinion in a despatch that was written to Madras while I was there, and in my reply to that despatch I referred to Lord Wellesley's opinion

2167 Was it expressed authoritatively by the Court of Directors that that was the law, they having taken advice here?—I believe at the time they wrote the despatch they had not taken advice

2168 If it be doubtful in your opinion, in what way would it be desirable to remove the doubt, by increasing the facilities of absence or restricting them?—I consider that the Governor should be encouraged and should be compelled to visit every part of the territories under his Government

2169 You speak of visiting, do your observations apply equally to long absences, and to residence at a distance from the seat of Government?—No, those are liable to great objection, but I think that it ought to be imperative upon every Governor to make a tour of inspection, such as the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces performs every year.

2170 Is not the temptation strong to leave the seat of Government which is at the sea side, and subject to extreme heat and retire from that to the hills, which are more salubrious and much more agreeable?—No doubt the temptation is strong.

2171. Is it not necessary to impose some restraint upon that strong temptation?—I think it would be sufficient to order the Governor not to proceed to any hill station, except it was required for his health

2172. Would it not be necessary by law, to lay down a general rule, if it were thought politic to do so, that the Governor shall only be able to exercise his functions at the seat of Government with his Council, leaving exceptions to special cases, rather than to leave the law open and give power to the Governor, wherever he may be, to exercise all his functions apart from the Council?—I think when the Governor leaves the Presidency some proclamation should be made by the Council, saying that the Governor was proceeding to such a part of the country, and while absent he would carry with him certain powers, defining those powers, leaving other matters of detail to be transacted by the Council in his absence.

2173 If there were no general law regulating this matter, the Councils in the different Presidencies might come to different decisions?—A general rule should be laid down in the Act of Parliament, and then I would leave the Councils to make proclamations.

2174 As the law stands at present, the power of the Governor, when absent from his Council, is doubtful?—Yes, it is

2175 At all events that would not appear to you to be a satisfactory state of affairs?—Certainly not; practically he carries the whole power with him wherever he goes, but I do not think it desirable to have it at all doubtful.

2176 Mr *Hume*] Do you think it desirable that the Governor should carry with him the whole power of the Council, when he is absent from the seat of Government and from the Council?—I do not think his absence from the Council ought to make it necessary for him to exercise this power frequently apart from the Council Upon all subjects of magnitude, he ought always to refer to his Council, but I do not think it proper that the Governor, if he leaves the Presidency, should be stripped of all power, and sent up the country as a mere private individual

2177 You have stated, in the early part of your evidence, that you consider the Council in Madras ought to be maintained with the Governor?—Yes.

2178 Does not the necessity for that arise from the advice which the Governor would obtain from the experienced councillors appointed to aid him?—Certainly.

2179 Then

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2179 Then upon what ground would you give to the Governor, when going away, power to act without those councillors, seeing that you admit the necessity of a Council?—I think all subjects of importance should, even during his absence, be transacted by him in communication with the Council

2180 Would not that be reporting to the Council his opinion more than acting upon his own authority?—No, a great part of the business, even when the Governor is at the Presidency, is carried on in writing, by sending papers in circulation I think, in the same way, a great part of the business might be carried on by correspondence, while he was absent from the seat of Government

2181 Could you, from your experience, point out any limits which by law might be laid down in order to render the practice uniform at Madras, Bombay, and Bengal?—I think that limits might be assigned, but I am not prepared to go into the details

2182 Whilst you were at Madras, did your Government recommend any new works in the way of improving the communications between place and place?—Certainly, we recommended, for example, the construction of a road from Madras to Bellary, which would have rendered one of our greatest cotton districts accessible to the coast, and would have been the beginning of the high road to Bombay, the expense at which this road was to be made was not at all considerable, but sanction of it was refused by the Supreme Government.

2183 Were the works which the Madras Government wished to carry out, generally works of irrigation?—Generally works of irrigation or roads

2184 Are there any modes by which you could improve the finances and prosperity of India better than in irrigation and roads?—I think certainly not.

2185 Are you aware of the returns in revenue from the outlay upon any of those great irrigating processes in Tanjore?—I cannot speak of the returns for Tanjore, except from returns which I have seen since I have been on the Committee of the other House, because those works were not completed before I left India, but I observe that the revenue in Tanjore has been maintaining itself, and has rather a tendency to rise The works in Tanjore were undertaken in consequence of the gradual accumulation of sand and mud in the already existing channels of irrigation, which threatened to choke them up and render them useless, they were intended rather as a means of maintaining the fertility of the province, and consequently its revenue, than of increasing it

2186 Have you any doubt that a judicious outlay of money on roads and works of irrigation, is the best means that could be adopted for improving the finances of India, and the condition of the people?—That is my opinion

2187 Do you believe that the opinion of those belonging to the presidencies, is more to be depended upon in these matters than the experience of councillors at Bengal?—Certainly, I think so

2188 Looking to the expeditious communication with England now, you have stated that the expense of any such measures of improvement, you would rather refer to the Court of Directors than to the Supreme Government of India?—I think the measures would be more sure of receiving impartial consideration if referred the Court of Directors, and therefore I should prefer that

2189 If the measures for improvements which have been proposed in Madras had been sanctioned, is it your opinion that they would have repaid the outlay contemplated to be incurred?—Certainly, I should never have thought of proposing any work which I did not believe would repay its outlay

2190 Then the control which has arisen under the late Act of Parliament, given to the Bengal Government, has rather impeded the improvement of Madras than promoted it?—I think so

2191 Both as regards the state of the population and the revenue that might arise from those improvements?—Yes, I think it must have had that effect

2192 You have spoken of responsibility, you consider that taking away from the subordinate Government the power of expending money in useful works of that kind has taken away the responsibility which the Governor and Council at Madras would otherwise have had?—I think it divides and lessens the responsibility If the Government of the Presidency felt that there was no appeal from its decision, and that it was to decide the thing finally, I conceive that it might be more careful than it is now, in sending on recommendations

2193 Do we understand you to be of opinion that all works for improvements, and questions of great importance, locally at Madras, as well as at Bombay, should be referred direct to the Court of Directors instead of being referred to the Governor-general

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Governor-general at Bengal?—I should prefer that system, leaving, however, great latitude to the local Governments.

2194. You have stated that you thought a modification ought to take place in the administration, you have drawn a distinction between the legislative and administrative powers; will you explain a little more fully what you mean by that as regards Madras?—The Council at Madras is simply an administrative council; it has no legislative functions at all, if it is thought advisable, which I rather conceive it is, that all legislation should proceed from the same source, I think that that object might be obtained by separating the legislative Council from the executive Council in Bengal, and allowing the legislative Council to legislate for the whole of India, but restricting the administrative powers to Bengal.

2195 Do you not think that local knowledge could be acquired either at Madras or at Bombay, which would enable legislative officers there to do justice to the duty imposed upon them; and it were all done at Bengal, might not they act against that local experience?—I think that all enactments relating to Madras or Bombay ought to be sent to the Governors in Council of those Presidencies for their opinion and report, and I conceive that, except in very rare cases, their opinion would be acted upon

2196. Would you draw the distinction of referring matters of considerable importance to the Court of Directors, and not referring matters of legislative enactment to the Court?—I draw a distinction between legislative Acts and administrative Acts, I think that it may be proper to have one legislation for the whole of India, and that that legislation should proceed from the general Government, but I think the details of administration had better be left to the subordinate Governments.

2197. From your experience, could you point out the limit at which the expenditure of the Presidencies should be fixed?—I would limit the whole sum to be expended by the Presidency in the year, and allow them to lay out that sum in the best way they could, I think that would be the more economical way

2198 Sir *J Graham.*] Would it be possible to frame estimates for the succeeding year in each Presidency of the expenditure which it was thought by the Government necessary to incur, and submit those estimates to the Court of Directors?—I think there would be no objection to that, and I think that would be a very good system

2199 That would bring the matter under the consideration not only of the Court of Directors, but of the President of the Board of Control, who has a general supervision?—Of course

2200. Would not that tend to the good government of India as a whole, and without a distinction of parts?—I think it would.

2201 Viscount *Mahon*] From the observations your Lordship has made of the civil service of Madras, has any improvement struck you that might be adopted in the system of education at Haileybury College?—I believe, but I speak more from what I have heard from others than from any opportunity I have had of observing the matter myself, that it is generally thought that more attention is given by the young men at Haileybury to Sanscrit, and to the acquirement of some of the native languages, than is expedient or necessary, and that it would be better if a greater part of their attention at Haileybury were given to subjects which they would not have such opportunities in India of studying

2202 You think the native languages might be acquired to some extent more profitably in India itself, than in England?—I apprehend so.

2203 Do you apprehend that inconvenience would arise from an imperfect knowledge, or a want of knowledge of the native languages on the part of the civil servants on first arriving in India?—They come out with a very slight knowledge indeed of any native languages, and they study them after they get out to India. Sanscrit may be the key to most of the languages of the Peninsula, but it is not spoken, and practically it is of no great use

2204. Are you of opinion that there might be advantageously a change in the age at which young men go out to India?—No, I am not aware that there would be any advantage.

2205 Mr. *Hardinge*] Your Lordship travelled through nearly every native state in India?—I have travelled over a large part of India.

2206 Is it your opinion that the condition of the natives under native rule is inferior or superior to that of the natives under British protection, without entering

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ing into the merits or demerits of the revenue systems of the different governments?—I think generally the state of our provinces is superior to that of the neighbouring native states, I would not say altogether so, without qualification, there are some native states which I have observed, in which the state of the country is very satisfactory

2207. Burtpore, I suppose, is one of those?—Burtpore is the one that I was thinking of, Mysore is another; but that is under British superintendence

2208 Would you recommend that officers on their furlough to Europe should draw the same allowances as they now draw when they go to the Cape?—I think no encouragement should be given to officers to take furlough if they do not require it for their health, but when they are obliged to leave their duties on account of their health, I would make no distinction between one country and another I would let them go wherever they liked

2209. Do you think such a change would increase or tend to remedy the evil which now exists of continual changes by the system of acting appointments?—I do not think it could make any difference, because I would not allow a man to go to England unless he went on sick certificate, and I would be very strict in taking care that those certificates were only granted in cases of actual sickness.

2210. Would you recommend any change with regard to the Commander-in-chief voting in the Council on all questions, would you confine his vote to merely military questions?—I would leave it as it is

2211. Do you see any objection to sending those proposed estimates of the Presidencies which would be drawn up yearly, in the first instance, to the Governor-general in Council, or would you prefer their being sent direct to the Court of Directors?—I should have no objection to sending them in the first instance to the Governor-general, provided the decision upon them was arrived at in England I think they would be more likely to receive an impartial consideration in England than in Calcutta, the Governor-general might report upon them to the Court. I think that check might be imposed, if it is thought expedient

2212 Do not you think that the Governor-general should have some such check, if your proposition were to be carried out?—I would place the whole undivided administrative responsibility upon the Governor in Council of each separate Presidency, and therefore I do not see that there is any use in sending the estimates to the Governor-general

2213. With regard to the delay in the communication between the subordinate Presidencies and Calcutta, might not eventually railways and communication by electric telegraph in some way affect the arguments against such delays?—I think it will be a long time before there is a railroad from Madras to Calcutta, and still longer before there is one to Simlah.

2214 Mr *Mangles*] Did I rightly understand your Lordship to say that you would limit furloughs to England to officers who were sick?—They are limited now, a man may come home on his furlough of three years to England at present. I would shorten the period of that furlough, but I would not prevent a man coming home on his regular furlough.

2215 Do not you think it very desirable that officers, civil and military, should have opportunities of coming to England to renew their associations here, after a fair time spent in India?—I think it is very desirable, within certain limits

2216 You spoke of some native states as being exceptions to the general rule of inferiority to our own possessions; are not those native states which are the exceptions very small states which are managed more like estates than dominions?—Generally in the smaller states the revenues are collected and the administration conducted by the immediate officers of the Government, in the larger ones whole provinces are farmed to renters, who sublet smaller districts to inferior renters. This is the system in the Nizam's country, and I believe in Oude I know it was the system in a part of the Punjaub territory which I visited I think this difference of system explains the more successful management of the smaller states, Burtpore for example.

2217. Mr *Baillie*] Was not Sattara very well governed?—I was never there, I have understood that it was. Mysore is exceeding prosperous, but it is General Cubbon who has made it what it is

2218. Mr. *Mangles*] Is it not in fact General Cubbon, and others under him, who have charge of the district?—Yes, it was placed under their orders, in consequence of the extremely bad management of the Rajah's Government

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2219 Then in fact they have only recovered it?—It was originally placed by Sir Barry Close under the Dewan Poorniah, and it was extremely well governed; but after his death the state of the country became so bad, that the payment of the subsidy was in jeopardy, and Lord William Bentinck placed it under the administration of a commission, composed of English officers

2220. You spoke of its being very desirable in matters of legislation affecting Bombay or Madras, that referenee should be made to the subordinate Governments, with regard to such legislation?—Yes.

2221. Is it not so now practically?—Yes

2222. Is it not the case that Acts relating to Madras or Bombay are drafted very frequently at Madras and Bombay, and, in fact, merely sent to Calcutta to be passed?—It is

2223 Mr. *Baillie.*] Do you attribute the disinclination of the Supreme Government to sanction the expenditure in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to any jealousy on the part of the Supreme Government, or to their ignorance of the wants and requirements of those countries?—I think there is a natural desire to improve that part of the country with which you are best acquainted; there is a distrust, perhaps, on the part of the Bengal civilians who compose the Supreme Council, to receive the applications of subordinate Governments for expenditure, I think they naturally prefer attending to the wants of their own Presidency, before they attend to the wants of the others. I do not impute any unworthy motives to the Supreme Council, but only those natural motives which make all of us prefer improving things which come under our own cognizauce, or which are more familiar to us.

2224 Mr *Mangles*] Your Lordship spoke of the Bengal regiments in general refusing to serve abroad on the Continent; is it not the case that those regiments were enlisted only for home service?—I believe it is; I meant that there is an advantage in having a feeling of emulation between the different services; the Madras sepoy feels proud that his regiment is willing to serve everywhere, it is a pity to lose that advantage

## *Veneris*, 18° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

M Baring.
Viscount Jocelyn.
Mr Hume
Mr Plowden
Sir Edward Colebrooke.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr Spooner
Mr Hardinge.
Mr Mangles.

Mr. Herries.
Lord John Russell.
Sir James Graham.
Viscount Mahon.
Sir James Hogg.
Mr Baillie.
Mr. Hildyard.
Mr. Cobden.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., in the Chair.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Ellenborough*, attending by Permission of the House of Peers, Examined.

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2225 *Chairman*] WILL you state the periods during which you filled the offices of President of the Board of Control and Governor-general of India?—I was appointed President of the Board of Control in September 1828, and I remained in office till the Duke of Wellington's Government was dissolved in November 1830 I was then again appointed towards the end of December 1834, and I remained in office until, I think, about the 7th of April 1835, when Sir Robert Peel's Government

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Government went out. I was again appointed on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1841, and I think that must have been towards the end of September 1841. I was not there more than two or three weeks when I was appointed Governor-general I arrived in India on the 28th of February 1842, and my recall was made known there, I think, on the 15th of June 1844

2226 The Committee have had previous evidence as to the changes which were introduced by the law of 1833 into the constitution of the Government of India, and the Committee are anxious to have your Lordship's opinion, from your knowledge and experience, as to the effects of those changes. The first change that has been referred to was the termination put to the East India Company acting as a trading company, their functions henceforth were restricted to the Government of India. Do you consider that that change has been of advantage for the Government of India?—I should apprehend that there can be no doubt about it

2227 And likewise the change made under the Act of 1833, by which all territorial claims upon India were relinquished, and the East India Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown?—For the service of the Government of India Under that Act they are not allowed to expend any money, except for the service of the Government of India as trustees for the Crown

2228 Your opinion is favourable to that change?—It is

2229 From the removal of the powers of the Company to trade, the powers of the Board of Control were increased, it being declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in particular cases, with respect to the appointment of servants and officers at home, which are mentioned in that Act Does your Lordship think that that has acted beneficially with regard to the Government of India?—My official experience of the working of the Act of 1833 was of course not very extensive, as I was only in office about seven months under that Act, and it is now 17 years since I was President of the Board of Control, for I regard as nothing the two or three weeks in the year 1841, but I am not aware of any new power being given by that Act to the Board of Control

2230. Before 1833 there was a considerable portion of the transactions of the Company, viz those relating to trade, which were not submitted to the Board, but subsequently to the Act of 1833 coming into operation, all the transactions of the Court of Directors were submitted to the Board of Control?—All that it was competent for the Court to perform, as connected with the territory which they had, had already been under the Board of Control I am not aware that the power of the Board was in any respect extended by the Act of 1833 It is said, and I have heard it said in evidence, that by that Act the Board acquired a new power over the Home Treasury I have in vain looked for any clause which gives that power. I see some alteration in the 25th clause, but not a sufficient alteration, I think, to give that power, and I cannot but think that if it had been intended by Parliament to give to the Board of Control power over the Home Treasury to the same extent as the power which they possessed with respect to the Treasury of India, it would have been done by some very specific and clear enactment, and the mode would have been pointed out in which that power was to be exercised, but there is no such provision in the Act of Parliament, and I confess I do not know in what manner, as President of the Board of Control, I should proceed to exercise that power All the provisions of the Act relate to correspondence in India, and have no reference to correspondence in England I recollect when I was appointed to the Board of Control in the year 1841, the first question I asked was, what preparations there were making for the next campaign in China, and I found that there were in this country three steamers, one ready at Portsmouth, one building at Glasgow, and one somewhere else, but those steamers were not going to China, they were going to Bombay, with crews hired for the purpose of taking the steamers out, and with engagements for the payment of the passage money for those crews on their return home I do not think that I had any power whatever to divert those steamers from the useless purpose to which they were destined, to the really useful purpose to which I did afterwards appropriate them in China I must say that the Chairman, and the Deputy-chairman, Mr Tucker and Mr Lock, acquiesced in my wish upon the subject, and those steamers were diverted from their original purpose to the service in China, but I do not think I could have effected that alteration by any powers of the Board.

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So, again, if the Government of India wrote home to urge the necessity for the employment of steamers drawing very little water in the Indus, or now in the Irrawaddy, I do not know that the Board have any power to force the Court of Directors to contract for the building of such steamers, and to send them out. Again, if the army were deficient in clothing, as they were when I left for India, (there were no great coats), I really do not believe that the Board of Control could compel the Court to furnish great coats to the soldiers. I do not see in the Act any means of proceeding that the Board of Control could adopt to effect that purpose.

2231. Do I understand your Lordship rightly, that while the Board of Control has a power of ordering the expenditure in India, it has no power over the expenditure at home?—I do not see in what way the Board is to carry into effect that control, if it were intended in the Act that they should possess it. There could be no difficulty with respect to expenditure in India. If the Board considered that there ought to be purchased in India steamers to navigate the Ganges, the Board, by the course of proceeding pointed out by the Act of Parliament, might direct the Court to prepare a letter upon the subject; and they might alter that letter as they pleased when so prepared and sent to them, and if the Court of Directors were unwilling to send such a letter, and it was not sent in a fortnight, the Board might themselves send out a letter. But if, instead of the Court of Directors building steamers in India, they desired to build them in England, I confess I do not see how the Board are to proceed, but of course they ought to have authority in such case.

2232 Mr. *Herries*] Have you adverted to the 109th clause in the Act, in which it is specifically directed that all powers then existing in the Court of Directors are from the date of the Act to be subjected to the Control of the Commissioners for the affairs of India?—No doubt it is said so in the Act.

2233. Under the head of "all those powers existing in the Court," I conceive power over the Home Treasury as well as the Government of India is included? —It may be, but I do not know in what way you would proceed to effect that purpose

2234 You are aware that the power is exercised?—I am not aware of it, nor do I know how it is to be exercised, according to the ancient practice of the Board of Control None of the powers given by the Act to the Board of Control as regards correspondence with India are given to them as regards any correspondence in England, supposing for instance, the Court of Directors to write a letter to a ship-builder in Glasgow.

2235. Under the practice as it now is, and no doubt under the authority of the law, every letter, even to a ship-builder at Glasgow, written by the Court of Directors, must be submitted to the Board of Control, and is by the Board of Control approved or disapproved?—That is very proper; but looking to the Act, I cannot see in what way the Board of Control can compel the Court to write such a letter.

2236. It originates with the Court in that case?—But if the Court should not write the letter, I do not see under the Act of Parliament how the Board could compel them to do it.

2237. With respect to the Home Treasury, all alterations of interest upon the Bond Debt must be sanctioned by the Board of Control?—That was always the case.

2238. That must originate in a letter from the Court of Directors; but all acts to be done by the Directors with respect to the Home Treasury must be done with the approbation of the Board of Control?—But what I ask is, how the Board of Control can proceed to compel the Court if it should be reluctant to do so to write a letter on any of those subjects. I do not see the way pointed out in the Act of Parliament of compelling them, where there is any difficulty made about it.

2239. I apprehend a letter from the Board of Control would produce that consequence?—I am not so sure of that. There is nothing that would practically produce that consequence but the knowledge that there was a strong Government resolved to carry the law for the service of the Government of India into execution.

2240 Mr. *V. Smith.*] Your Lordship says, that upon communicating with the Court of Directors they assented to your proposition?—Yes; Mr. Lock undertook to attend to it, indeed I believe it had been before under his superintendence; and I was exceedingly anxious upon the subject and wrote a great many letters about it; but I am sorry to say that the steamers were too late, the war was over before they arrived; but I have no reason to think that Mr Lock was to blame

2241 If a difficulty had been made you could not have obliged them to do it?—No

2242. Mr *Hume*] We understand your Lordship to say that there are no powers under your interpretation of the Act which authorize the Board of Control to give orders for building steamers, or adopting any other proceedings in England?—As far as I can understand the Act I do not discover such a power, and the mode is not pointed out, in the same way as it is with respect to giving such instructions in India

2243 Mr *Herries*] Does not the same practice exist with respect to the whole administration of the affairs of India, except in the case of political measures which originate with the Board of Control and pass through the Secret Committee, in all other cases the measures to be carried into execution originate with the Court of Directors, and are approved or otherwise by the Board of Control, in the same way as with respect to the Home Treasury, to which your Lordship has been adverting?—That no doubt is the ordinary practice, but the Board of Control have practically in their hands the whole Government of India; if they see that no letter is written upon a subject upon which they think a letter ought to be written, they direct the Court to write such a letter, or the terms may be arranged in an interview with the Chairs, I have before now written a letter for the Chairs, and it has come up in draft

2244 Would not the same thing happen with respect to the affairs of the Home Treasury?—No, because I do not see in what way the Board can proceed to enforce its power, if it has the power

2245 Would not the proceeding in that case be conducted upon the same principle as in the case of the general administration of the affairs of India, setting aside the Secret Committee, the Board of Control could not originate any measure relating to that administration, but it must originate with the Court of Directors themselves?—There is a most distinct provision in the Act of Parliament with reference to the administration of the Government in India if the Board think a letter is not sent up which ought to be sent up, upon a particular subject, they may direct the Court to send up a letter upon that subject I believe they have not the power of stating what their opinions upon the subject are, but they desire to have a letter upon the subject, and if the letter does not come up within a fortnight, they write it themselves, and send it out, and if a letter comes up, they alter it as they please

2246 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Is your Lordship aware of clause 25 in the Act, which is in these terms,—"That the said Court shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company, which in anywise relate to or concern the Government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned"?—The first part of that clause is exactly the same as is to be found in all the old Acts The addition was made in consequence of the sale of the Company's personal property, and the Board had given to them power over that property, just as they had power before over the revenues I looked to that, but I confess that I do not see any new power in that clause; and if you look at the marginal note, you will see that the person who compiled the Act saw nothing in it giving such a power, for he says,—"The Board to control all acts concerning India and the sale of property" I apprehend that the latter part was intended to refer to that property which came under the control of the Court of Directors by that sale

2247 *Chairman*] The Committee is to understand it to be your Lordship's opinion that there has been an omission in the last Act with reference to the power of the Board of Control, which ought to be remedied in any future Act?—Yes, I consider it ought, and it might be done by a short clause

2248 Sir *J Hogg*] Will your Lordship be good enough to look at the 30th clause, which is in these terms—"And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories, or the government thereof," and so on, "shall be at any time sent or given by

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by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until they shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the Board." Does not the word "communications" there, in your Lordship's opinion, apply to communications with the authorities at home, as well as to depatches or communications addressed to the authorities in India?—The strongest words in that clause are, "that no orders, despatches, or communications relating to any public matters whatever, are to be sent till they are submitted to the consideration and approval of the Board" That is all very well; but I do not see that that clause points out the way in which the Board are to proceed to compel the Court to write a letter, that is the only point I advert to. Certainly the Court cannot write any letter without submitting it to the Board, but the Board cannot compel them to write a letter if they do not choose to do so.

2249. The reason I drew your Lordship's attention to those words in the 30th section, was as introductory to the question which I would ask your Lordship with reference to section 31, because if the word "communications," occurring in section 30, does apply to communications addressed to the authorities at home, it would appear to me to follow as a necessary consequence, that the word "communications," in section 31, in like manner applies to communications addressed to authorities at home, and gives the Board of Control entire authority over those communications so addressed to authorities at home, as well as over despatches addressed to the authorities in India?—If I had been at the Board of Control, and the Court had not been willing to do what I wished them to do, and this clause had been pointed out to me, I should have tried what I could have effected under it, and there can be no doubt, I think, that I should have had a reasoning answer, that it did not apply to the case, but I should have tried what I could do under it

2250. Are you aware that the word "communications" was introduced into the Act for the very purpose of meeting the difficulty which your Lordship has pointed out, and that the word does not occur in any former Act?—I am not aware of that, but I think the words, "orders, instructions, despatches, and official letters," did not require the addition of the word "communications," and I do not think it was the intention of Parliament to introduce that word in order to meet this case, because if it had been, I cannot suppose that Parliament would not have made the thing more clear There can be no doubt that there would have been as clear a direction as to the course of proceeding of the Board, with a view to compel the writing of a letter in England, as to compel the writing of a letter to India

2251. In your Lordship's time, was any communication addressed by the Court of Directors to any of the authorities in England, without being submitted to the Board?—In all probability there was not, but that is not the question; the question is, whether the Board could compel the Court to write such a letter.

2252. The same terms are used in compelling the Court to submit all their communications and despatches to the President of the Board as are used in the clause which empowers the President of the Board to suggest what is to be done? —I have already said, that if I had been at the Board of Control, and that clause had been pointed out to me, I should have done what I could under it, and have made the most of it, but I very much doubt whether I should not have been met by what I have just said, viz., that if it had been the intention of Parliament it would have been expressed so clearly as not to leave any doubt whatever upon it

2253 Mr *Herries*] You are of opinion that it would be advisable to make it clear?—I think it should be made so clear that it would not be possible for any human being to have a doubt upon the subject, I think that not a single shilling should be expended without the authority of the Board, and that the Board should have the power of ordering any expenditure in this country that it considered necessary.

2254 Mr. *Hume*.] Without the sanction of the Court?—The Court of Directors has, in fact, no authority, the Court would write the letter and submit it to the Board, or if the Board prepared the letter, the Court would have the power of representation, and all the ordinary formalities would be observed which are now observed, with reference to communications to India

2255 The Board of Control has the power at present, through the Secret Committee, to send any order they please to India; do you mean that you think the Board should have the same power in relation to every act that the Court of Directors

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Directors do in England as in India?—The power of the Board, with reference to despatches sent through the Secret Committee, is quite a different power from that which they have with reference to ordinary despatches. I would give to the Board with respect to matters in England, the same power which they have with respect to the ordinary despatches sent to India, and not the power which they exercise of sending despatches through the Secret Committee; at least, as at present advised, I do not think it would be necessary.

2256. Sir *J. Hogg*.] You mentioned, as to the control of the expenditure, that there was no alteration under the last Act. Are you aware that before the recent Act, the Court of Directors could grant a gratuity of 600 *l.* or an annuity of 200 *l.* to any person, without the sanction of the President of the Board of Control?—That is so small a thing that I should not have adverted to it; it does not regard the Government of India.

2257. But was it the case before that Act, that the Court might have granted a gratuity of 600 *l.* or an annuity of 200 *l.*, and that now no gratuity or annuity of any amount, however small, can be granted without the sanction of the President of the Board?—It is very proper that the Court should not be able to make any grant without the sanction of the Board.

2258. That change has taken place under the last Act?—It may be the case, but it is not a thing I should have adverted to.

2259. Mr. *Herries*.] You would still, as I understand, except from the power of the Board that which has reference to the Home establishment?—Yes. It seems to me, unless I read it incorrectly, that that clause requires alteration which has reference to estimates sent in by the Court to the Board of their general expenditure for secretaries, and clerks, and other things. I am not aware whether my interpretation of that clause be correct, but my impression is that the Board have no power of compelling the Court to send in a new estimate; if they send in an estimate to the Board, the Board may reduce it, but after the Board has once given its consent to a certain expenditure, I do not see in what way the Board is to exercise its power again; the Board may be of opinion that, considering the great reduction which has taken place in almost all salaries since the period when that Act was passed, it might be expedient, with a view to the future, to revise the salaries, and to revise the whole establishment at the India House. If that should be their opinion, I am not aware how they are to proceed. I think they must wait till the Court choose to send in a new estimate, and then they may reduce it; they clearly ought to have the power of reducing the expenditure; they ought not to have the power of saying that such a secretary should have so much, and such a clerk should have so much; but a power of controlling the general expenditure is a power which it would be quite proper that they should possess.

2260. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Practically, is not an estimate sent in annually, and submitted to the President of the Board?—I never saw such an estimate, and I know nothing about such an estimate being sent in.

2261. During the time your Lordship was President of the Board, was not the estimate alluded to in section 37 of the Act sent in every year for approbation, and passed by the President of the Board before it was, or could be acted upon by the Court?—I never had the good fortune, after the passing of the Act of 1833, to be for a year at the Board of Control. I was there for five or six months the first time, and for only two or three weeks the second time; and therefore I cannot speak to that point.

2262. Your Lordship is unable to say whether that is the usage?—I am.

2263. If such an estimate is sent in annually, would it not meet the objection which your Lordship has taken?—In practice it would, but not in law; because if there is no power in the Board of compelling it to be sent in, there is not that control over the expenditure by the Board which I think there ought to be. If the practice is to send the estimate in after the month of April, I never could have seen it.

2264. Lord *J. Russell*.] You would wish an alteration in the law to make it conform to the practice?—Yes.

2265. *Chairman*.] I have been calling your Lordship's attention to the various changes introduced by the Act of 1833; will you favour the Committee with your opinion as to the expediency or necessity of any further changes, always taking for granted that the present system of joint authority in the Government of India, between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, is to be maintained?—I presume that question refers to the relative position of the Board of Control and

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the Court of Directors, or any body to be substituted for them; I really do not think that there is any material alteration to be made in those relations, except such as I have already mentioned, if the present system is to be maintained No doubt, under the law, the whole Government of India, as conducted through the Board, might be arrested if the Court were to insist upon proceeding according to the course pointed out by the law, and were to abandon the system of sending the previous communications, if they were to send, as they might do, a letter (which I have seen) of 300 pages, I believe—certainly as many paragraphs, with 18,000 or 20,000 pages of documents attached to it—with a request that the Board would give their opinion within two months, the thing would be impossible; it could not be done The only course that the Board of Control could pursue in such a case would be to send it back altogether rejected, giving as the short reason for rejecting it, that it was a matter upon which it was impossible for them to form an opinion without giving more time to it. The alteration was made from a fortnight to two months, as the time during which letters in draft are to be returned by the Board, and the only thing which has rendered that practicable under the present system has been the adoption of the arrangement, I believe, suggested by Mr. Dundas, the first Lord Melville, of having previous communications

2266 The Committee have had explained to them the system which is adopted, can your Lordship suggest any change in that system, first as regards the communication between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, and next as regards the communication between the Board of Control and the Secret Committee?—I am not aware of any change that it would be desirable to make I know it has been said that the Secret Committee should have a power of remonstrance Practically they can send a letter to the President of the Board, which is equivalent to a remonstrance They have not the legal power of sending a remonstrance, but I can remember that on several occasions, when I was at the Board of Control, the Chairs addressed representations to the President of the Board, suggesting a reconsideration of the thing ordered, which has exactly the same effect upon the mind of the President of the Board of Control as an official remonstrance

2267 Mr *Hume*] Was that letter or representation put on record in the proceedings?—I should think it would not be taken away by the President of the Board, but that it must have been left by him in the office, for the perusal of his successor

2268 Was such a representation or letter recorded, so that at any future period it could be referred to as a record, to show what had been the proceeding at the time?—No, because it is not an official document It is a paper that would remain in the office, I dare say, and a future President of the Board would be able to refer to it, and very likely future Chairs could refer to it. But it is not an official document that could be called for by Parliament.

2269 Is it your opinion that such a letter or representation should be recorded, so as to make it a document which might be called for at a future period?—I should rather like to consider that matter before I gave a very decided opinion. I am quite sure of this, that nothing could be more prejudicial to the public service than to have such a document recorded, and then for the Chairs to go and say that there was such a document, which any Member of the House of Commons might move for I think that it would be quite destructive to the Government of India if there were that power

2270 Your Lordship approves of the plan of previous consultation between the Chairs and the President of the Board?—Yes.

2271 If the object of that consultation is to know what the opinion and feeling of each party are, if they differ in their views, why should there be an objection to recording the differences of opinion which may take place?—The Chairs have nothing to do with the orders going through the Secret Committee; they are merely executive officers under the Act of Parliament, and they must send out the orders sent to them by the President. It is not upon those subjects that the President would confer with the Chairs, but upon the ordinary business that goes before the Court of Directors Orders sent through the Secret Committee are sent upon the responsibility of the Queen's Government, they are sent open to the Secret Committee, so that the Secret Committee may become aware of the contents I should never have refused to receive any letter which the Chairs had written, expressing a difference of opinion, and I should, I am satisfied, have left such a letter in the office for my successor But I am not prepared to make that a public document to be called for by Parliament.

2272 Are we to understand that in no case does the President of the Board consult the Chairs on questions in the Secret Department upon which despatches are about to be sent to India?—It is impossible for me to say what the practice is I have no recollection of it ever having been my practice to do so, but I should observe, that in my time circumstances were not so serious and important as they have been since, and the matters were not of a very grave character that were transacted through the Secret Committee, as far as I can recollect, when I was at the Board of Control

2273 Upon questions of great importance affecting peace and war, and the general welfare of India, is it not your opinion that the Chair and Deputy-chair should on all occasions be consulted, and should generally know what are the intentions of the President of the Board?—If the Chairman and Deputy-chairman happened to be very eminent men and practically acquainted with India, I very likely might, as President of the Board, consult them, just as I would consult any other eminent man whose opinion I thought valuable upon the subject, but not otherwise

2274 Do not you think that the gentlemen selected to fill the offices of Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Court are better informed of the opinions of their colleagues in the Court than any other men that you could consult, and that it would be beneficial, if the power of the Crown continues to be exercised as it now is, without any means of check and control, that it should be exercised only after previous consultation with them, with a view to obtain the best information respecting India that could be obtained from any parties?—I by no means consider that the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, merely because they have been elected to those offices by the Court, are the best persons for the President of the Board of Control to consult, the mere election by such a body as the Court of Directors does not confer knowledge or authority

2275 Do you know any body which would be better able to give the President of the Board information than the Court of Directors, as a body, taking their experience, varied as the members of the Court are, into account?—A great deal better I can recollect perfectly well when I had a most difficult matter to form an opinion upon, I went not to the Court, nor to any member of it, but I went to a gentleman who I knew had been a most distinguished public servant in India, Sir Richard Jenkins, and when I found that his opinion concurred with my own, it was a matter of indifference to me what opinion the Court of Directors entertained, and I always made it my practice to go to the man who happened to be most competent to form an opinion, in order to get his opinion upon all subjects upon which I wished to form my own

2276 You are aware that Sir Richard Jenkins was in the service of the Company, are you aware that he was mostly employed at Nagpoor, and had not that opportunity of knowing the general affairs of India which persons who had been members of Council for years would have?—It was precisely upon a matter about which no man in India knew half as much as Sir Richard Jenkins that I consulted him, namely, with respect to the affairs of Nagpoor, where he had been for 20 years

2277 How could your Lordship know that no other parties could have acquired that information which Sir Richard Jenkins had acquired?—It is quite obvious that no man could have known as much as Sir Richard Jenkins did of that country, he had been there during the greater part of his active life in India, he was a distinguished public officer, and a more eminent man has not been introduced into the Court of Directors

2278 Did you apply to him for information respecting Nagpoor?—Yes, it was in consequence of an alteration that was made by Lord William Bentinck that I communicated with him, and my letter remains on the records as the highest authority on all matters connected with the Central States of India It is a curious fact, that it was brought to my notice by one of my colleagues when I was in India, as a guide to be followed on all occasions, he not knowing that I had written it

2279 My question had reference, not to any particular question, but to matters affecting the general interests of India, would you apply the same rule as to declining to consult the Chair and the Deputy on matters of general interest to India?—I would not decline to consult, on all occasions, the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, if I thought they were capable of giving me a better opinion than I could get elsewhere, but if I could get a better opinion elsewhere, I should go elsewhere,

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elsewhere; as President of the Board of Control, it was my duty to go to the best sources I could for information, and that was the practice I adopted

2280 *Chairman* ] Would your Lordship's experience suggest to you the propriety of having a permanent Secretary of the Board of Control?—I have views with respect to a Council for the President of the Board of Control, the substitution of some very different and improved body for the Court of Directors, which would render it unnecessary to have a permanent Secretary for the Board of Control I must observe, that in point of fact, the senior clerks of the Board of Control have happily been men of very great ability and great worthiness, and perfectly conversant with all the affairs of India, and I really do not know that even supposing all things to remain as they are, it would be necessary to have a permanent secretary. I am inclined to think it would not When I first went to the Board of Control the gentlemen who occupied the situations of clerks were amongst the most distinguished public servants I had ever seen.

2281 I pass on now to the changes which were effected by the Act of 1833 in the Government of India, one of those changes seems to have been to place the minor Presidencies under the immediate control of the Governor-general in Council, does your Lordship's experience approve of that change and of the limited power of the executive, especially the limited power of expenditure of the Minor Presidencies?—I could not say whether the new arrangement under the Act of 1833 has worked so as to produce economy, (which was the object of it, I apprehend,) without looking very carefully into the establishments of the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay before the Act and subsequently, and likewise the expenditure on works before and subsequently to that period, I am inclined to think that it would be found, that if economy only were to be considered, it had worked so as to produce greater economy, at the same time I must admit, that the superintendence of the subordinate Presidencies is not that part of the duty of the Governor-general in Council which I think was best performed, but then I should observe, that when I was in India the circumstances were so very peculiar, in fact when I arrived the State was in such danger, and it remained involved in such difficulties during the whole period, that it was not possible to give the degree of attention to the affairs of the minor Presidencies which would have been given in other more tranquil times. But I should have been glad if there had been associated with the Council some distinguished officers of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, with whom the Council might have advised upon matters referred for its consideration and orders by those two Presidencies It is impossible not to admit that there may be certain prejudices existing in servants of the Bengal Government which may induce them not to view with the same degree of favour proposed expenditure in Madras and Bombay, with which they would view similar proposed expenditure in their own more immediate province Although the control was made by the Act very much greater on the part of the Supreme Government over the Madras and Bombay Presidencies than it had been before, I certainly did not know so much of the affairs of Madras and Bombay, as Governor-general, as I had known as President of the Board of Control, whether the cause of that was, that having the concerns of Bengal, of the army, and all political matters more immediately before me, I did not pay so much attention to the affairs of those Presidencies when Governor-general as I paid when at the Board of Control, where the matters of all the Presidenciescame equally for consideration before me, I do not know, but the fact is so

2282. Should you be in favour of the maintenance of the Councils in the minor Presidencies?—I should, I have always been of opinion that the maintenance of the Councils in those Presidencies would, on general grounds, be desirable; but I think it more especially necessary in order to raise the two civil services of Madras and Bombay to equal rank and consideration with the civil service of Bengal, the civil service of Bengal has great advantages over the other two civil services, it is at the seat of Government, which is in itself a very great advantage, more distinction is to be obtained by persons in the service of that Government, and if there were no Councils at the subordinate Presidencies, it would be considered that the civil services of those Presidencies were of an inferior description, I think it very undesirable that there should be that feeling And still further, it must be remembered that the only great reward for civil servants in those Presidencies is a seat in the Council. I believe that in Bengal, and certainly in Madras and Bombay, a civilian who goes through all the subordinate offices, and has his fair share of the higher offices under the Government, will hardly

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hardly be able to make more than 20,000 *l.* in the course of his service, a seat in the Council enables him to make 20,000 *l.* or 30,000 *l.* more. That is the great reward, and I think it highly desirable that that great reward should continue to exist.

2283. Would you leave the Councils as they now are?—I would, I see no reason to change them.

2284. Do you think there ought to be representatives of the minor Presidencies in the Council of the Supreme Government of India?—If the present system is to be continued of compelling the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to send all important matters for approval to the Council, it would be desirable to have a member from each of those Presidencies on the Supreme Council, but if recurrence be had to the old system, and such reference to Calcutta is not made, then I see no reason for making the addition to the Supreme Council, it would only be useful in cases of legislation. Certainly, in cases of legislation there is very great inconvenience in not being able to confer with some one who is acquainted with the affairs of the two subordinate Presidencies. The correspondence is necessarily very dilatory, and I think there would be convenience for legislative purposes in having representatives from the minor Presidencies on the Supreme Council.

2285. Would your Lordship recommend a recurrence to the old system, with regard to those references, or the maintenance of the system as at present established?—I think it would be better to go back to the old system, I am sure it would be extremely agreeable to the Governor-general in Council that recurrence should be had to the old system, and that he should be relieved from that business. And anything which does relieve the Governor-general in Council from the business now thrown upon him is a public advantage.

2286. What is your opinion as to the change with regard to the Government of the Presidency of Bengal introduced by the last Act?—I think, unless I am mistaken, I introduced a clause into a Bill, which passed the House of Lords in the year 1836, for making the Council of India the Council also of the Presidency of Bengal, and that clause was thrown out in the House of Commons, but if the Government of Bengal is to be maintained as it is now, I think it would be advisable, certainly not objectionable, that the Governor of Bengal should have as his Council the Councillors of the Government of India, and that they should act for both, as they did formerly act for both the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. But a very important question is, whether the Governor of Bengal should or should not be separate from the Governor-general. I must confess, that when I arrived in India, I found that it was perfectly impossible for me to perform satisfactorily the business of the Government of Bengal, and at the same time the business of the Government of India, there was a great accumulation of boxes of papers upon the table, and I am sorry to say that there was no avoiding leaving a great deal more discretion in the hands of the secretaries than I think ought to be in the hands of any secretary, but there was not time for the Governor-general to look through those papers and transact the business arising upon them in a satisfactory manner, but that may not have been the case in former times, and it may not be the case hereafter. I have no doubt that during the whole time of Lord William Bentinck's, and during the earlier period of Lord Auckland's Government, before the Affghan war, the Governor-general in Council was able perfectly well to attend to the details of the Government of Bengal, and it may be so again. I must say, that I think it would be unadvisable on principle, so to separate the Governor of Bengal from the Governor-general as to afford the Governor-general no means under any circumstances of acquiring a knowledge of the details of the civil administration of the Presidency. It would likewise be very desirable that he should have power in Council of nominating some other person than one of his own colleagues to that Government. I think it would be desirable that the Governor of Bengal should be enabled, which if he were a separate individual he would be enabled to do, to make tours in the Provinces of Bengal, which have never been visited by a Governor since the time of Warren Hastings.

2287. Would you think it desirable to place the Presidency of Bengal upon the same footing as the North-Western Provinces of Agra, viz., under a Deputy-governor?—I would place them under a Deputy-governor, but as there is a Council now sitting in Calcutta, I do not see any reason why the Deputy-governor should not have the advantage of that Council. I would still make the Governor-general Governor of Bengal, so that he might at any time, if he pleased, take possession of that Government, and administer it himself, but I think he should have the power

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of placing an independent officer, not one of the Council, in that Government, whenever he found it inconvenient to himself to perform the duties of that Government I in that manner performed the duties of that Government as well as I could for some weeks, till I went up the country, and when I returned I thought the state of affairs were such as to make it extremely probable that I should be compelled again to go up to Gwalior, and I thought it very inconvenient that there should be a change, and during the short period I remained at Calcutta, as I was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Bird, who acted for me, I requested him to be good enough to remain Governor, which he did; and when I returned from Gwalior I did the same thing, not because I expected at that period that I should be summoned again to the North-Western Provinces, but because I did not think, in point of fact, that my stay in India would be very long, and therefore I considered that the best thing was to allow things to remain as they were But I remember that I advised my successor, Lord Hardinge, not to follow my example, but to take the Government upon himself I had strong representations from persons in India of the practical inconvenience of the Governor-general divesting himself of all the civil patronage connected with the Presidency of Bengal, and I believe that there was weight in those representations Certainly I think there was so much weight in them that I should be very sorry to see the Governor-general deprived of the power of exercising himself the authority of Governor of Bengal

2288 In those absences to which you have alluded, in your opinion should the Governor-general retain the same power as he has as Governor-general in Council when in Calcutta?—I think so, I think the Act, as it now stands, upon that point requires very careful consideration I am not at all certain what the effect of the Act is; and whether the provisions which existed in the former Act, enabling the Governor-general, when absent from his own Government of Bengal, to send orders to the other Presidencies, which were to be obeyed, he writing a statement of his reasons for sending those orders, is in force or not, it is very necessary that that, or some better provision should be in force, because otherwise, as the Act by which the Governor-general is empowered to exercise when absent from his Council, the power of the Governor-general in Council is a law; the Governor-general has not the power of overruling the Council in matters of legislation, and the Council may refuse him that power, although he may think it absolutely essential for the public service that he should possess it, and he would practically, by the refusal of the Council, be without the power of doing that which the exigencies of the public service might require More than that, the Council, if they acceded to the desire strongly expressed, of the Governor-general to proceed to the Upper Provinces, might so mutilate his power under the Act, and make him possessed of so little real authority, if he did leave his Council, as to make it undesirable that he should go I think the Governor-general, if that provision is to remain as it is, ought to have the means of leaving the Council and acting under the old law, as Lord Wellesley did, and yet that law will require to be looked into very carefully, because that law merely says that the Governor-general shall exercise those powers when absent from his own Government of Bengal, if by "the Government of Bengal" be understood the whole territorial extent of Bengal, he could not exercise those powers until he arrived at Allahabad; and with reference to Agra Agra is separated from the Government of Bengal, for certain purposes, but I am not sure whether it would or not be considered as forming part of Bengal, so that the Governor-general could not exercise those powers unless he went to Madras or Bombay. I think it must be understood to mean being probably absent for some months from the seat of Government, Fort William, because, no doubt Lord Wellesley exercised the powers of the Governor-general when he was at Benares, when he was not absent from the Government of Bengal, though he was absent from the seat of Government And if my Council had refused me the power I asked, I should certainly, have taken upon myself to act upon the old law, but I am not sure that I should have been acting legally, if I had done so.

2289 Should you think it advisable to change the present seat of Government?—There are very great advantages in the position of Calcutta as the seat of Government It must be recollected that India is dependent upon an insular state, and it is therefore very necessary that the communication should at all times be open between England and the seat of Government in India, which it is while the seat of Government is placed at Calcutta. There is likewise this other very great

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convenience, that Calcutta may be considered perfectly unattackable both by land and by sea There are other positions which might be considered more convenient Agra, or Delhi, for the general government of an important part of the country Undoubtedly the position of Agra is not now open to the objection to which it would have been open before the arrangement I made at the beginning of the year 1844 with the State of Gwalior Previously to that time it would have been perfectly impossible to place the seat of Government at Agra within four or five days' march of a force of 20,000 or 30,000 men who might have marched in to the seat of Government at any time To Delhi there are some objections, but there is this objection both to Agra and Delhi, that although more convenient for the government of that important part of the Bengal Presidency, they are both very much farther removed from Madras, the communication with England is more rapid, the despatches from England arrive at Agra certainly and I think at Allahabad before they reach Calcutta, there is no objection on that ground I have seen it suggested in the newspapers, but I can hardly think that any reasonable being entertains the idea that it would be desirable to transfer the Government to Simla I know that I felt very uneasy during the time that I was at Simla, because I was so far from my work, it made a difference of nearly two days in the receipt and sending of despatches, which was highly inconvenient I thought it necessary to be there to confer with the Commander-in-Chief, but it was inconvenient, and so much so, that if I had remained in the Upper Provinces during the summer, I had intended to fix myself, not at Simla, but at Meerut.

2290 Then I gather that your Lordship's opinion is not in favour of removing the seat of Government from Calcutta?—No, I think it would not be advisable

2291 What is your opinion of the expediency of continuing the position of the fourth member of the Council, the legislative member of the Council?—I consider that if the Court of Directors always nominated an eminent man, as the Advocate-general, there would not be the least necessity for having a legislative member in the Council, if they had nominated such a man as they had there before I arrived, Sir Lawrence Peel, it would not have been at all necessary to have had a legislative councillor, he would have done everything in the legislative line that the Government would have required. But if there is not a man of distinction as Advocate-general, it is no doubt essential that the Governor-general in Council should have some man of distinction with whom they can confer on matters of grave consideration affecting not only India, but foreign States I can recollect a case in which we had to decide on a claim made under a treaty by the captain of an Austrian vessel to be admitted under circumstances different from those under which the Government were in the habit of admitting Austrian vessels, and it became necessary to consider the law, and the bearing of treaties upon the Government, it would be very distressing to the Governor-general not to have near at hand some legal gentleman in whom he could confide The objection to having a legislative councillor is this, that he always wishes (and it is very natural that he should have that wish) to immortalise his service by making some alteration in the law Now I think it very desirable to leave the minds of the natives at rest, and in tranquillity, and not to be constantly changing the law, then, again, he is not so useful a man in the Council as a man from England of a different character and description would be If the Commander-in-Chief were always present in the Council, as he used formerly to be, or very generally, I do not know that it would be at all necessary to have in the Council any gentleman deputed from England I think it very advantageous, and indeed very necessary for the Governor-general to have the aid in the Council of a fresh English mind belonging to a man who has had a considerable extent of public experience. If the Commander-in-Chief were there every purpose would be answered, but the Commander-in-Chief being now almost always absent, I think it would be very desirable that the Governor-general should have some English mind to assist his own, but instead of selecting a lawyer for the purpose, I certainly should be very much disposed to select some gentleman who had obtained a certain distinction in either of the Houses of Parliament, the sort of person who in this country would be selected for the situation of Under Secretary of State, I think to send a gentleman of that description at 25 to India to assist the Governor-general in Council, to confer with the Governor-general as an Under Secretary of State does with his principal, would be very advantageous to the Governor-general himself, and eventually very advantageous to the public. At the end of five years this gentleman would return to England, he would bring to the discussion of all Indian subjects the practical knowledge he would have acquired, and probably he would obtain distinction in Parliament, and at the age of 30 he would be the best Governor of a subordinate Presidency, if not the best Governor-general And I do think it so very important that the very best man who can be found in this country should occupy that great situation, that I think it would be very desirable, in reference to the administration of the Government of India, to give information upon Indian subjects to young men likely to obtain distinction and to be of use to the country.

2292 Will you state your views as to the propriety of the legislative member of Council being present when other matters than legislative matters are considered in the Council?—The law says that the legislative member shall not be entitled to sit or vote upon general subjects. I thought it right to carry out the law, and, having read the law, the legislative councillor had no objection whatever to state my interpretation of it, and retired I am not, upon the whole, very much inclined to admit the legislative councillor generally, if there is no separate legislative Council, to the discussions of the Governor-general in Council. I think it might lead to delay frequently, and it is so very essential that there should be dispatch in the transaction of business, and that there should be the most absolute secrecy very often with respect to the matters considered, that I think the smaller the body to whom the executive authority is entrusted the better for the public interests I had occasion, as President of the Board of Control, in the beginning of the year 1835, to express a very decided opinion upon that subject, because I found that Mr Macaulay had been admitted to sit in the Council on all occasions, and I certainly had been under the impression that the letter which was to have been sent at that period to India had been sent. When I was there, there arrived from the Court a letter expressing their desire that the legislative member should be admitted to the Council on all occasions. Upon that letter, thinking it a matter of great importance, I wrote a minute which I should be glad to place on record, and read to the Committee, if they will allow me to do so, stating my view of the law

2293 Viscount *Mahon*] What is the date of it?—It is dated "Benares, February 18th, 1844 The Court of Directors, in their letter dated the 29th of November 1843, have intimated their desire that the presence of the fourth member of Council may not be restricted to meetings held for the purpose of passing laws and regulations, but have at the same time cautioned us to bear in mind that at such meetings only is he entitled to a voice in our proceedings It is impossible to regard this otherwise than as a mere expression of the opinion and wish of the Court If the words used could be regarded as conveying a 'direction,' by virtue of such direction the fourth member of Council would become entitled to sit at meetings not held for the purpose of passing laws and regulations, but the last Charter Act expressly provides that the fourth member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations, therefore any such 'direction' given by the Court would be altogether invalid, because inconsistent with the Act of Parliament, from which alone the Court derive their authority. The Council of India, as established by the Act of Parliament, is as much a part of the constitution of India as the Court of Directors, and it is the duty of the Council to guard with jealousy all its rights, to resist all infringement of its powers, and above all, to treat as utterly null every direction which, if obeyed, would change its composition, considering, however, that the Court can only have intended to convey an intimation of their opinion, and of their wish, and not to send a direction which they are not by law competent to give, we may properly show our respect for the opinion of the Court by carrying into effect their wish that the fourth member of Council should sit at meetings of the Council not held for the purpose of making laws and regulations, in as far as it may appear that his presence may not be injurious to the public service. but it must at all times be borne in mind, that above all things secrecy in Council and promptitude of action are essential to the successful conduct of public affairs in India; and it must also be understood that any individual member of the Council may at any time, if he shall see fit, require that any person shall withdraw from the Council who is not entitled to sit therein by the Act of Parliament."

2294. You would still continue the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council, if he were on the spot?—Certainly

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2295 Is your opinion favourable to appointing the Governors of the minor Presidencies exclusively out of the servants of the Company who are acquainted with the country?—No If you can find a man like Mr Elphinstone (which may be possible, though I am not aware that you could do so at the present moment), or if you could find a man like Sir Thomas Munro (which I believe to be impossible), no doubt it would be very desirable to have such a man at the head of that or of any Government, to be placed in a situation of public confidence or power, but I do not think that there would be any advantage in placing any man who was at all an ordinary man, who was not a man of really great eminence, in such a situation. It is impossible not to be aware that gentlemen who have lived in the civil service, and the same thing would apply to the military service, for a number of years in any one of the Presidencies of India, must have acquired many personal predilections, and perhaps some personal antipathies, and there can be no doubt of this, that such persons, if appointed Governors, would not exercise the patronage in the appointment to offices with the same degree of perfect impartiality with which a gentleman from England would exercise the power of appointment to those offices To a gentleman coming from England, it is a matter of most perfect indifference whom he appoints, it is his object to have the strongest possible Government for his assistance, and I apprehend that almost universally there really is a sincere desire on the part of those exercising the highest authority in the subordinate Presidencies, as well as the Governor-general, to find the fittest men for the various offices, I do not think you could have the same security if you placed a gentleman at the head of the service to which he had belonged for many years, and in which he had many friends, and in which he had perhaps the reverse of predilections, for certainly India is a country in which personal feelings are allowed to have very great weight

2296 I understand your Lordship not to be in favour of amalgamating the services of the different Presidencies, and placing them all under the control of the Governor-general?—Certainly not, I would not have one civil service for all India

2297 Will your Lordship give the Committee your opinion upon the present mode of exercising the legislative and executive powers by the Governor-general in Council?—My opinion certainly is, that while it would be desirable to preserve limited, as it now is, of the Council of India for all executive purposes, for all purposes of administration it is well worthy of consideration in any new arrangement to be made, whether it would not be better considerably to extend the Council solely for legislative purposes, for legislative purposes, (even if Madras and Bombay are not to be made dependent upon Calcutta, as regards their general administration) I think it would be very desirable to have gentlemen from the civil services of each of those Presidencies, and I should be disposed also to bring into the Council the heads of the several principal departments at Calcutta, so that there should be a Council, not perhaps exceeding 12 in number, for legislative purposes It would be necessary always to reserve to the Executive Council the power of passing by that Legislative Council in cases of emergency, they should rather have, perhaps, the power of calling them in, and when they did call them in, giving them certain legislative functions, but I think that there are a great many questions upon which very great advantage would be derived from having a larger body for legislative purposes, I would venture also to suggest that it would be very desirable and expedient that there should be formed, by the selection of the Government at Calcutta, and also at the subordinate Presidencies, bodies of natives, Hindoos and Mussulmen respectively, two separate bodies, to which bodies should be communicated for their consideration and opinion, all projects of law bearing upon their respective laws, customs and religion I would not, by any means, give to such bodies the power of negativing any law the Government thought fit to pass, I think there should be, not merely that publicity which is now given to all intended acts of the Legislature, which invites observation and enables the natives to state their objections, if they have any, but that they should be enabled to state their objections with that weight which always attaches to a regularly constituted body, I think it will enable us to avoid many mistakes which we might otherwise commit in legislation upon matters most delicate and important, I think it would be, without the least danger, a mode of giving very great satisfaction indeed to the people.

2298 Will your Lordship be good enough to give the Committee your opinion of the efficiency of the civil service in India?—I had very little opportunity of

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becoming acquainted with any of the subordinate officers in the civil service, indeed I may say hardly any; as the Committee are aware from what I have already said, I had the Government of Bengal for only six or seven weeks, and I really had very little opportunity of forming an opinion with respect to the general qualifications and conduct of the civil servants. I afterwards had the Government of Agra for a short period, but I was very much pressed by business at that period, and I do not think I had an opportunity of obtaining a general knowledge (and I apprehend the question refers to a general knowledge) of their qualifications and conduct, which would alone justify me in answering the question, either in the affirmative or the negative; but this I have great pleasure in saying, that there were amongst the gentlemen of that service some of the most able and some of the most respectable persons I ever saw in any public department, I may mention Sir George Clerk, whom I placed at the head of the Government of Agra, and afterwards Mr Thomason, who has conducted the Government of Agra for the last eight years; Mr. Dorin, the Financial Secretary, and Sir Frederick Cussie, whom I made Foreign Secretary, and Mr Davidson and Mr Bushby, and Mr. Mansell, who was with me during the whole period of my absence from Calcutta, I might mention many others whose conduct and abilities entitle them to public approbation. I do not know any abler men in the public service than those gentlemen were, and I must say that all those whom I have mentioned gave me their most frank and honest support With respect to the civil service, it really perhaps may be advisable to draw the attention of the Committee to the peculiarity of their position, and I must say that their conduct is far better than could have been expected when the peculiarity of their position is considered They are selected solely by the favour of 24 gentlemen who are Directors of the East India Company, a certain examination is required from them, and they must all be persons of certain average abilities, or, at least, of a certain average industry, but on their arrival in India they are very much in the position which in this country is not considered the most favourable to call forth the greatest exertion of the human mind They are like gentlemen who are heirs of entail to a good property; nothing can prevent them rising to high appointments, they rise by seniority, and unless they do something in a most extraordinary degree indicative of a total want of public ability, or moral qualifications, of necessity they rise in succession from the lowest to the highest appointments. Undoubtedly the certainty of success in the line which they have adopted cannot be calculated to draw forth any very great exertion of their mental powers, and that under those circumstances they should be what they are is extremely fortunate, and it may be considered more than fortunate, and no doubt very great credit is due to the body.

2299 Would you suggest any change in the system of promotion by seniority? —I should suggest a very great change with respect to the whole civil administration of India. I think nothing can be more inconsistent with the good of the country than that all the civil officers should be taken from a small restricted body of 800 persons sent out for that purpose. I would give to the Government the power of selecting for civil appointments officers of the army. It would be necessary to make various arrangements, and it would require a great deal of consideration as to matters of detail for the purpose of carrying that into effect, but what I suggest is far within what I intended to propose 23 years ago. I had not at that time brought the thing into a shape in which I could submit it to the Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the Government, and the Government was prematurely terminated, but I at that time prepared—I have no doubt that it will be found at the Board of Control—the details for drawing the whole civil service through the army, requiring that in every case, whoever was to exercise the power of appointment, the person appointed should have served two or three years in some corps in India, that being not merely for the purpose of giving the Government a very much larger power of selection, adding about 6,000 to 800, from which the civil servants are now to be taken, which must, of course, enable an honest Government to bring much superior ability into the public service, but because I am satisfied that there is no education so good for any man who is to perform civil duties, and to exercise general powers, as the education he receives by serving with a native regiment. He sees the natives under the most favourable aspect. The native of India who serves in the army is a very superior being to the ordinary native who hangs about the cutchery of the civil servants An officer serving in a regiment acquires a higher opinion of

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the natives, and he acquires a greater regard for them, which is not likely to be entertained by a man who, as a civil functionary, only sees the worst part of the native character. I think a very great improvement would be effected by carrying out such a measure.

2300 Would your Lordship require that and officer so appointed should make his election between the military and civil services?—At the end of the year after his appointment it would be necessary that he should make his election, and if he be elected to remain in the civil service, his place should be filled up in the native regiment. But the plan which was more carefully worked out by Mr. Wilson, the Military Secretary, provided for the drawing of the whole civil service through the army. And in that case all those who were taken from their regiments for the civil service would have had the option of returning to their regiments, or of remaining in the civil service at the end of the year If they intended to remain in the civil service they would have risen in a sort of skeleton corps composed of officers only, in which the promotion would have been much less rapid than it could be expected to be if they remained in their regiment, but it would have been at all times in the power of the Government to place them in any military situation that it might think advisable in the event of their not being competent to discharge civil functions, the result would have been that there would have been a very greatly increased rapidity in the promotion of military officers; young men would have been at the head of the army, which would have been itself a great improvement, and the Government would have had access to a larger body, out of which to make the selection, and upon that point we have only to consider what this country would be if the gentlemen who now are, and who lately were, in the discharge of the duties of Cabinet Ministers, were to select from their immediate friends and relations every person who was permitted to hold any civil office whatever. Such a system would appear so monstrous and so utterly inconsistent with the proper discharge of public duties and the good of the public service, that I am sure no one would for an instant entertain it. I should say that in practice military men to whom civil functions have been confided have occasionally distinguished themselves in a very remarkable manner, and have shown talents for the administration of Government at least equal, or indeed superior, to those which have ever been shown by persons whose education has been solely confined to civil matters The civil administration of Sir Thomas Munro gave him more distinction than any that he ever acquired as a military man, though he was far from being an undistinguished man as a military officer And Sir John Malcolm, who was a very distinguished military man, was still more distinguished in administering the civil government in the country in which he served.

2301. Mr. *Hume* ] Would you allow the Governor-general of India to make the selection, from time to time, of officers for the civil service, out of all grades in the army, that is, from majors, captains, and lieutenants, or have you had in your mind the formation of any rule that might be followed upon that subject?—I am unable to suggest any rule, I think the advantage of the system would be in having no rule, and in giving the Government absolute power over all the European ability in the country, of placing it wherever they judged best for the public service, I cannot express myself too strongly to the Committee upon this subject, that the only object that the Governor-general of India can have is to obtain for the service the highest moral qualities, and the exercise of the greatest abilities on the part of all Europeans who are placed in various offices over the country, and therefore that system I consider the best which places the greatest ability at the disposal of the Government

2302. *Chairman* ] Will your Lordship be good enough to give the Committee your opinion as to the scale of pay and remuneration to the civil servants, whether it is too high, or is sufficient to compensate efficient service in India, would you say that the pay ought to be diminished or increased?—I would not diminish it, I think it may be considered, perhaps, sufficient, but not more than sufficient by any means It would be much more convenient if the gentlemen of the civil service were not exposed in early life to great temptations by being detained in Calcutta on their arrival, which leads to great extravagance and great debts which embarrass them very likely during the larger portion of their life I have heard of men who, in consequence of the debts which they contracted in this way, have not been enabled to save anything at all until the late years of their service, and there is this public consequence of debts incurred in early life by servants of

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the Government in India: I am afraid it very often happens that the person to whom they are indebted stations about them some dependent who is supposed to have their ear, and to exercise a great deal of influence over them, and it seriously damages them in public opinion. I would go yet further, and say that not merely it damages them in public opinion, but a man in pecuniary difficulties is not to be trusted.

2303. Would you make any change in the present system of leaves of absence in the service?—The civil servants are desirous of being allowed to come to England, and to retain their offices, instead of being allowed only to retain their offices when they go to Australia or to the Cape. There appears to be no reason why, if they are to retain their offices at all when absent for two or three years from the country, they should not come to England as well as go to Australia or the Cape; but I confess that the whole of that system seems to me to require great consideration, and, I would add, revision. I think nothing is more inconsistent with the public service, than that a man should go away from the country, and come back at the end of three years and claim the office that he before filled, and turn out the gentleman who had been fulfilling the duties during the interval. He comes back totally ignorant of all that has taken place in India during his absence, and even if he were fit for the office when he went away, he may be perfectly unfit for it when he comes back, the three years may have weakened his mental powers or his physical energies, and yet he is considered as having a freehold interest in that office, and he puts out the gentleman who has been performing the duties during the whole period of his absence. I consider it contrary to reason and the public interests that such a system should exist.

2304. Does it frequently happen?—Constantly, I see, but the other day, that there is an instance, and a very striking instance, mentioned of Colonel Stewart, who has been for many years the military secretary; he has gone for three years to Australia, and he still retains his office, it is contrary to reason that he should do so. If Colonel Stewart were to be, on his return to India, competent to that office and the fittest man for it, the Government should make an arrangement with the gentleman discharging the duties, and put Colonel Stewart into that office; but what I deprecate is, the right of the individual on returning, after having been away for three years, to put out the gentleman who may have been performing the duties most efficiently during the time.

2305. To recur to the change to which your Lordship alluded as advisable; if the Legislature thought it expedient entirely to remodel the constitution of the Home Government and the Government in India, will you state to the Committee what would be the plan which you would think it right to suggest?—It is a very difficult question and a very difficult problem to solve, but it is one which the Committee ought to endeavour to solve, for I cannot express too strongly my sense of the extreme importance of coming now to a decision, as far as we can form one, as to what shall be the future Government of that country. We are under circumstances totally different from any which have existed before, I should say it is a very difficult problem to solve, because what we have to do is to find the best possible Government for nearly 100,000,000 of people, differing altogether from ourselves in religion, customs, habits, modes of thinking, and education, and occupying a great territory 15,000 miles off, and we are to give them the best Government we can, consistently with two conditions, the one that we should maintain that country in dependence upon England, and the other that we should do nothing which can in any degree shock the constitution. Those are two conditions which it is extremely difficult to observe, and at the same time give the best Government to a very distant people, a people so different in their religion and character. I think it very important to consider those two conditions at the present moment, because the circumstances are altogether changed by our having broken down all resistance hereafter on the part of the native States. We have carried our frontier in Hindostan to the utmost limit to which any prudent man would wish to see it carried, indeed, I must say I should be very glad if it were possible by some arrangement with Gholab Sing, to exchange what we have on the right bank of the Indus for some of his territory on the left bank, which lies between our frontier and the hills. A form of Government which might have done very well when we were in a state of constant progress, and likewise in a state of almost constant danger, may in point of fact be very unsuited to a state of perfect tranquillity, a stationary state, and to the future condition of the great empire, in which we have a population we are every day endeavouring to improve, and an army whose feelings we must consult, for which we have been able hitherto to find occupation. What I dread is an increasing want of consideration for the natives on the part of those entrusted with the civil government of the country, and yet more an increasing want of consideration for the native soldiers on the part of British officers. Now I know, that what is termed the insolence of office produced the insurrection in Saugur I understood, when I was in India, that it arose altogether out of the changed manner of those who governed, towards the people, it was insult to a native gentleman which occasioned that insurrection. I think that a very grave matter for consideration That insurrection embarrassed to the last degree the Government at the time, rendering necessary a large detachment of troops, required for very essential service elsewhere But that which is of still graver importance is, the effect which a long state of peace may have upon the conduct of European officers towards the native soldier I certainly observed myself a very great difference in the conduct and feelings of the old officers and the younger officers towards the native army, the old officers treated the soldiers as if they had been their children, and I really believe that the soldiers would have followed them as if they had been their parents, it certainly was not the same with the younger officers I never recollect to have heard any expression of feeling of the same description from them towards the native soldiers I have seen an adjutant who did not know the names of his own soubahdars, and I certainly have observed the greatest possible difference between the general appearance of a regiment and the conduct of officers and men towards each other, in a regiment which had been on service and a regiment which had not been on service, the state of things to which we are coming is one in which no regiment in all probability will have been on service for a number of years, and yet it is absolutely necessary to maintain that army, I will not say at this distance of time (it is now eight years since I have had any connexion whatever with the Government of India) that I have a recollection of all the details of the circumstances which led to my entertaining very strong impressions upon particular subjects, but certainly there was no impression produced upon my mind more strong than this, that it had become essential to the safety of our present position in India to conduct the Government in the name and by the direct authority of the Crown I do not think that it is safe to incur the risk which may be brought upon the country by the conflict of two almost coequal authorities in England I think it most desirable that all persons in that country should look only to one authority, that all should act in unison, that all should support the Government, knowing that they can obtain no advantage by thwarting it, and that everything they can hope for must be in consequence of their good conduct, in executing its orders, and supporting it. There would be a very great advantage as regards the feelings of the native States if the Government were conducted in the name of the Crown, it would be in conformity with all their ideas of Government, and I think the Crown is much more naturally at the head of the home administration than any Court of Directors can ever be I consider that in fact our Government is at the head of a system composed of native States, and I would avoid taking what are called rightful occasions of appropriating the territories of native States, on the contrary, I should be disposed, as far as I could, to maintain the native States, and I am satisfied that the maintenance of the native States, and the giving to the subjects of those States the conviction that they were considered permanent parts of the general Government of India, would materially strengthen our authority. It was impossible for me not to see the respect which our own soldiers entertained for native princes I felt satisfied that I never stood so strong with my own army as when I was surrounded by native princes, they like to see respect shown to their native princes I observed, on all occasions, that at the commencement of any interview between the Governor-general and a native prince there was a coldness, and suspicion, and jealousy, and after the Governor-general had treated the native prince upon the footing of equality, and received him with honour, the whole feeling of the native prince, of all his court, of all his people and of all his soldiers, was entirely changed, and when I paid the return visit to that prince, I saw that I had the confidence of the people and of his court and army, it was the consideration shown to their chief that created that great change in their feelings. The native princes are sovereigns of one-third of the population of Hindostan; and with reference to the future condition of the country, it becomes more and

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and more important to give them confidence that no systematic attempt will be made to take advantage of the failure of heirs to confiscate their property or to injure, in any respect, those sovereigns in the position they at present occupy. I think it would be very much easier to maintain our Government if it were conducted in the name of the Crown than if it were conducted, as it is now, in a manner which even here is little understood, and must then be perfectly unintelligible; and the Committee must recollect that there are new dangers opening upon us, which it may require all the wisdom of Parliament to meet; there is a strong desire to extend education amongst the natives. I recollect having had a visit from the late Dwarkanauth Tagore, who was the most intelligent native that ever appeared in this country, and one of the most intelligent in his own country. I had read in the newspaper that morning a speech which Dwarkanauth Tagore had made on the subject of the education of the natives of India, and when he called upon me I said, "I see you have been making a speech about education," he said, "Have they printed it?" I said, "Yes," they print everything, but you and I know in this room we need not talk as if we were talking for publication, but we may say exactly what we think. You know that if these gentlemen who wish to educate the natives of India were to succeed to the utmost extent of their desire, we should not remain in this country three months," he said, "Not three weeks," and perfectly true was his judgment. Now, endeavours are made not only to educate the natives, and to give them European knowledge which is power, and to give them European ideas, but at the same time to raise them in the civil service, for it is now proposed to give them covenanted situations, and practically hereafter to delegate to them almost the whole of the civil government of the country, and it is proposed to put the natives in possession of the great civil offices, at a time when the press, and increasing railways and electric telegraphs will enable them to communicate and co-operate; how is it then possible that we can, under our present most defective, or indeed, under any institution, retain our hold over that country? It is contrary to all reason. No intelligent people would submit to our Government. These things must be considered, and great care must be taken by Parliament in determining what shall be the future government of India. Now I have said that I prefer the direct Government and authority of the Crown, and that the name of the Crown should be used in the Government, and no other name, but I feel it absolutely necessary, not merely out of regard for the constitution of England, but likewise, I must admit, for the benefit of India, to separate the patronage from the Government. I should consider that a settled point, it would be absolutely necessary that the officer, whatever might be the title given to him, to whom was entrusted by the Crown the authority over India, should have a most competent Council to consult with on all occasions. If I thought that I could frame any constituency which would elect better representatives of the different branches of the services of the different Presidencies, and a better Council than I think could be formed otherwise by arrangements that I could suggest, I should prefer the elective principle to nomination by the Crown. But that which I think upon the whole would produce the best possible result, which I apprehend should be the sole object of the Legislature, would be the naming of the Council in the Act itself, that would throw upon the Government the absolute necessity of making good nominations in the first instance. In that Council the three armies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal should be represented, and the revenue and judicial services of each Presidency should be represented likewise. I think it would be extremely desirable that there should be some member of that Council who should have filled high political situations. That would form a Council of 12 persons; if those persons were originally named in the Act of Parliament, they should draw lots, and one-sixth should go out every year; and I should propose replacing those who went out always by persons who had filled similar situations to those who were to leave the Council, but giving a power of selecting again those who were to go out; and those selected should be named by the Government, on the recommendation of the Governor-general, or the Governors of the several Presidencies. I think that in that manner you would obtain the best Council that could be obtained for the purpose of advising the President of the Board of Control, and having those individuals who would have great local knowledge, great experience, and very great authority in India, I think that the Government would be conducted in a manner very superior to that which is likely to be the case under the present system, or under any other system which I can imagine;

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imagine, in fact, the President of the Board of Control then would have the advantage of being able on all occasions to recur to the advice of persons best qualified to give him advice, which no President of the Board of Control now would be able to obtain. He would have a very great advantage in being able always to do so under this arrangement The business relating to the particular department to which any member of the Council belonged would be always laid before him, he would report his opinion upon it, and if the President differed in opinion from the member to whom the particular branch of the business was referred, there would be a power of calling the Council together, and considering the matter in Council. I am of opinion that upon the whole, that would be a preferable mode of forming the Council to that of having recourse to the principle of election. But if the principle of election be preferred, I think it would be extremely desirable very largely to increase the constituency that now exists, and if Parliament were disposed to avail themselves of that constituency at all, as far as possible to connect that constituency with India, so that persons who had to vote for the election of those representatives might really have a practical knowledge and experience of their several qualifications I cannot imagine any reason why persons who are creditors of the Government in India should not have votes in the election of Directors if the present system were maintained, as well as those who happen to be in possession of East India Stock, and I think a very great advantage would be derived by adding to those who had a pecuniary qualification, all persons who had served a certain time in India who would bring knowledge in relation to the selection of the representatives

2306 How would you dispose of the patronage?—I would give it entirely to the Council, the President of the Board of Control not having a larger share than he has at present, but it would be extremely advisable that a portion of that patronage should be sold I never heard that officers who purchased their commissions were in the slightest degree inferior to those who obtain their commissions without purchase, and I am sure that it would be very advantageous to introduce to a larger extent than is likely to be introduced now under the present administration of the patronage, the aristocracy of the country into the service of India

2307 Viscount *Jocelyn*] Do you mean the military and civil services?—Yes, both the one and the other, to a certain extent It is very hard upon a gentleman who has the means of purchasing a commission for his son, that unless he happens to be acquainted with the Directors, he should be excluded from that which is far the greatest and most brilliant field for the exercise of human ability, and the exertion of mental powers I think that it is desirable that all those who serve the Government in India should have, as much as possible, the most intimate connexion with England, be dependent upon England, and have no interest that can be by possibility separated from that of this country The higher the class from which you take the officers of the Indian Government, the greater the security for the constant connexion between India and England That would not be out of my view in suggesting that appointments should be obtained by purchase as well as by patronage The Committee must recollect that our hold upon India rests altogether upon the superior ability and the superior character of the European If that be diminished, in the same degree, our hold over the country is diminished, and if that should altogether go, it will be perfectly impossible for us to retain our power over the country It is by the supremacy of the mind we hold the country, and by that alone

2308. *Chairman*] Would you give salaries to the members of Council, or remunerate them by giving them patronage?—I would give them salaries I think it would be a great object to a man in India to obtain one of those situations, in fact, the persons who would be recommended by the Governor-general or Governors to those situations would be those who had acted as secretaries and members of Council in India, their object would be to recommend the most eminent men in the country, it would lead to their coming home somewhat earlier than they do now. There is no doubt that the inconvenience of the canvass deters the most eminent men from putting themselves forward as candidates, that difficulty would be entirely obviated, because, no doubt, the most eminent persons would be always recommended by the Governor-general or the Governor, and there would be likewise this great advantage, that all the great servants of the State in India would look to the Governor-general or the Governor, and

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and would look to the distinction and position they would hold here as the reward of faithful service in that country. I would do everything which could properly be done to elevate the character of the members of the Council of India in this country I see myself no reason why they should not be members of the Privy Council, anything that could be done to elevate their position would be a great public advantage

2309 Would you admit them to a seat in Parliament?—I believe they would be better without it, and the country too.

2310. What are the general powers which you would entrust to this Council?—I would propose to do away altogether with what is called the double Government I would not have a despatch prepared by the Court of Directors and submitted to the President, in the same way that it is now. One advantage of this change would be the abolition of the double Government, but the members of the Council should have the power of representation in the same manner as at present, the power of forming an opinion, and giving an opinion upon all subjects; of course the President appointed by the Crown would have the power of overruling his Council, in the same way as he has now the power of overruling the Court of Directors.

2311. Sir *E. Colebrooke*] You would propose that the power that the President of the Board would possess with reference to the Council, should be the same as the power that the Governor-general in India possesses with reference to the Supreme Council?—Yes, very much the same, because the Governor-general has the power of overruling his Council. If I may be allowed to go back to the point of the power of the Governor-general, I think there is a matter requiring a good deal of consideration in forming a new law for the Government of India; the Governor-general has the power of overruling the Council in all cases where he thinks it essential for the safety or interest of India that he should do so, but I really do not know whether the Governor-general could say that it was strictly in accordance with the intention of the Act that he should overrule his Council in matters of patronage, unless the office in question should be one of the highest importance, such as that of Chief Judge of the Sudder Court, or the Deputy-governor of Agra, but on principle, I think he should have the power of overruling his Council upon matters of patronage, because if he were not to have that power, there might be a combination of the members of Council to take all the patronage from the Governor-general, he has two votes in the Council; they are not numerous, and unless he were able to exercise that power which he now holds in reserve for the purpose of defeating the hostile opinions of the Council upon matters of patronage, he might be deprived of his whole patronage, and the Government of India might be practically entirely changed. I think it would be straining the meaning of the law very greatly to apply that power of the Governor-general to questions of appointments to offices, but I think it ought to be applicable to that.

2312 *Chairman.*] In the plan that you propose for the Government at home, the Committee is to understand your Lordship to propose entirely to abolish the power and position of the present Court of Directors?—Yes; one advantage of the present state of things is, that we are not at all required to take into consideration the Court of Directors; it is all *tabula rasa* In 1813 the Court of Directors had to give up the trade in India; in 1833 they had to give up the trade in China, there was then a contract with the Court of Directors, there is none such now; and there is no reason why you should go to the Court of Directors any more than to any other body, they have no property remaining in India The payment of their dividend is secured to them, they have no other claim upon the Government of India, and there is nothing to lead you to select the Court of Directors rather than any other body, if you can find any other body to whom that power can be with advantage delegated, and I have already stated that one great objection to the present body is that the nature of the constituency and the difficulties of the canvass really do deter the most eminent men from becoming candidates for the Direction If the Court of Directors, smaller in number (because I think their number to the last degree inconvenient), could, under the present system, and under the present constituency, be filled with men like Sir Richard Jenkins, whom I have mentioned, and one or two others who are there, or like the late Mr Charles Grant, who had a seat there, I should not have the slightest objection to the continuance of the system; but it is because

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with this constituency and canvass you cannot hope to have the fittest men in the Court of Directors that I object to it

2313 Your remarks have applied hitherto to the Government at home, would you change the constitution of the Government in India?—No, I believe it is not necessary to do so I have no jealousy of the Council which I should propose, quite the contrary, and I am not sure that there might not be a practical advantage in giving the Council a negative in the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors All I wish is to have the best men, and to devise a plan which should bring into the highest appointments in this country men who have been found to be the best men when serving in India, and they should be sent here on the recommendation of the Governor-general or the Governor. In the appointment of Members of Council in India, it seems to me that the law should be altered I think it extremely objectionable that the Members of Council should be appointed by the Court of Directors without any intervention of the Government of this country, the President of the Board of Control having no negative upon these appointments. There is also something strangely anomalous in the present constitution of the Council of India, from the manner in which those gentlemen are appointed as Members of Council, they are taken, not as representing particular departments, but in consequence of their supposed claim to a seat in the Council And this may happen again which happened in my time, a gentleman died, a man of very great ability, and very great public service, Sir William Casement, who was the military Member of Council, and highly useful in that capacity, and particularly required in the Council at that moment when we had to deal with a mutinous army. There was another gentleman in the country who had a provisional appointment to the Council, and he knew nothing but law, this genleman who knew nothing but law was substituted in the Council for a gentleman who knew nothing but military matters, nothing could have been more strangely inconsistent with reason At the time we were wanting a military adviser we were deprived of him by death, and we had in his place a legal adviser, admirable in his way, but not particularly wanted at that period I should recommend that an arrangement should be made by which there should be in the Council a representative of each department, and when a member was removed, there should be appointed to succeed him a gentleman in the same department, who was practically conversant with it, what is desirable is, that the Council should actually represent the whole service

2314 Lord *J Russell* ] With respect to the Council at home, under your Lordship's proposal, the members of it would be immovable for six years?—Yes

2315 Would it be in the power of the Crown, or of the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to overrule the decisions of that Council?—Certainly, the President of the Board would have the same power with respect to that Council that he has now with respect to the Court of Directors He can overrule every decision of the Court of Directors, even if unanimous, upon a matter which is to be communicated to India, and he should, I think, retain the same power My object is to get rid of the double Government, and to give to the President of the Board of Control, that is, to the Government, the best constituted Council of advice.

2316 Viscount *Jocelyn* ] You do not propose that that Council should originate matters?—The origination of matters would best rest with the President himself. Every paper, when sent from India, would be communicated to the Councillor in whose department it might be, and it would be open to him to express to the President his opinion upon the subject of the answer that should be given, if any answer were required It would be for the President, in consultation with him, to decide what letter should be prepared, and if they should differ, it would of course be in the power of the Member of Council who might differ from the President to desire that the whole Council should be summoned, that the matter might be considered by the whole Council, but that would not be necessary under all circumstances, many of those matters being matters of trivial importance, upon which it would not be necessary to consult the Council, and it would only embarass the Council to call it together on all occasions

2317. Mr. *V Smith* ] Would you give the Council the power of expressing an opinion, supposing it differed from the President?—No more than the Court of Directors have now, which is in fact, nothing at all They cannot do more than express an opinion They might state the objection of any individual member, or the objection entertained on the part of the Council, and it would remain on record as it does now There will be no practical alteration in that respect in the constitution of the Government, except this, that it would bring together the 12 best men you could have for the purpose of constituting a good Council. If they could be obtained better by nomination, on the recommendation of the Governor-general, or the Governor, I should prefer that to the elective principle I should have no objection to the elective principle if I thought it would produce as good a Council, the whole object being to give the Government of England the best Council, to which they can refer on all matters relating to the Government of India, because I think it essential to the continuance of our connexion with that country that the Government should be administered according to the best advice we can obtain from those practically conversant with the feelings and opinions of the people

2318. The establishment of this Council would, in your Lordship's opinion, constitute a better body than the present, and it would get rid of the double Government?—Yes, because the letter would be prepared by the member and submitted to the President of the Board by him; and the President, in consultation with the member to whose department the matter referred, would consider what the letter should be, and there would be a power of reference to the whole Council if they differed in opinion.

2319 Mr. *Herries*] The Council would be advisers only, without originating any matters?—Yes; in fact, much the same as the Court of Directors are now the advisers of the Board of Control.

2320 How would the patronage be disposed of?—I have already said that I should give the whole of the patronage to the Council. I think the President of the Board of Control should have the same share of the patronage as he has now for public purposes. I think it might be possible to require that he should never give anything in this country, but that all the patronage should be given to India; it would be a great convenience to himself if it were made imperative upon him, but there can be no doubt that the President of the Board of Control does a graceful act in rewarding some distinguished services of a public servant by nominating his son to a writership or cadetship, which has a very good effect. Some of the best men in the public service have been brought into it by the patronage of the President of the Board of Control.

2321 Would not that virtually be vesting the patronage in the Crown?—I think not, because those Members of Council would be entirely independent of the power of the Crown, they would sit there for six years.

2322 They would have no power of originating matters, but they would sit on the Council as advisers of the President?—They would be acting independently when once appointed to the office for six years Their salaries should be such as would cover the additional expense of their living in London, which would be imposed upon them I would not place the salaries above 1,000*l* or 1,200*l.* a year, that would answer the purpose; that would double their own income, and it would be some remuneration to them, but it would impose upon them the living in London with its concomitant expenses. They would be recommended by the Governor-general, but I would not by any means enable the Governor-general to make the appointment of the person who is to sit on this Council; on the contrary, I think that the Crown should require that he should nominate two or three individuals for the office, and the officer of the Crown should make his election of the person to be appointed; but the Governor-general or the Governor would know much better who would be the best advisers than any one in this country could do.

2323. *Chairman*] In what position would the President and the Council be with reference to Parliament, would they be bound to make a report?—Parliament might require from the President a report, the President would be the party solely responsible; one great objection to the present system is that he is not solely responsible If the President of the Board of Control acts in conformity with the opinion of the Court of Directors, if he can say "The Court thinks so and so," "The Court decided so and so," and he merely acquiesces, or if they come in to his opinion, I have not the least doubt that his responsibility is very much diminished. I consider that no Government can be well conducted in which the principle is not established of the sole responsibility of the person exercising great functions I think all Boards objectionable, but here it is absolutely essential for the good Government of India that you should have a Council, no person, however distinguished in Parliament, can possess, as to the Government of India, in this country the knowledge of the details of the administration; he must have a Council.

2324. Viscount *Jocelyn*.] Your Lordship has stated that you do not consider the power of the Crown over this Council would have any influence in the disposal of the patronage, on the ground that the Members of Council would be permanent for six years. Would you propose that they should be eligible for re-election?—I think that is a matter of considerable doubt. No doubt, as the recommendation must come from the Governor-general, or the Governor, they could not be re-elected by the Crown solely on account of favour, it could only be in consequence of the Governor or Governor-general having judged it expedient to continue the services of that individual, but it would be for the Governor-general to consider whether that would be expedient for the Government, for he might think it was highly desirable that that high reward should be given to an officer who was about returning to this country, and I think that the probability is that the Governor-general would keep the patronage in his hands.

2325. Do not you consider that their independence, if they were eligible for re-election, would be materially interfered with by the influence of the Crown?—I do not desire that there should be any such influence; I would willingly adopt the elective principle, if I thought it would produce better men, but it is on that ground that I give the preference to the other. I have no jealousy of the elective principle whatever; all I earnestly hope is that Parliament will endeavour to devise a system which will ensure the assistance of practical men with Indian reputations in the Government of India.

2326. *Chairman*.] Would you give more publicity to the proceedings of the Indian Government than exists under the present system; I have no objection to publicity, but I know that nobody here will attend to the subject; you cannot force it upon a reluctant public.

2327. Sir *J. Graham*.] If you had a Council established in the manner your Lordship proposes, would you give to the Members of the Council the power of recording their dissent to any proposal made by the President?—Certainly.

2328. Did I not understand you to say that you thought that recording dissent on the part of the Secret Committee would, if it were open to move for the recorded dissent, bring the whole machinery of Government to a standstill?—The power of the President of the Board to send despatches through the Secret Committee must be reserved, as it is now, because it may be absolutely essential that secrecy should be kept as to the orders for the prosecution of a war.

2329. In the case of political despatches of the highest importance there would be no reference under your plan to the Council?—There would be no objection to having two or three Members of the Council to whom all those despatches should be communicated; on the contrary, I see no reason why the Secret Committee should not be transferred to the Council.

2330. But you would have the same objection that you before stated, to the Council recording their dissent in such cases?—Yes, I consider that the same objection would apply in that case to having an official document, the record of dissent to a despatch which it was possible to call for in Parliament; it might altogether defeat the operations of Government. If the despatches that were sent through the Secret Committee with reference to the recent war in Ava had been made public, it is very possible that our army would have been lost, and the greatest possible danger have ensued.

2331. Your Lordship is of opinion that there should be a reservation with reference to the business of the Secret Committee, and that if communications took place they should not be recorded?—I think the system should be the same as at present.

2332. Mr. *Hume*.] Do you propose to abolish altogether the duties now performed by the Court of Directors?—The Court of Directors may still perform such duties as are now performed by them in the receipt of their dividend. I am not aware that they have any other duties necessarily imposed upon them; at the end of 20 years they would have paid to them 12,000,000*l*., and if they were very imprudent they would lay it out on Indian railways.

2333. Are you not aware that the Court of Directors have duties in connexion with the different departments, military, revenue, and judicial, of the Government of

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of India?—They have some duties now, because Parliament has imposed upon them those duties in connexion with the Government of India, but there is no necessary connexion between them and the Government of India

2334. In what way would you perform the duties now performed by the Court of Directors, if you had a Council such as you have proposed?—The Council might perform all those duties, and they would perform them far better than the Court of Directors

2335 Did not the law intend that the Board of Control should be a Council to manage and superintend the administration of the Government of India?—I have no doubt that the original law intended making the Board of Control a practical Council, and I understand that in former times Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas used to go to the Board of Control and sit in Council; but that was found to be inconvenient, and the whole authority of the Board is now vested in the President alone. But there are still Commissioners, the First Lord of the Treasury, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and each of the Secretaries of State, may, if they please, sit in the Council.

2336. Is not that a mere mockery as to check or control, does not the President always conduct the whole business, and is it not the case that the other members of the Board never do attend?—Never. When I was President of the Board, upon all matters of difficulty I always went to the Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the Government, because I knew that he had not only a practical, but an intuitive knowledge of everything connected with India; and whatever I know or whatever I think upon the subject of India, has been very much brought into my mind by constant communication with him. But I never went to Sir Robert Peel, when he was at the head of the Government, to consult him upon any matter.

2337. Of what use was it having a Board?—Of no use whatever.

2338 What is to prevent this Council of 12 members which your Lordship proposes falling into abeyance?—I might as well ask what is to prevent the Court of Directors falling into abeyance; this Council would be merely substituted for them.

2339 The Court of Directors has a check imposed upon them, but you, as President of the Board, would have no check or control imposed upon you; and would you not be able, in the same way as the Minister for the Colonies now does, to do just as you pleased?—I do not propose to give to the President of the Board of Control, if that be his name, any higher power with regard to the Council than he possesses now with regard to the Court of Directors. He can now overrule the Court of Directors; they have, in fact, no authority.

2340 If the President of the Board should direct anything important connected with revenue, judicial, or military matters, they have the power of dissenting, and recording their dissent, and thereby bringing his conduct before Parliament?—So would the Council have the same power with respect to the President. I merely put this Council in the place of the Court of Directors. I wish the Committee to understand that all I desire is to have a Council smaller in number, and better constituted, no matter how that object can be obtained. That seems to me to be the object to be attained, and that which I suggest seems to me the best mode of attaining it.

2341. By what means would you prevent the members of that Council from becoming what the members of the present Council are?—I cannot prevent any man from becoming useless. I have known frequent instances in which men have allowed other men to do their duty for them, and they themselves have become useless. I have no doubt the Government of India is changed from year to year, and from month to month. I dare say at this moment the Government of India, as regards the Court of Directors, is managed by the Secretary of the Court of Directors, and at the Board of Control there is no one rule always acted upon When I went to the Board of Control I found that a great deal more was in the hands of the clerks than I considered ought to be, and I put an end to that. If the President of the Board of Control is an indolent man, the Court of Directors are only too willing to do all his duty for him, and he will have no trouble at all. The letters are brought to him, and he merely signs them. On the contrary, he may be very active, and they may get up a case against him in Parliament if he does anything they dislike.

2342. Looking to the manner in which political appointments are made in this country, is it not very frequently the case that parties are not put into offices who are most competent to fill those offices, and looking to that fact, does your Lordship

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ship expect any better proceeding in future?—At least, I think I am bound to expect that the Government, be it what it may, will not be so utterly destitute of a sense of public duty as to place at the head of the Board for the Government of India in this country a man whom it deems incompetent, but I feel sure of this, that in order to obtain eminent men as Members of Council, it will be necessary to leave it to the Governor-general and Governors to select competent persons

2343. You stated the great advantage of having an English mind to assist the Governor-general in the Council of India, is it your opinion that the Government should be conducted by the Government of India in all its important features?—Yes, it is, I am quite sure that all attempts in this country to interfere with the details of the Indian Government will prove practically futile, and, as far as they have any effect, they will do a great deal of harm, the Government of India must always rest with the Governor-general

2344 Upon the appointment of officers to fill the high and important situations of Governor-general and Governor of a Presidency, will depend in a great measure the future good government of India?—It must be so in a great measure, but I think this should be remembered, that you send to India a Governor or a Governor-general with very great powers, and you impose upon him great responsibility, and you require from him a record of all that he does, I think nothing can be more important for the purpose of enforcing that responsibility, and for the purpose of assisting him in the discharge of his duties, than to constitute as well as you can, of the most eminent men you can find, a Council by which the opinion of the Home authorities is to be communicated to him, I am not afraid of ability in those who compose the Council here, far from it, I desire that it should exist.

2345 You have stated that you are not aware what the Court of Directors do, is there any one act of the Governor-general, or any important enactment for settling revenue or military, or judicial questions that is not sent home to the Court of Directors, and does it not then pass through an ordeal, after which it is submitted to the President of the Board of Control?—I am not questioning the extent of the duties of the Court of Directors, but I say that I do not know whether they perform those duties, or how they perform them, I have no doubt that there are cases where they personally interfere in the conduct of the business, and that the despatch which is sent from the Board of Control emanates from the whole Court, but on many occasions that is not so I have had before me at the Board of Control letters of which the Chairs knew nothing. When at the Board, I did not take anything for granted, but I looked through everything myself

2346 Was not that an exception to the general rule, and is not your Lordship aware that everything connected with the different departments passes in the first instance, before the Chairs and then before the Court?—I know that there are those rules, but I do not know how they are practically carried out, I know not whether the Chairs suggest the letters, or whether the Secretary suggests them, but where you have a double Government and a large body of 24 persons at one end of the system, and a large body of extremely intelligent and able advisers assisting that large body, and then again at the other end of the system the President of the Board of Control, going into the office ignorant of India, and having a large body of very intelligent gentlemen acting as clerks at that establishment, it is more than I can say how the Government is conducted; I have no doubt that it is conducted very differently at different times, I know that while I was at the Board of Control I conducted the Government, there is no doubt about that

2347. Whatever duties the Court of Directors now perform, you would transfer to the new Council?—Yes

2348 What security have you that that Council would perform those duties?—You have the best security you can have, you carefully select the ablest men to fill the office of Members of the Council, the object of the plan I suggest is to obtain the selection of the fittest men.

2349 The mode of appointment that your Lordship suggests is the recommendation of the Governor-general, may not the Governor-general have his partialities as well as other parties, and may he not recommend individuals who may be appointed to the Council, who may be unfit to fill the office, and what security have you that errors would be likely, under that system, to be less common than they are now?—In this country people do not quite understand how very great a situation that of the Governor-general is, and how infinitely he is above such partialities,

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tialities, or any motives of that description, in the selection of officers; in the selection of officers for high employments he wishes to have a strong Government; he wishes to immortalize, if he can, his administration, and all those matters are so inferior and unimportant, that he cannot condescend to them. The Governor-general is above all that passes of a party nature in this country, and being fully occupied in his important duties, it is a matter of indifference to him.

2350 I admit that the importance of the position of the Governor-general is not fairly valued in this country, but you have been giving us a programme of the mode in which the Government would be managed by this Council; seeing the manner in which all Boards are formed in this country, are you not doubtful how far this Council would answer the purpose for which you recommend its establishment?—I should say if it does not answer the purpose, alter it; do not consider that what you are going to do is to last for 20 years or for two years; if it fails I think nothing is more important than this, that what Parliament does now should only be considered in the light of an experiment. I think it so important that no mistake should be made even in that experiment, as regards the safety of the connexion between this country and India, that I greatly regret that Parliament should be forced at such a short notice to come to any decision upon the subject I should greatly prefer passing an Act for carrying on the state of things as it is now till we have a strong Government commanding a large majority in Parliament, which can thoroughly consider the whole matter, and propose to Parliament that which it thinks best and which it knows it can carry. I deprecate legislating upon the subject under a weak Government.

2351 Does your Lordship admit that on the whole the Government of India has been for the last 20 years well administered, looking to the distance of the country to be governed from this country, and the other difficulties connected with the Government?—If all those circumstances are to be taken into consideration, I know not what may be the extent of the allowance that you may make for them, but this I am sorry to say, that in marching through that country I saw many things which gave me great pain.

2352. Taking into consideration the only means we have of comparison, namely, by comparing the territories of India with the other dependencies of the Crown, are you not satisfied that India has been better governed than those other countries?—You have had more means of improvement in India, and everything that has been done well in India has been done by a few individuals. There have been a few great men, and you have had a body of English gentlemen, civil and military, associated with those few individuals who have occupied the higher positions You have had 7,000 or 8,000 English gentlemen, all of them endeavouring to forward the service of the State. A few great men, assisted by the emulation of those gentlemen, have done every thing in India; it has not been done by Parliament

2353 Your Lordship has alluded to the advantage we should derive from the unity maintained in this new Council?—Yes; from the unity of the Government, and the direction to the purposes of that Government of the minds of eminent persons knowing India. There would be one Government for India established, and we should avoid the mischief of having a divided authority.

2354 Is your Lordship aware how the appointments are made by the Government here, and, looking to the appointments connected with all our dependencies, does your Lordship mean to say that the ablest talented gentlemen are selected for those offices, and if that has not been the case, how can you expect that this Government would in future do better for India than they have done for the other possessions of the Crown?—I do not object to giving the Council of India a negative upon the appointment of the Governor-general and Governors. I think it probable that there may occur occasionally cases where the Government may be so pressed to appoint a particular person, whose appointment it may not think expedient, and where it may be glad to have the interference of the Council in negativing such appointment. All I desire is to frame such a system as will bring the most able men into the public service.

2355. Is not the reason which your Lordship has just given, a reason why the Court of Directors should be reserved as a check against any possible abuse of the power of the Crown?—I propose a better Court in the place of the Court of Directors, I do not desire that there should be no check over the power of the President of the Board of Control; on the contrary, I should be glad to see a check imposed

2356. Viscount

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2356. Viscount *Jocelyn.*] Your Lordship said that you had a doubt in your own mind whether you would give the Council that you propose the power of recall?—I certainly would not give them the power of recall, it is a matter of very great importance as affecting the position of the Governor-general of India, that they should not have that power; and more especially is it important in reference to one point, which I think has never been at all considered, viz., the relation of the Governor-general to the native States. It is not merely the recall of the Governor-general, but it is the expectation of his recall that does the public mischief. I may distinctly mention to the Committee that I know that the expectation of my recall led to the resistance of the Government of Gwalior to the reasonable demands that I made, and the war which followed, we had information to that effect from the Court of Gwalior

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*Martis,* 22° *die Junii,* 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr Baring
Lord John Russell.
Mr Herries.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr Plowden.
Sir James Hogg
Mr Hume
Mr Cardwell
Sir R H Inglis.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Baillie
Viscount Mahon
Mr Spooner
Mr. Cobden
Mr Wilson
Mr Mangles

THOMAS BARING, Esq, in the Chair

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Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Viscount *Hardinge,* G.C.B, attending by permission of the House of Peers; Examined.

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2357 *Chairman*] WILL you state to the Committee the period during which you filled the situation of Governor-general of India?—I landed in Calcutta in July 1844, and I left Calcutta in January 1848, comprising about a period of three years and a half that I was in India

2358 Before asking your opinion of the details of the present mode of the Government of India, will your Lordship state your general views as to the efficiency of the last Act of 1833, for insuring a proper system of government in India?—My opinion is, that that Act has been a very successful one in insuring good government in India, and in fulfilling the intentions of the Home Government, as far as they have been announced to the Governor-general, and also in promoting the welfare of the people of India.

2359. Do you consider that the delay which takes place in the present mode of conducting the correspondence between the Government at home and the Government in India is productive of practical injury to the service?—I consider that the correspondence which comes home is very necessary for conducting the Government of India well and regularly, in a distant empire like that of India it is absolutely necessary, whilst the power of the Government is maintained firmly before the people of India, that on the other hand all the actions and conduct of the Governor-general, and his Council, and every individual in office in India, should be clearly known to the authorities at home, in fact, there should be in the conduct of the Government of India all the advantages of an absolute government, as regards the appearance of decision and promptitude before the people, and at the same time a responsible Government in relation to the Government at home.

2360 You do not consider that the delay which is necessary for the reference at home, and the communication between the two authorities, the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, has been productive of any serious injury to the Government of India?—I do not; I think the rapidity of communication has amply compensated for that delay. Probably by internal arrangements some of

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that correspondence might be curtailed; but upon the whole, I should say, that a full correspondence, and a full disclosure of all the acts of the Government, is absolutely necessary

2361 What is your opinion of the composition of the Council of the Governor-general, it has been suggested that it would be desirable to add to that Council a civil servant from each of the two Presidencies of Bombay and Madras; do you concur in such a recommendation?—I think that that proposition is very doubtful. My opinion is, that it is more plausible than substantial. I should say, from my short experience at the Council Board, Calcutta, of about 14 or 15 months, nineteen-twentieths of the business that was done at the Council was general business, relating to the empire at large, and not business relating to Madras or Bombay; and if that proposition were carried out, we should have two members of the Board strangers to the Bengal system, and nineteen-twentieths of the business that they transacted would be general business of which they would have no experience, and, therefore, we should have, in fact, very little benefit from their attendance. Then there would be five members of Council instead of three. There would be a necessity, on the part of the Governor-general, to have the concurrence of five members instead of three, there would be greater difficulty in carrying on the duties of the Government with rapidity, inasmuch as all the boxes, which are very numerous, of papers in circulation would require three or four days more before they came back to the secretaries, where they were to be acted upon; and, as I observed before, we should not have any very great advantage from those two members of Council, because, in fact, the Governor-general in Council, in Calcutta, very seldom interferes with the internal arrangements of the Madras and Bombay Governments; he does so in finance when an expenditure in money is required, and in Legislative Acts, but in revenue, police, or judicial matters, he seldom, if ever, interferes. I would add, that in general, all the questions that come from the minor Presidencies before the Supreme Government originate with the two minor Governments themselves, and scarcely ever are they questions which arise in the Supreme Government, and upon the whole, I should say, that although I should be very glad to see the civil servants of those two Presidencies have a larger proportion of the rewards of the service, that is, those of the Council, still it appears to me that it would create an impediment rather than a facility in the way of transacting the business If we had this joint council, it would not be so advantageous as the present system of having three members of Council Five members would impede rather than advance us.

2362. Do you think it desirable to retain the Legislative Member of Council on the present footing?—That very much depends upon what is the intention of the Home Government with regard to the laws of the country; for instance, if the Law Commission is to be retained, and the objects to be attained by the Law Commission are to be carried into effect, I should say that the Legislative Member of Council would be useful. If you have not a Legislative Member, you must alter the position of the Advocate-general, and make him an officer of the Government more directly than he is now. At present, he has private practice in the courts of Calcutta, but if he were a member of the Government, he must, I should suppose, be divested of that private employment, and if he is a lawyer of high repute, you must give him a considerable salary, and I do not see that there would be much saved in altering the position of the Legislative Member of Council, and appointing the Advocate-general in his stead. My own conclusion is, that there would not be much advantage in it, on the contrary, I think it would be better to leave the matter as it is

2363. Would you vest the nomination to seats in the Council in the hands of the Governor-General, or leave it as it is at present with the Court of Directors? —I should say that the Governor-general would in some cases make the selection more conveniently than the Court of Directors, for instance, in regard to the Punjaub, whatever the administration might be, the Governor-general being at Calcutta, it would be very desirable that one member of Council should be very conversant with matters relating to the Punjaub 1,200 miles off, the future interests of which must be of great importance for some years to come He should be such a man as Sir Henry Lawrence, or Mr. John Lawrence, or Sir Henry Elliot, men who know everything connected with the Punjaub. If there was to be a new Governor-General who had no adviser of that description in the Council, inconvenience would arise. Then again the persons appointed to fill up those vacancies would be more or less useful in proportion as they were selected from men of different

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different districts under the superintendence of the Supreme Government Therefore I should say that in such instances it might be advisable that the Governor-general should have the power of appointment But upon the whole I am of opinion that the powers of the Court of Directors have been by the late Act so much restricted, that it would be more desirable, so long as the Government is carried on in the name of the Company, that the Court of Directors should have the power of appointment as they have at present, and it appears to me that the Court having the power, will exercise it quite as impartially as the Governor-general, the Governor-general would be apt to reward those individuals who had been most useful to him, and whose talents had been brought nearer to his sight, viz the young men, the secretaries of departments Members of Council when raised to Council by the Governor-general, might not be so independent as those appointed by the Court of Directors I think the Court likely to take a wider view, and that they would select men on other considerations, and that consequently it would perhaps satisfy the service better that it should remain in the hands of the Court. My recommendations were attended to, and upon the whole I should prefer leaving it as it is

2364 Would your Lordship favour the Committee with your opinion as to the most eligible constitution of the Government of the Presidency of Bengal, would you leave it as it is, without a Council, or would you recur to the previous system for the government of that Presidency, or what, if any, change, would you suggest? —I certainly would change the present system of government of that Presidency; there are two alternatives, one to revert to the old system of having the Governor-general in Council to manage the business of Bengal, or to appoint a Lieutenant-governor to perform those duties, of those two modes I should prefer a recurrence to the old system When I was at Calcutta, Mr. Bird was about to take his departure for England, and I continued him as Deputy-governor of Bengal When he went away, I undertook the government myself, and for about a year I transacted the business, and all the information that I acquired as to the internal management of an eastern district is derived from what I learned whilst acting as Governor of Bengal Mr Halliday was the chief secretary, a very able man, he came to me once a week, and the papers were transacted with him as with any other secretary I acquired information as Governor of Bengal, which I never should have acquired unless I had undertaken those duties But on the other hand, they were very onerous, as they were superadded to all the other duties which I had as Governor-general, which in themselves are very heavy Therefore, I should say the best plan would be to recur to the old system, by which the Governor-general would see the secretary once a week, transact the business, and give his opinion upon what ought to be done, and then transfer it to the other members of Council, so that the business of the Government of Bengal would be sure to be well conducted, first, by the secretary bringing the papers before the Governor-general, and then passing them through the hands of the members of Council. I should prefer this system to the other alternative of having a Deputy or Lieutenant-governor

2365. That would leave the patronage in the hands of the Governor-general? —I should hope it would, because my opinion is, that in that office it is very desirable that the Governor-general should retain as much patronage in the executive offices as possible I consider he would become like a private gentleman, a mere cypher, unless the civil servants of the country looked up to him, and it was known that he was the fountain of honour, that he could reward merit, and so forth

2366 Would your Lordship advise a change of the seat of Government from Calcutta?—I should not With the prospect of having railways and electric telegraphs, and also looking to the other great consideration, that the present seat of Government is not liable to be attacked, is close to the sea, ready to receive reinforcements, and far removed from those emergencies and crises which will occur in India, such as occurred on the north-western frontier when I was there, the further the Government is kept from these emergencies the better for the tranquillity of India.

2367 Do you think it desirable to increase the executive power of the minor Presidencies independently of the Governor-general in Council, not in a legislative point of view, but in regard to disposing of money, and carrying on undertakings in the interior of the Presidencies?—I have heard of many complaints that have been made that the Supreme Government was in the habit of curtailing very much all

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proposals for new works which came to the Governor-general from the minor Presidencies, and no doubt that was the case. Their expenditure was restricted to 5,000 rupees, or 500 *l.*, but they forget that the same restriction was imposed upon the Governor-general in Council; he could not expend more than 1,000 *l.* on any new work without having the sanction of the Home authorities, therefore they are very nearly upon a par in that respect. I should say that it would be desirable, instead of having a constant intercourse between the minor governments and the Supreme Government in matters of finance, that at the end of the year a budget or estimate should be brought forward of the resources of the year by all the different governments, that then the governor-general should give an opinion of what he thought could fairly be conceded to the Bengal Government, its dependencies, and to the Madras and Bombay Governments; and when that budget was so apportioned to each, then each government should make the most of its means, stating upon what objects of public utility the money was to be expended, much in the same way as the estimates are expended in this country; that would do away with much of the objection which the minor governments now have. We sometimes measure too strictly the claim which the minor government has according to the extent of its resources, frequently I have heard it discussed that Bombay has no excess of revenue above its expenditure, but we must be very cautious in restricting that Presidency on that account, perhaps a parsimonious allowance has been given, when a larger sum ought to have been allowed. For instance, Bombay has a much larger army in proportion to its resources than Madras, being on the frontier towards Scinde, and requiring to have a larger army, it would therefore not be fair to say to that Presidency, You must be curtailed in your expenditure, because you are obliged to have a larger army on account of your frontier, and the troops serving in Scinde and at Aden. In the North-western Provinces it appears as if that Government had a large excess of revenue over expenditure, but that arises in some measure from the expenditure of Agra having nothing to do with the army and political expenses, which are borne by the Supreme Government; the Agra Presidency, of which the accounts are kept separate, has none of the expenses, military and political, to which the other Presidencies are subject.

2368. Would you recommend that the budget to which you have alluded should be referred to the Home authorities for sanction and approval before being adopted?—Yes, I would, now that the communication is so quick, there can be no unnecessary delay

2369. What time would be required to send home such an estimate, and obtain the approbation of the Home authorities?—I should say that in three or four months the authorities in India might receive an answer.

2370. Would your Lordship recommend that the military and civil services of the three Presidencies should be amalgamated, instead of being as they now are, kept separate?—I would keep them separate, as they are now; the amalgamation to which the question alludes I consider to be quite hopeless, and it would not, in my opinion, work well; it would not be possible to apply it to the three armies, and if you have an army at each of the three Presidencies, then there must be a Commander-in-Chief there; and I would not recommend the Governor and Commander-in-Chief being alone; there ought to be two members of Council to settle any differences between them. There are also political reasons why the three armies had better be kept distinct.

2371. You think it advisable to retain the Council which now exists at the minor Presidencies, and not to appoint a Lieutenant-governor without a Council?—Certainly not.

2372. Will your Lordship state your opinion of the general efficiency of the civil service?—There is no service that I ever met with that, in my opinion, is more efficient, generally speaking, than the civil service of India. I have had a good deal to do with men like Sir Frederick Corry, Sir Henry Elliott, Mr. John Lawrence, and Sir Henry Lawrence, the latter of whom is a military man of great energy and ability. In the financial department the Company have a most able officer in Mr. Dorin; all those men whom I have mentioned, and many others, are as able as any that are to be found in this country, or in any country in Europe, performing their duties with the greatest possible integrity, and with very great ability.

2373. Is the present system of promotion by seniority, in the civil service, objectionable?—I should think, if carried to an extreme, it would be objectionable; but my opinion is, that wherever a clever civilian is found, you ought to promote that man to the situation for which he is most fitted, as was done in the military service in the case of Major Edwardes Some other members of the civil service are also men of great promise and very able, such as Mr Philip Melvill, now at Lahore, and I might mention many others. But it should be part of the system to be acted upon, to consider men who have distinguished themselves by their abilities, and to prefer them to their seniors who may have not so much merit, although in other respects very deserving

2374. Is there any rule by which seniority is observed?—No I should say the practice, as now carried on, seems to be a very fair one, generally speaking, gentlemen will have served 25 or 30 years before they are promoted to the Council, and as the Council is the great object of ambition and reward of the civil servant during the whole period he is in India, I consider it of importance that the Government should have the power as it now has to select the best men in the civil service for important offices There may be some hardship in it If a young man is appointed, and he is five years a Councillor, which is the usual term, he would retire from the service at an early period of life, and might be in a position as to pecuniary resources which would not be consistent with the service that he had performed, therefore there would be an objection to appoint young men too early to the situation of members of Council, as regards their own interests, but as regards the public, I see no objection whatever to give the preference to merit and talent over seniority

2375 Must a member of Council necessarily retire after a period of service of five years?—He need not retire from the service of the Court of Directors, but he generally retires from the Council after that period: if he were to remain permanently at the Council it would be an injustice to other men, who are endeavouring to rise to that position

2376 Do you think that limiting the period for which a man remains in the Council to five years is desirable?—I think, on the whole, it is desirable, you have men who are toiling very hard, from morning till night, in a bad climate, and you must not deprive them of their hope of promotion by keeping the same men in the situation of members of Council It is very true, that a member of Council may return back to the service, and there was in my time one instance to that effect, but it was, I am sorry to say, necessity of circumstances which forced that gentleman to remain, and not his own will, and no very good service was obtained from him after he so retired from the Council, but there is no objection to a person who has been member in Council continuing in the service, if he wishes it

2377 What is your opinion as to the scale of remuneration of the civil service, do you think that it is adequate, or that it is too high?—I think that the salaries of the civil servants are well adapted to the nature of the service which they perform, the climate in which they live, and the fair reward which every public servant should have of making some money out of his salary before he retires, for the remainder of his life, to England, and upon which he can exist in ease I do not think the salaries of the service are more than adequate to fulfil these legitimate objects

2378 Can you give the Committee any opinion of the success of the course of education at Haileybury, or at Addiscombe?—I can give no opinion as to the course of education at Haileybury, for I have not been able to attend to the system adopted, and if I had I should not be a competent judge of the languages which the young men study there, but as to Addiscombe, my opinion is, after having visited it, that it is an admirable institution, and very well conducted indeed If I were to form my opinion upon a comparative view between Woolwich and Addiscombe, I should say that perhaps Woolwich was more severe at the present moment, but not on account of the superior qualifications of the young gentlemen, but because the period of probation at Woolwich is nearly double that of the student at Addiscombe At Woolwich, I should say, the young men are kept nearly a year longer than the Addiscombe student; they are upon a par, and, in point of strictness of examination both institutions have gone quite far enough I should not recommend any stricter system to be enforced at either of those institutions for military purposes You would end by excluding from the infantry and cavalry young men of great energy and decision of character, and I think hurt the service

2379 Does your Lordship, from your experience and knowledge of India, consider any important change desirable in the present system of government of India, or in the relative powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—

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Directors?—The question seems to have two divisions, first, as regards the Government of India, I should say that the Government has ample power to do all that is necessary for the welfare of the people, and for carrying on the services required by the authorities at home; but I think that there are some points in the last Charter Act that now require to be carefully looked into, for instance, the Governor-general, when he is in Council can, upon all questions of peace and war, and upon executive matters, control his Council; he can carry any proposal that he wishes in the Council, against a majority of his colleagues, upon those matters; but if the question in Council is one relating to a Legislative Act, there is an anomaly which is not very easy to understand. When in a minority he is obliged to give way, even if the act of legislation should be most dangerous, in his opinion, to the interests of India. He would have no power to stop a liberal majority of colleagues from extending the liberty of the press, unless the Governor-general were to go away from Calcutta before the passing of the Act came to the vote, and the curious anomaly is this, that when he is absent from the Council he has the power of putting a veto upon the proceedings, but not when present in Council with his colleagues. He is therefore in this position, that if he is in Council, and an Act is to be passed and he is left in a minority, he is obliged by law to let that Act be passed in spite of his opinion; but if absent from his Council, he can by his veto supersede all that has been done, and put a complete stop to this legislation of which he disapproves.

2380 Are not the powers of the Governor-general, when absent from Calcutta, limited by an Act of Council passed before he leaves Calcutta?—That is supposed to be a necessary part of the law. When Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough went up the country, they went up by a resolution which defined what powers should devolve upon the Governor-general, and what should devolve upon the President of the Council who remained in Calcutta; but there being some doubt upon the law shortly before I went to India, the question was referred to the law officers of the Crown in England, and the present Attorney-general, Sir Frederick Thesiger, then Solicitor-general gave his opinion that it was necessary that there should be an Act published by the authorities in India, by which the powers given to the Governor-general and the powers given to the President in Council should be defined When I arrived in India, the answer of the law officer of the Crown was received, it was a new question, and there was much difficulty in carrying it into effect by publishing a law defining the powers between the Governor-general and his Council. When I was going up to the frontiers, I felt a difficulty in having a law passed which had not been required from my predecessors, Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough, and I protested against being placed in the predicament of being stripped of all power, and having that power transferred to the President in Council, merely on account of the interpretation of the law given by the law officers of the Crown contrary to former usage, and I therefore informed my colleagues that I could not consent to be placed in a position different from that of my predecessors, by the Council defining what under the law should be my portion of power in going up the country, and which I was to receive from them. I insisted that this mode of proceeding should be inverted, as it had been hitherto, namely, that the Governor-general in Council should reserve to himself the power which was necessary to discharge the duties for which he was going up to the frontier country, and that the residue should devolve upon the President in Council We therefore came to this conclusion, an Act was passed in Council in order to adhere to the new interpretation of the law, but it was not published; the resolution was published, and I retained the same powers exactly as those which Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough had exercised. My colleagues in Council were very prudent men. The difficulty was overcome, because we all acted together in a spirit of conciliation, to do what was right for the public interest. If they had adhered rigidly to the law as recently interpreted by the law officers of the Crown, I should have acted under the old law of 33 Geo. 3, s. 54, and should have left my Council without any Act, the old law being still in force But after the opinion given by the law officers of the Crown in England, it was expedient to make that change; my colleagues were ready to pass the usual resolution, however, the new law was passed in the Council, but was not published, and a resolution was passed as it is to this hour. This is one of the points which I think requires alteration at the new charter

2381 Are the Committee to understand that the alteration which your Lordship

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ship would recommend, would be that the power of the Governor-general in Council should be explicit to overrule any legislative matters passed in Council, if he thinks fit?—Certainly, if the Governor-general had colleagues who chose to carry any particular law of their own authority, for instance, a law enlarging still more the liberty of the press, or anything else that the Governor-general thought dangerous to the safety of India, he should have the power when present in Council of preventing such law from coming into force, if he goes away from Calcutta he has that power and can interpose his authority His protest would prevent the Act from passing into law

2382 Would your Lordship recommend any other change in the present Act as to the Government in India?—No, I gave little attention to the Acts of the British Parliament, in fact the business to be transacted was so overwhelming, that though I was up every morning at four o'clock, and worked as hard as I could during the day, I had very little time to consider legal matters, which were not pressed on my attention as an urgent matter of duty I fear that I should not be able to recommend any alterations worthy of observation to the Committee, further than this, that such anomalies as this which I have just pointed out ought to be remedied in the coming charter, I do not understand why those anomalies should exist

2383 Lord *J Russell*] With respect to a law passed by the Council against the opinion of the Governor-general, would your Lordship recommend that the Governor-general should have the absolute power of overruling the decision of his colleagues, or that the question should be referred Home, and that the Home authorities should decide the question?—The Governor-general cannot prevent his colleagues from referring the question Home, it must go Home, and therefore that would be the natural course but on a sudden emergency, they might pass a law in spite of the Governor-general's protest, unless he left the seat of Government and sent in his veto, when absent from his Council.

2384 *Chairman*] Is your Lordship prepared to give any answer to the latter part of my question, which was, whether you would recommend any change in the relation which exists between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?—I do not know that I could propose any change, but at present it is a mystery not understood by the public why the Board of Control should give an order to the Secret Committee I believe it is not quite clear whether the Secret Committee can or cannot resist any such order, but I think it might be made more clear, so as to prevent any collision for the future I recollect an instance in which an officer of very high position and ability in India had written a letter to the President of the Board of Control, in which he had in somewhat indignant terms complained of the Secret Committee, the letter which had come out to him, being signed by the Chairman and Deputy-chairman; this officer felt annoyed, and wrote his letter to the President of the Board of Control When I heard of it I wrote to him, "I hope you have not sent the letter, for though the order was signed by the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, it in fact came from the President of the Board of Control," with whom this officer was on friendly terms This officer did not understand the mystery of the President of the Board of Control being, in fact, the Secret Committee, it is however a convenient arrangement

2385 Have you had an opportunity of judging whether the equitable claims of the servants of the Company for a share of the patronage, as regards cadetships and writerships, are fairly considered in the distribution under the present system?—It is very difficult for any individual to know accurately what proportion of the patronage is conferred by the Court of Directors upon their servants Six months ago, before I read the discussion in the Court of Proprietors, in which the late Chairman of the Court of Directors explained how much patronage had been given to the military officers of the Company, I should have said that there was not a fair share of the patronage given to the officers of the army, and particularly to the sons of those who were killed in action, but I am now of a different opinion, inasmuch as I am convinced that the officers of the Indian army have as large, if not a larger, share of the patronage than the orphans or the children of the officers of the British army. On the whole, I think that the patronage of the individual members of the Court is very fairly dispensed. The point which I think of some importance is this, that a widow whose husband has been killed in action, if she has a child who is fit to enter the service, should be spared the trouble and humiliation she now experiences in going to the different members of the Court, or in writing to them, before she can obtain an appoint-

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ment for her son Supposing 20 officers are killed in action, that is an extra number of deaths, increasing in that year the ordinary number of casualties, I would suggest that the appointments arising out of those extra casualties might, by an arrangement among the Directors themselves, be given to the orphans of those who had been killed in action, and in so doing there would be no diminution of the ordinary patronage which the Directors receive, as every vacancy must be filled up by a cadetship But I must say I think any repartition of the patronage, say a third or a fourth, or whatever the fixed proportion might be, would operate prejudicially to the officers of the Indian army. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the system had better remain as it is. With regard to that system the individual Directors are very liberal to the sons of officers of the Queen's army who are killed in action, and frequently give them commissions. And the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's army, on his part, is also very ready to attend to the claims of Indian officers, as I can vouch for Since I have been in the Ordnance Department I have looked at the list of cadets appointed to Woolwich, and I find on the whole that there are 26 at this moment on the list of cadets who are the sons of Indian officers, by Lord Anglesey 19 had been appointed from 1848 up to the period when he left office, and since I came into office, seven sons or orphans of officers of the Indian army have been appointed to cadetships at Woolwich So that the Indian army, I should say, receives a very fair proportion of the patronage, not only from its own protectors, the Court of Directors, but from the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-general of the Ordnance. From what I have heard of the demand made by other parties signing a paper to obtain a larger share of the patronage, I should say that the claim advanced is to extend to cases where an officer has more than one son, to obtain appointments for several, as if the whole family had an hereditary claim upon the service. Now we do not act upon that rule in the case of an officer of artillery or engineers, but we make it a rule not to give a commission to more than one son of the same parent, except under peculiar circumstances of merit.

2386. Mr. *Herries*.] Your Lordship was asked a question about the Secret Committee, and you stated a misapprehension which had arisen out of the present mode of communication, in your opinion would it be better and more consonant to the facts of the case if the officer of the Crown, the President of the Board of Control, were to send the orders to India directly in his own name, upon those topics which are especially reserved for what is called the Secret Committee, instead of the present system of commanding as it were a section of the Court of Directors to convert it into an order to be sent in their own name?—So long as the Act of Parliament vests the power of the Government of India by name in the Court of Directors, I consider that all those orders, although proceeding from the President of the Board of Control, ought to be signed by the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, as representing the Court

2387. No objection occurs to you to the present mode of communication?—I have just now mentioned that from my position of Governor-general, I knew very little of what is the course of proceeding between the President of the Board of Control and the Secret Committee; but I think it would be desirable to come to an arrangement that the Secret Committee might enter a protest in cases where it disagreed with the President of the Board of Control; something of that kind might be done to avoid the anomaly of an authority which might be disputed by the Court of Directors, and which I imagine could not be enforced by the Board of Control; difficulties might occur which could, perhaps, in the new charter be obviated

2388. Do you imagine that there is at present any power on the part of the Secret Committee to make any objection to, or resist the transmission of orders given by the President of the Board?—I do not know what power the Secret Committee have to resist the orders of the President of the Board of Control, whether they have power to resist or not I am not aware.

2389. Mr. *Hume*] Is it your opinion that the Secret Committee should have the power of recording their dissent in cases where they are obliged against their own opinion to send forward orders?—I think they should.

2390. In order that it might be known at any future period, if requisite?—Yes, the protest should be secret as the proceedings of the Secret Committee are

2391. Mr. *Herries*] In what respect would that be beneficial, supposing the authority is complete on the part of the officer of the Crown?—If the Ministers of the Crown take the responsibility of originating measures which the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, and the other senior member of the Secret Committee think would be detrimental to the interests of India, and which, by the Act of Parliament, they are directed to sign, though by the fiction to which I have alluded, the measure is not really taken by them, still as their names are used in the transaction, I think they ought to have the power of entering a protest, what use should be made of that protest afterwards is another affair, it would make the record more complete, though it might be inconvenient if prematurely disclosed

2392 Sir *J Hogg*] As the subjects which come within the range of the Secret Committee are limited by law, does not your Lordship consider it essential that the orders of the Secret Committee should be signed by the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, in order that they may see the despatches, and know that the subject matters are such as are properly within the jurisdiction of the Secret Committee ?—Certainly

2393 Is it not also essential that the Chairman and Deputy-chairman should see the orders with regard to considerations of expenditure and finance?—Certainly.

2394 And generally that they should be acquainted with all and every thing relating to the Government of India, whether the orders emanate from the Court collectively, or from the Secret Committee ?—Certainly, I have not a doubt of it, but at the same time a great number of questions which remain for many months, and must remain for many months, unsettled between the President of the Board of Control, the Secret Committee, and the Governor-general, should continue to be transacted in the Secret Committee and not be sent to the Court of Directors And when complaint is made that measures are carried on for too long a time through the Secret Committee, and not through the Court of Directors, it is not a fair complaint I think it much better for the Government of India to keep those matters for several months, or even for years, quite secret, according to the nature of the subject.

2395 Your observation applies to the political management of newly conquered territories ?—Yes, and even of old territories; such as Oude One of my last acts in going down from the Upper Provinces to Calcutta was to visit Oude, where I had to admonish the King of Oude for his conduct, and to draw up a minute of the state of affairs in that country Transactions of this nature had much better remain for some time in the Secret Committee, afterwards they may be divulged to the Court of Directors, as in the case of the Nizam's territory. I believe the whole of the transactions of Oude and the Nizam's territories have been since brought before the Court of Directors.

2396. The very communications you allude to being communications with Native Princes, in fact, come within the terms of the Act of Parliament, which gives the Governor-general in India, or the Secret Committee here, the power of keeping them within the control of the Secret Committee ?—Exactly

2397. The period of disclosing them is a matter of discretion ?—Yes, that should rest with the President of the Board of Control, as it does at present

2398 Lord *J Russell.*] Have you ever had your attention turned to the various plans which have been suggested for substituting a different authority for the Government of India for that which at present exists; either the authority of the Crown directly, or a Court of Directors differently constituted ?—I think the system of double government is much wiser than bringing the Crown more prominently forward

2399. Have you seen any plan that appeared to your Lordship to be better than the present ?—No, I think the present plan is the best.

2400. Viscount *Mahon.*] You stated that you had no practical knowledge of the system of education at Haileybury. What opinion have you formed of the system at Haileybury, by observing the results in the acquirements of the young men educated there, whom you have seen in India ?—They are clever when in society, and, like other Englishmen of their age, well-informed, they take their part well in conversation, but the observation generally is, that as regards the learning of the Eastern languages, they would acquire more in one month in India than in six months at Haileybury Doubts have been entertained whether it would not be a better plan to give them a more European education at Haileybury, and, as regards the Eastern languages, rely upon the facilities which they have in India to acquire those languages, rather than attach so much importance as

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as is now given (I speak in ignorance of the system at Haileybury) to the Sanscrit Eastern languages

2401 What is the practical degree of acquaintance with the Eastern languages of the young men when they come out to India, can they speak the languages?—No, the rudiments which they acquire at Haileybury are useful to them, but then they acquire them after four or five times the study that they would require in picking them up in the country where the language is spoken.

2402. On arriving in the country, are they practically fitted for the first situations that they are called upon to fill?—Yes, they may be considered in the same position as ensigns in the English army. Great care is taken to make them serve their apprenticeship usefully and well in the inferior situations before they rise to higher situations.

2403. Do you think that there could be any improvement in the age at which young men are sent out to India?—No, I think not; after a sound education, the earlier the responsibility begins the more useful the man becomes I joined my regiment in Canada when I was 14½ years old, and the naval officers enter the service as early, early responsibility, I think, operates beneficially, and I do not attach much importance to keeping young men long at college.

2404 I understand your Lordship's remark to apply to the military and civil services?—Yes, to both

2405 Mr. *Baillie* ] Do you think that, with a country so absolute in its government as that of India, there is any danger in the existence of a free press?—I am of opinion that a free press may, and sometimes is, dangerous in an eastern country, but I cannot say that it has hitherto produced a bad effect. It has frequently detected improper matters which would not bear the light, and has done, in that respect, some good, but in India there is an English feeling in the European community, to have a newspaper every morning at their breakfast table. A great number of Europeans contribute to those newspapers, and the consequence is that there are frequently very improper and libellous matters contained in those papers, and in that respect it operates, I should say, prejudicially to the general tone of society. In a war, if there was any lengthened struggle, it might be very prejudicial indeed, so much so, that it would be necessary in many instances to suppress the discussion of military operations during the campaign; the number of troops moving up, particularly now that railways are to be established. Officers of the army very frequently write to their friends at the Presidencies, informing them what the operations are; those letters appear in the papers the next day, and would be, in 48 hours, back again in our camp and that of the enemy. Great inconvenience might result in such a case from the liberty of the press; but at the same time, at the present moment, I may say it has done much good in detecting and correcting a good deal of evil, and there are several papers most honourably and ably conducted.

2406 My question had reference principally to the effects that might be produced upon the natives hereafter, considering the great extension of education which is going on in India?—I have no doubt that the press may be, whilst the people is in a state of transition, a dangerous instrument in times of excitement; at the same time I do not think it is so at present, in quiet times.

2407 *Chairman* ] We were told that it was not allowed to officials in India to answer any article which appears in the papers in India?—No, nor is it permitted here to our officers, except on personal affairs The difficulty is this. if I, as the Governor-general, were attacked, and if I think it very important to deny the accusation, and I have the means of proving how ill-founded the libel is, if I do it in one case in which I disprove the charge, I must do so continuously in other cases, or it will be inferred that the charge is true. As regards officers of the army or civil servants, up to the higher ranks, the Members of Council, and even the Governor-general himself, if they once begin to vindicate their acts there is very great difficulty in not pursuing the same course when the attacks are repeated. Information on any public measure, tending to correct an erroneous impression, or to convey useful knowledge, is resorted to with good effect, and the respectable papers are always ready to give their assistance in circulating it.

2408 You think it would be inconvenient to allow civil servants to answer attacks made upon the Government?—Yes; the publication of reports upon the progress of the civilization of the country, the cultivation of lands, and matters of revenue and excise, are very useful to the officers of the Civil Service; and a great deal of good might be done in that line by publication; an officer of the

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Civil Service goes to an out-station, and has not above two or three Europeans with whom he associates for two or three years. He also associates with the natives; thus isolated, he should be kept informed of all that is passing at a distance, and periodical papers conveying the information and news of the day is almost a necessity.

2409. Is it your opinion that any publication should be submitted to the Government of the Presidency before publication?—Certainly. Mr. Thomasson publishes periodical statements of the revenue, and other matters connected with his Presidency. Those publications are attended with very good effect

2410. Mr. *Wilson*] Is it not the case that that portion of the press which is most noted for its libellous character has very little influence?—It has very little influence, but it causes a great deal of annoyance, courts martial are more frequent, and ill blood arises between individuals; for instance, an officer is reprimanded justly by his commanding officer, the commanding officer is attacked in the newspapers Discipline may be relaxed, if the commanding officer is deficient in moral courage to brave these libels

2411. But those attacks in the papers in which they are put have been attended with very little practical evil, from the small influence that those papers have?—As regards the Persian newspapers, into which matters of the most importance are translated, many of them go to Afghanistan, and thence to Bokhara, they inform the people of those countries that there is a hope that the British troops may be beaten in an encounter with the Sikhs, or when a misfortune at the Cape is received, it is immediately translated into the Persian language, and it travels into Afghanistan and Bokhara, and Herat, so that the system of allowing a free press extends information very rapidly, not only throughout India, but through the countries adjacent to India; and when railways are established, and education becomes more extensive, it is difficult to say what will be the result of a free press in our Eastern Empire.

2412. But the information in Cape papers and English papers might be translated in the same way, and therefore if the press were restricted in India it would not stop the evil which you apprehend from such information being translated into the languages of the native states?—I do not suppose it would altogether.

2413 Mr. *Hume*] You have been asked a question respecting the danger of the press in India. Has it come within your knowledge that many abuses, both civil and military, have been noticed indirectly and directly in the newspapers, before those facts came to the knowledge of the official authorities?—I cannot recollect any particular instance at the present moment: misconduct on the part of those in power can be brought to light by the press

2414. You were asked respecting the communication between the Secret Committee and the Governor-general; is there any correspondence direct between the President of the Board and the Governor-general?—There is, the Governor-general communicates confidentially and freely with the President of the Board of Control, he also communicates as a matter of courtesy, and in a friendly manner, with the Chairs, but I should say that such correspondence merely relates to matters which are official, and which appear in another shape, it is rather a digest of what has passed between the monthly mails I used to communicate with my Honourable Friend at this table, as Chairman, giving my opinion on public matters, or any anecdote of the day that was passing, but it was not of that importance which could influence the result and policy of measures adopted either one way or the other

2415. Are the communications from the Secret Committee the orders which are acted upon, and is the correspondence between the President of the Board and the Governor-general rather in the nature of comment upon the orders which are given, or upon the mode in which they have been carried out?—Yes; the correspondence is a general digest of the most interesting topics of the day.

2416 Did you, as Governor-general, consider it necessary to have the orders of the President of the Board through the Secret Committee on any matter of importance?—Of course; it is the only channel through which an official order can come, on matters of political importance I believe the whole of the acts of the Government of India during the time I was there, can be traced distinctly, fully, and thoroughly by the orders which I received through the Secret Committee.

2417. Are you aware whether there is any record of any objection or protest, or difference of opinion that may have arisen between the Chairs and the President of the Board who ordered you?—That point is one I cannot speak to, as regards the Home Government, I have very little information, from not having been, like Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.

2418. Lord *J. Russell*] Has it ever occurred to your Lordship to remark, that men who have been distinguished as civil and military servants of the Company in India, and who would have been very useful as members of the Court of Directors, have declined or been unwilling to become members of that Court, owing to the difficulties of the canvass or the solicitation which it would have been necessary to go through?—I should think such cases were numerous; it is a very great toil; it is six or seven years before a gentleman can succeed; and hope deferred is so unpleasant, that they abandon and give it up altogether.

2419 Do you think any improvement could be made in that respect, by which a man who was distinguished in the service in India, on coming home from India, might very soon become a member of the Court of Directors?—You might, perhaps, declare that for two members elected by the Court of Proprietors under the present system, one director might be put in by the Court itself, taken from the Indian Service

2420. You think, in that way, men who would otherwise not seek to be Members of the Court, or who would not obtain an election for many years, might be introduced into the Court, and be of service to the public?—Yes, if it were the case that the Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors elected men who came home from India with very high qualifications for the situation, which they undoubtedly would do

2421. *Chairman*] Would you require any particular qualification on the part of those persons who were so elected as regards any particular length of service?—I should say that any man who had been a member of Council, or who had gained a high reputation from his service in India, would be a fit man to introduce into the Court, but at the same time, I do not think it would be advantageous to have the Court of Directors filled with men who had served in India. I think a body of persons solely impressed with Indian views would not administer the Government of India so well as the present Court of Directors. I should say that there ought to be in the Court men who have been connected with naval and mercantile pursuits, with banking and financial pursuits, in fact, that there ought to be in a Court of that description such a fusion of European feelings and talent, as well as Indian feelings and talent, as would not make it too Indian

2422. Mr. *Hume*] That is, very much as it exists at present?—Yes.

2423. Lord *J. Russell*] But there does exist that objection which I have pointed out?—Yes, the difficulty is the reluctance of a gentleman of high qualifications to submit to the toil, and what he would term the degradation of going through all the canvassing to which candidates are now subjected.

2424. You do not think if there was another mode of entering the Court of Directors such as you have suggested, the work and the labour and the responsibility attached to the duties of a member, would deter many such persons from wishing to belong to the Court of Directors?—I should think not, being men of very active pursuits while in India, they would be glad not to be idle when they came home, which they now are.

2425. Sir *J. Graham*] The present system of representation produces, in your opinion, a very competent body, judging from your past experience?—I think it does.

2426. Has your attention been called to the distinction between what is termed the covenanted and uncovenanted service in India?—Not a great deal; my communications were almost entirely with the European part of the community; I should say that you had better adhere to the line which has been adopted of keeping the covenanted servants of the Company to the higher offices as much as possible, restricting the natives to those situations which they fill at present with great ability, and gradually perhaps extending the sphere of their operations; but that should be done with very great caution.

2427. Generally the natives are uncovenanted, and cannot fill the situation of covenanted servants?—Certainly; some Europeans also are amongst the uncovenanted servants.

2428. But no natives are covenanted servants?—No.

2429. That line of demarcation is one that now exists?—Yes.

2430. Do you think, with reference to its operation at the present time and the advancement of natives to the higher offices, it is politic to maintain that line

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of demarcation?—I think that at present you should maintain that line of demarcation

2431. Strictly?—Strictly

2432 With a view in the first instance to the civil service, and ulteriorly in its effect to the military service?—Certainly, I think it would be extremely dangerous to entrust natives with commissions in the army, in the higher grades, I should deprecate such an attempt.

2433 If you gave way with regard to the civil service, you think the consequence might be that you could not maintain the distinction in the military service?—It might operate in that way.

2434. Its tendency would be in that direction?—Yes

2435 Mr. *Hume* ] Have you ever considered how far it would be desirable for the Governor-general to have a council of natives of the higher class, which he might consult as to the customs and practices of the Mahometans or Hindoos?—I should doubt the beneficial result of such a system.

2436. During the time that you were in India, did you ever find the want of such a council of natives of the higher class, whom you might consult on matters connected with the customs or practices or religion of the natives?—No, when any Act has been proposed affecting the natives in matters of religion or in matters of succession to property, or any other questions of that kind, which are of great importance to the natives, I have always found that the habit of publishing in the native languages the draft of the legislative Act for three months before it was carried into effect, and receiving all the objections and remonstrances of the natives, was very useful. Such remonstrances are received by the authorities in India with great care and attention. Upon the whole I think that every opportunity is given to the natives to urge their legitimate objections in such cases, and that full weight is given to those objections, and I had rather not have a native Council entitled to make official protests

2437. Sir *J. Hogg*.] By "circulated" you mean published?—Yes.

2438. That publication gives the natives knowledge that such an enactment is about to take place?—Yes

2439 Sir *R. H. Inglis* ] In your Lordship's judgment there is no objection to the constitution of the body by which the Court of Directors is elected You have stated that you see no objection to the Court of Directors as now constituted, and you have also stated that you see no objection to the mode in which they administer their patronage; will your Lordship be good enough to state to the Committee whether in your judgment any alteration of the powers of the Court of Directors in any respect should be made in the event of a new Act of Parliament passing for the Government of India?—My opinion is that the restrictions imposed upon the Court of Directors are quite sufficient As I stated in one of my first answers, the powers of the Governor-general in Council are ample to carry on the Government of India, he is very well supported in general by the Court of Directors, at least I found it so; and I think no change in that respect is necessary. When the question was put to me, whether I thought the nomination of the Members of Council should be made by the Court of Directors or by the Governor-general, I leaned to the Court of Directors retaining that power, because I felt that the Court had, by the last charter, many restrictions imposed, and little real power left.

2440. You would therefore continue to the Court of Directors all their existing powers?—Yes.

2441. You spoke of the time that elapsed between the receipt of a despatch from India and the answer being received, and you stated that you thought that about three months was the time occupied?—I said that it might be done in three months in a case of emergency; the passage is about 35 days, and, therefore, allowing 20 days for deliberation, that would be the period occupied, but in four months with ease.

2442. Your Lordship, in that answer, referred to letters sent from Calcutta to London?—Yes.

2443 And *à fortiori* from Bombay to London?—Yes.

2444 Is not 35 days a liberal allowance for the passage, and is not 20 days quite sufficient for deliberation?—I have received an answer from the Board of Control within the time I have specified, within three months very frequently

2445 Under such circumstances you do not consider that three months is too long

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long an interval to elapse between a despatch or a communication from Calcutta and the receipt of a reply to it in Calcutta?—I think upon various questions of detail which are not very pressing, it would not signify to the Government whether the time occupied was less than three months, or more than three months, but on an emergency, in three months you might expect an answer.

2446 Sir *J. Graham*] You have given an opinion in favour of the maintenance of the Legislative Councillor, do you think that the present restriction operates well, that he should be present in the Council and yet have no voice except upon legislative questions?—I am of opinion that it operates well, and that advantage results from it, at present he has no vote upon various questions, upon which his opinions as a jurist are often required. He gives that opinion, in general, with great goodwill, without ever expecting that, upon that question, he is to have a vote, in fact, the attendance of a man of talent who is bound to secrecy, who assists us whenever it is necessary, is an advantage to the Council, and I think it better that he should not have a vote on general questions, because one of my objections to having two Members from Madras and Bombay, added to the three ordinary Members of Council, is, that we should occupy nearly twice the time in getting through the boxes in circulation of the business of the day, and if he had a vote he must examine all the papers in circulation; also the Governor-general would have five Members of Council to concur with him, instead of three; and if the Legislative Member were to vote we should have six Members of Council entitled to vote instead of three; therefore, though the Legislative Member of Council should attend the Council, he should, I think, be restricted to voting upon legislative matters, and should not be allowed to vote on civil or political questions.

2447. The result of your experience leads you to the conclusion that the existing arrangement under the statute is not susceptible of improvement with reference to the Legislative Member of Council?—I would not say that it is not susceptible of improvement, for my time was very short I went up the country 14 or 15 months after being at Calcutta, and I remained on the frontier with the army; but as far as my experience extends my opinion is, that it is useful to have the Legislative Member of Council in the Council-room, whenever he chooses to come there.

2448. It has been suggested that the Advocate-general might supply the place of the Legislative Councillor, looking to his other avocations, do you consider that this substitution for the Legislative Councillor would be advantageous?—You must, in that case, change the position of the Advocate-general altogether; the Advocate-general has a private practice in the Courts which would clash with his duties in the public service; he would not always be forthcoming when wanted. It would, I think, be better to leave matters as they are, there would be a very small saving by abolishing one office and consolidating the duties of the two into one, and I should say that it would not act so well as the present system; there might be a little economy, but nothing more.

2449. Sir *J. Hogg*.] Your Lordship has stated a reason for thinking it expedient and useful that the fourth Member of Council should be present at all discussions in the Council. Is it your opinion that his presence upon all occasions, and more particularly in reference to the general judicial and revenue administration of the country, is advisable to enable him to discharge his duties of legislating on those very subject matters?—I have no doubt that the value of his opinion, when we have to ask him questions in his legislative capacity, is very much greater from his having been present and heard the discussions on revenue and on political matters, or any other matters that come before the Council.

2450 The necessity of legislation generally arises from some subject-matter of difficulty in the Council?—Yes.

2451. And his presence enabling him to hear the difficulty discussed, facilitates his remedying it by legislation?—It saves a great deal of time, and he is much better informed on the subjects when he comes to be consulted upon them.

2452 In fact, he could not be generally informed upon subjects on which he was to legislate, unless he sat in the Council?—I would not say that; but he would not be so well informed

2453 Mr *Herries*] Has your Lordship considered whether it would be desirable that the Governors of the subordinate Presidencies should be chosen from the Civil Service of the Company?—I should say that, in the case of such eminent men as Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Sir John Malcolm, it

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it was a very great advantage to have that description of person as Governor; but as the country advances in civilization, I should say that there was an advantage in having men who had been in the public service in this country sent out as Governors. I think a fusion of British feelings and British habits and character is, moreover, useful, when you consider that those gentlemen who rise to very great eminence in India, are entirely bred up from the age of 17 to regard everything under an Eastern aspect, and therefore there is an advantage in selecting the Governors more frequently from Europe.

2454. *Chairman*] It has been suggested that it would be desirable to attach to the Governor, a gentleman from England, in a capacity similar to that of Under Secretary of State in this country, a gentleman who had obtained some experience or parliamentary standing, or who had acquired some reputation; it has been thought that that would be desirable as an aid to the Governor-general, as well as a school for statesmen for the future conduct of Indian affairs; in what light would that strike your Lordship?—I should say that it would be better for a young statesman to go at once to India (which he can do now, and return in eight or 12 months), travelling through the interior of the country, up to the Indus, and returning by Scinde and Bombay; and having once made a personal observation of the country, I should say that he would do better when he returned to remain in the pursuit of his statesman's avocations in England, say in the Board of Control, than remain in India during the time that the Governor-general stays; the Governor-general has his secretaries, and the proposed training of one or two young statesmen for five years would be of very doubtful issue.

2455. Such an officer would be of no considerable use to the Governor-general?—No, I think not; the Governor-general has his private secretary, who is selected by him. I do not think the Governor-general would like to take anybody to assist him confidentially in the transaction of business unless he had some interest in the individual. I do not see that any advantage would arise from the adoption of such a plan, but the proposal is new to me; I never heard of it before.

2456. Sir *J. Graham*] Do you think that there is any advantage in a strict adherence to the appointment of civil officers to the Civil Service, or do you think that the door might be opened more widely by appointing a larger proportion of military officers than at present to the Civil Service?—I think that at present the army have a very fair proportion, indeed a very large proportion, of the civil appointments. In all newly conquered countries there is a very great advantage in having an active, clever, energetic military officer, who has previously obtained information in the management of civil affairs in India; for instance, Sir Henry Lawrence was a captain of Artillery. I appointed him as political agent in the North-western provinces at Lahore; he was there conducting the affairs of that country with great ability; and with regard to his brother, Mr. John Lawrence, I met him in Agra, and after some conversation with him, I found him clear and concise, and I oberved to the political secretary, if we have any important office of a civil character in which we require the services of an able man, this is the man that ought to be appointed. Mr. John Lawrence is equally eminent with his brother; it is difficult to say which is the best qualified of the two for a newly conquered country. The advantages of having a military man, well informed on civil matters, would preponderate, but, on the other hand, it is impossible to find an abler man than Mr John Lawrence.

2457. Then the Governor-general exercises a discretion in appointing either military men or civil servants to civil situations?—Yes, he does Sir William Nott and Sir George Pollock were sent to Lucknow, by Lord Ellenborough. Shortly afterwards I sent Colonel Richmond to Lucknow, when Sir G. Pollock came into Council, and afterwards I sent Mr. Davidson, the secretary to the Government, and thence to Nagpoor. There is no rule which fetters the discretion of the Governor-general in that respect; he has the most unlimited power: the Court of Directors never question the manner in which he exercises his authority, in fact, he is supported by them The Civil Service may sometimes complain, but in general they do not, and I think the system works well and with harmony between the two services.

2458. Though the division is generally maintained, it is not so inflexible that it does not bend to the necessity of particular cases?—Certainly not.

2459. On the whole, as it stands, you think it ought to be maintained?—Yes; the only objection to increasing the number of military officers who are employed in the Civil Service is, that the native regiments become weakened, but the mode in which the selections are made is, I think, advantageous to the general welfare of the country.

2460. Sir *J. Hogg*] I believe, for all political appointments throughout the whole of India, the Governor-general may select any servant, either civil or military?—Certainly

2461. And for all civil appointments in the new territories or countries not subject to what are called the Regulations, the Governor-general may also select not only for political but for judicial or revenue appointments, any servant, civil or military?—Certainly.

2462. The result has been that the selection from the military servants has been very large, and has acted well for the public service?—Yes, I should say that it has acted very beneficially.

2463 It has been acted upon so extensively as to have induced the Court of Directors to limit the number of officers to be taken from any one regiment, with a view to prevent the regimental efficiency being affected?—That is the only check imposed by the Court of Directors, and it is a very proper one.

2464. Sir *J. Graham*] Did you find, on all occasions when you chose military officers for civil appointments, that you were backed by the Court of Directors, and not thwarted?—Yes, on all occasions. The great object of the Governor-general, when he goes to India, is to select the best men he can find for the offices he has to bestow in the country There is nothing like party feeling or political influence known I had a gentleman on my staff who had been Lord William Bentinck's military secretary and Lord Auckland's, he had been also employed by Lord Ellenborough, he was at the Military Board, which corresponds with our Ordnance Board. When I went up the country, taking with me the officers which were necessary for fulfilling the duties of Governor-general, I took this officer with me, and after he had been with me two years, I found, in some discussion after dinner with my staff, that he was very liberal in his views, approaching to a Radical in this country, upon which I expressed my astonishment, never having heard a word of politics from him during the time we were together. He is now in this country, and well known to the Honourable Member for Ripon that officer is Colonel Benson. I may say of that officer that he is as able as he is brave in the field, and I cite this instance to show that we know nothing of party politics in India.

2465 Mr *Wilson*] Is it not the case, that in Scinde and the North-western Provinces, a large portion of the civil appointments are held by men who are in the army?—Certainly.

2466. Lord *J. Russell*] Do those officers of the army who are employed in the Civil Service generally remain for some years in the Civil Service, or after some time do they return to their regiments?—They generally work their way up till they are obliged from ill health to retire, or till they have obtained a sufficient fortune to retire to their own country, the civil officer at the end of his service has a pension of 1,000 *l* a year. It has been supposed that that 1,000 *l*. a year is paid by the Company, and is therefore an expensive arrangement; but that is not the case Every officer of the Civil Service subscribes annually a certain per-centage on his salary when he enters the service, which forms a superannuation fund. When he has served the regulated period as a civil servant, if he has constantly paid up his subscription to this fund, he is entitled to 1,000 *l*. a year, half of which is paid by the Company, and half out of this superannuation fund.

2467. Mr. *Herries*] Are there a limited number of pensions?—Yes.

2468 Sir *J Graham*] Sir Henry Lawrence, whom you selected for a high civil appointment, if a war were to break out of a formidable kind in India, is not lost to the military service?—Not at all; on the contrary, I consider he would be one of the first men to be selected for any important situation. It is a great point for the Government of India always to have a man who can be used for a double purpose, with great effect, that is, ready for war or administration.

2469 Mr *Herries*] A military man so employed in a civil situation continues to rise in military rank?—Yes, he does.

*Veneris*, 25° *die Junii*, 1852.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baring.
Mr. Herries.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Bankes.
Sir J. E. Tennent.
Mr. Baillie.
Mr. Hardinge.
Mr. Alderman Thompson.
Mr. Newdegate.

Sir James Hogg.
Sir R. H. Inglis.
Mr. Plowden.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Spooner.
Lord John Russell.
Mr. Hildyard.
Viscount Mahon.
Mr. Cobden.
Mr. Gladstone.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

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*James Cosmo Melvill*, Esq., called in, and further Examined.

*J. C. Melvill*, Esq.

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2470. *Chairman*.] WE have had some evidence as to the distribution of the patronage, and as you fill the office of Secretary of the East India Company, the Committee are desirous of having information from you on various points connected with that evidence. It has been stated to the Committee that not more than one-fifth of the patronage of the Company is given to the sons of officers of the Indian army; do you concur in that statement?—I do not. The Returns show that, of 4,832 cadetships given since 1834, 1,080 have been given to the sons of military officers, and that they have also received 164 civil appointments. I consider, therefore, that I am borne out in the evidence which I gave to the Committee on a former occasion upon this subject. It appears to me that the memorial addressed to the Court of Directors by General Welsh, must have been signed under a total misconception in this respect, and I am confirmed in this opinion by referring to the circular letter which was addressed to the officers who were asked to sign the memorial. In the circular letter it is stated distinctly, that one-eighth only of the cadetships have gone to the sons of military officers; that would have been equal to 600 cadetships instead of 1,080. The Committee will observe, that these statements only refer to sons; they make no reference to nephews, grandsons and other relations of military officers. If those relations were included, the proportions would, I apprehend, be much larger than I have stated.

2471. Several cases of alleged hardship or disappointment on the part of applicants for patronage have been mentioned, amounting in the whole to 16; have you anything to say upon such cases in general?—Perhaps the Committee will allow me to make one general observation. There are, I understand, 16 cases of hardship adduced. It was never pretended that all claims that might be preferred on behalf of the Company's servants to appointments could be met. It is, I believe, generally admitted that there must be many cases of disappointments, and I confess it is to me matter for agreeable surprise to find that any officer inquiring for cases of this description, with a view to support a plan of his own, should be able to adduce only 16 cases; and it appears to me, when we consider the extent of the Indian army, and the important services in which it has been engaged during the last few years, that the very small number of cases adduced goes far to prove that the claims of this branch of the service have been liberally met.

2472. The first case that was mentioned was that of the widow of Brigadier Wallace, of the Bengal army, who was killed at the head of his brigade, and it was stated that, "wherever his widow could obtain an introduction, or make the commencement of what is called interest, she and her friends exerted themselves in favour of her family unsuccessfully," have you any observation to make upon that case?—The only observation I have to make upon that case is, that it has been met, and an appointment has been given.

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2473 Do you remember when it was given?—On the 24th of May 1852, an appointment was given by an individual director.

2474. Mr. *Hume.*] You stated that of 4,832 appointments, 1,080 were given to the sons of military officers, were those given by the Court in their collective capacity, or by individual directors?—By individual directors.

2475. *Chairman.*] The next case which was mentioned was the widow of Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, who was killed at his guns. It is stated, that she "applied unsuccessfully to various directors, but that she has since obtained an appointment very lately, and since the present movement commenced;" have you any observation to make upon that case?—I can state that upwards of a year since, before the memorial of General Welsh was ever heard of, an Addiscombe appointment was given; and that Addiscombe appointment was, on the 28th April 1852, exchanged for a direct appointment.

2476. It is stated in the evidence that that might be attributed to the present movement with regard to the distribution of the patronage?—The Addiscombe appointment was given before the movement commenced, and therefore could have no connexion with it.

2477. The third case was also that of an officer killed in action, the case of Colonel Lewis Bruce?—In that case also an appointment has, I understand, been promised.

2478. The next case was the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry, have you any information to offer in that case?—I have to state that, three years ago, an Addiscombe appointment was given to the son of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith; that he passed through Addiscombe, and proceeded to India, in February last.

2479. It was stated that there were opinions of individual officers of the Indian army of high distinction complaining of the distribution of the patronage, and, among others, Colonel Charles Carmichael was referred to; have you any observation to make upon that?—I understand that Colonel Carmichael applied on behalf of a nephew, the son of the late Mr. David Carmichael Smith, who was a member of the Bengal Civil service; two sons of Mr. Smith have obtained civil appointments in the Company's service, and are now in India

2480. There was another case mentioned, which probably you cannot give the Committee any information upon, because the name was not mentioned, of a widow who was unsuccessful in her application?—Of course, unless the name is mentioned, I can give no information upon it.

2481. There was the case mentioned of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet having applied for an appointment which was refused, at the same time that an order, with several clasps, was transmitted to him, have you any observations to make upon that case?—General Greenstreet has been 54 years in the Company's service; he fortunately obtained the command of a regiment at a very early period, and was thus enabled to retire to England, where he has been 27 years. He did not apply, so far as I have been able to ascertain, for any appointment till 1848, and then he obtained a promise from the late Sir Archibald Galloway, whose sudden death prevented the fulfilment of that promise. I have heard it stated that General Greenstreet complained in strong terms of incivility. I hope and believe that there must be some mistake in this respect. I myself received, in my official capacity, a letter from General Greenstreet, dated the 12th of November 1849, in which he says: "I believe that, had not the patronage for the year been already promised, my request would have been complied with, several replies to my applications being to that effect." I submit that this is very unlike "abrupt and disgusting treatment."

2482. Mrs. Birch, the wife of Colonel Birch, is stated to have applied unsuccessfully in favour of her son; have you any observations to make upon that case?—Colonel Birch has filled, for many years, one of the highest offices in India, that of Judge Advocate-general, and he is now acting in the situation of military secretary to the Government of India; his wife was the daughter of a director, the late Sir Jeremiah Briant; and no doubt the sudden death of that director deprived the family of their immediate prospect of obtaining an appointment. I have reason to believe, however, that in this case a cadetship would have been given, had not the mother declined it in the hope of obtaining a civil appointment.

2483. Lieutenant-colonel Geddes, of the Bengal Artillery, and a Companion of the Bath, is stated not to have been able to obtain a cadetship for his nephew;

has that case come before you?—I have not been able to obtain any information relative to that case.

2484 Another officer, Lieutenant-general Hunter, is stated to have solicited various chairmen and directors, "and he could not get an appointment, and from some of them he got rather saucy answers"?—I have not been able to get information upon that case, which, like the preceding, is stated to have been an application for a nephew.

2485. Lieutenant-colonel Budd, of the Madras army, the father of a large family, it is stated, failed in his application for one appointment, has that case come before you?—Yes I have some information to give to the Committee with respect to Colonel Budd Colonel Budd, when in this country, though he may have failed to obtain an appointment, succeeded in making a favourable impression upon those in whom the patronage is vested. Two of his sons have been provided for by directors who had no personal acquaintance with the father, one of those sons is not yet 10 years of age. I mention this circumstance to show upon what slight grounds a case is assumed to be one of hardship With what justice can it be said that a public claim is neglected merely because it is not met many years before the party would be qualified to take an appointment? I hope, in justice to Colonel Budd, that the Committee will allow me further to say that I happen to know that Colonel Budd has written to a director, saying that he, the director, will be glad to hear that Sir James Lushington has promised to give his son a direct appointment in November next, that, like that other director, a sense of public duty alone has influenced Sir James Lushington in bestowing this great favour upon an old officer who has no private interest with him

2486 The next case that came before the Committee was the case of "Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson, of the Madras army, who likewise had a large family, and was equally unsuccessful, having no interest"?—I have been unable to obtain any information on the subject of that case

2487 Then a colonel in the Bengal army, Colonel Richmond, is stated to have used every "exertion to get an appointment for a son, but he has failed to do so"?—I have no information with respect to that case, Colonel Richmond for his merits obtained one of the highest appointments in the Indian service

2488 Can you state anything as regards the case of Mrs Hunter?—Mrs. Hunter, it seems, has been applying for an appointment for a grandson Mrs Hunter is the widow of an officer who was on the staff, she lost a son in the service, and her father had been a colonel in it The appointment sought therefore was for one of the fourth generation of members of the service However interesting such a case may be, it surely cannot be adduced to prove that the patronage of India has not been sufficiently directed to meet the claims of the Indian army?

2489 The last case that was mentioned was that of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, who died, "leaving a widow with three or four sons unprovided for, his widow has been unable to obtain a commission for any one of them" Can you give any information upon that case?—I have to say that with respect to Colonel Bulkeley, the only point I have been able to ascertain is, that the disappointment was caused by the death of a friend The late General Robertson, a director, had promised Colonel Bulkeley a cadetship for his son, and unfortunately died before he had the means of fulfilling his engagement

2490 The case of Sir Henry Lawrence and his brother has been mentioned, do you know anything regarding them?—I am told that it has been said that Sir Henry Lawrence has a son of 16 years old, for whom he failed to get an appointment I have ascertained that Sir Henry Lawrence's eldest son was only 13 years old in September last The name of Mr John Lawrence has also been mentioned, Mr John Lawrence's son is in his sixth year And with respect to Colonel Lawrence, of whom I have heard it said that the writership given to his son was owing to private connexion with the director who gave it, I hold in my hand an extract from the letter of nomination of the late Sir Archibald Galloway, of the son of Colonel Lawrence To the question which is always put to a nominating director: "Be pleased to state what is your connexion with the family of the petitioner, and what were your inducements for giving this nomination?" Sir Archibald Galloway replied, "The distinguished services of Sir Henry Lawrence, his uncle"

2491. Mr. *Cardwell.*] The Committee are not to understand that in the several cases upon which you have been examined the parties named have themselves appeared as complainants?—No, I understand that their cases have been adduced by others as cases of hardship

2492 *Chairman*] It has been stated to the Committee that a paragraph in the newspaper, announcing the appointment of Mr. Stewart on the ground of his father having been killed, came from the India House, do you believe that to be the case?—I do not I am quite sure that it was perfectly unauthorised either by the Court or by the individual director, who at the time the paragraph appeared expressed his disgust at the attempt to parade his disinterested act. This is one of the cases in which it has been suggested that the appointment was given in consequence of the movement which preceded General Welsh's memorial. I have ascertained from the nominating director that he knew nothing of the movement at the time that he gave the appointment.

2493 Will you state what, in your opinion, constitutes a fair public ground upon which claims to appointments should rest?—If by "claim" we are to understand a right to demand an appointment upon the ground of public service, it seems to me that no such right could upon any sound principle be recognised. The cases of families of officers killed in action justly claim sympathy, and always receive attention from those entrusted with the dispensation of the patronage. But with respect to general service, whilst it must be, and is, I believe, universally admitted that the East India Company are most faithfully, ably, and zealously served in India, yet, if upon that ground the officers of the Company were admitted to appointments for their children, you would I think be going far to make the service of India an hereditary tenure.

2494 You state, however, that a large portion of the patronage goes in that direction?—I do, and I rejoice that it is so But this is the natural consequence of the patronage being largely in the hands of persons whose sympathies from former associations are all with India and the Indian service, and I think that the servants of the company have reason to congratulate themselves that the patronage is so placed, they thereby possess an advantage which is a great compensation for any loss of opportunity to which they may be subjected by residing abroad, of making settlements for their children. By the natural impulses to which I have referred, the servants of the Company in India receive a large proportion of the appointments, and that I think will continue to be the case so long as the Court of Directors is constituted as it is at present To disturb this arrangement, which works now most beneficially for the servants of the Company, and to substitute for it one of distinct allotment of a number of appointments to meet claims would, as it seems to me, be most mischievous, and would have a tendency to show that India was administered, in part at least, for the benefit of the servants of the State It occurs to me that India is administered, first, for the benefit of India, and then for that of England, and I think the people of England might have reason to complain of any law or rule which appropriated to a particular class, however deserving, any portion of the public patronage There are cases of frequent occurrence at home which are calculated to excite the sympathies of persons invested with the trust of bestowing the patronage, there are cases of merchants, and lawyers, and clergymen, and physicians which excite sympathy, and I have known many such cases in which the sympathies of individual directors have gone in those channels One at this moment occurs to me from the name having been this day mentioned the late Doctor Carmichael, an eminent physician in this town of the last generation, had a large family, and several of his sons, of whom the distinguished officer whose name has been mentioned, Colonel Carmichael, was one, obtained appointments in the civil and military service of India. I venture only to add, that it seems to me that the present mode of distributing the appointments is that best calculated to give to each class its due proportion, at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the public service.

2495. Sir *J Graham*] Has not the Court of Directors, in its collective capacity taken frequent precautions from time to time to ensure the pure exercise of the patronage by individual members of the Court?—It has.

2496. Has it not even attempted to investigate the motives of each director in making each appointment?—It has

2497 With a view to show the Committee the attempt made by the Court to investigate even the motives which have led to an appointment, will you put in the documents which embody the statements made by each individual director in the case of civil and military appointments?—These are the forms which are signed by the individual directors.

[*The same were delivered in, and are as follow*]

## CIVIL

### Declaration to be signed by the Nominating Director

I, , being one of the directors of the East India Company, do declare that I have fully inquired into the character, the connexions, and qualifications of the within petitioner, and that, after seeing and examining the said petitioner, he is, in my opinion, a fit person to petition the East India Company for the appointment which he herein solicits I therefore recommend this petition, and I do most solemnly declare, upon my honour, that I have given this nomination to the said petitioner, at the recommendation of and that I never have received myself, nor am to receive, nor has any person, to the best of my knowledge or belief, received, nor is to receive, any pecuniary consideration, nor anything convertible, in any mode, into a pecuniary benefit on this account As witness my hand,

East India House, the day of 184

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## MILITARY

### Director's Nomination

I, Esq, being one of the directors of the East India Company, beg leave to present the petitioner as a cadet for on one of my nominations of the season provided he shall appear to you eligible for that station; and I do declare, that from the character given of him by who certifies that he is well acquainted with his family, character, and connexions, he is, in my opinion, a fit person to petition the East India Company for the appointment he now herein solicits.

Recommended to me by , Esq.

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### Questions to be answered by the Nominating Director

*Question* 1. Have you read the examination of nominated by you as a student?

*Answer.*

*Question* 2. Do you believe the evidence given by him to be correct?

*Answer.*

*Question* 3 Be pleased to state what is your connexion with the family of the petitioner, and what were your inducements for giving this nomination.

*Answer.*

2498. From time to time, when any reason for suspicion has arisen with regard to the exercise of patronage by the individual directors, have additional precautions been taken to secure purity in the appointments?—They have In the first place, an investigation has arisen upon the particular case, a committee has been appointed to investigate it, and in some extreme cases which have occurred, but which have been of most rare occurrence, legal prosecutions have been instituted on the part of the Court.

2499 This system of answers to recorded questions has been introduced and enlarged from time to time, by the wisdom of the Court, with a view to render, as far as it is possible, a corrupt nomination difficult, if not impossible?—That is the case.

2500 *Chairman*] Is not this scrutiny of nominations limited to the question, whether money has been received for such nominations?—It extends also to requiring a statement of the grounds upon which the director gives his appointment, it inquires as to his connexion with the family.

2501. Sir *J. Graham*] The recorded answer in Sir Henry Lawrence's case, as to the inducement which operated upon the mind of the director in giving the nomination, was, "the distinguished services of the uncle, Sir Henry Lawrence?"—Yes

2502 Is that an illustration of the answer frequently given under the head of the inducement operating upon the director in giving the nomination?—It is.

2503 Sir *R H. Inglis*] In your first answer to-day, you were understood to state, with reference to a passage in the memorial, that it was not true that one-fifth only of the patronage of the East India Company, in its military department, had been given to the sons of officers, if it should turn out that, instead of the proportion which you subsequently stated, not more than one-fifth was given to the sons of military officers, would that affect any right on the part of the officers of the Indian army which they at present legally enjoy?—No

2504. Are you aware that in the Queen's service there is no such alleged vested interest in appointments in the army as the memorialists assume to exist in the case of the Indian army?—I am

2505 If it were extended as far as the memorialists appear to desire to extend it, do you or do you not believe that it would create in the military service of the East India Company, not merely a class, but a caste, enjoying hereditary privileges and rights?—I do I think it would prove mischievous and injurious to the service itself

2506 Would it be contrary to the practice in the army in any country with which you are acquainted?—Yes

2507. And certainly contrary to the practice in the English army?—Certainly.

2508 You have stated the general system upon which the patronage is distributed, that patronage has amounted, according to the return submitted by the East India Company, to the number of 6,000 in the course of the last 20 years; can you state to the Committee what proportion of that number has been tainted with any suspicion of corrupt motives in its distribution, has it amounted to one per cent, or half per cent.?—No I should say under 20 appointments in the whole time.

2509. And in the case of three of those, perhaps, the Court themselves took judicial means to bring the guilty parties to justice?—They did.

2510 Mr *Hume.*] Are we to understand you to state, as the result of your intimate acquaintance with the manner in which appointments have been given by members of the Court, that if the patronage were taken from the Court entirely, and vested in the hands of the ministers of the Crown, or any other public body, instead of the Court of Directors, the servants of the Company, civil or military, would not have so good a chance of providing for their families as they have under the present system?—I do not think they would.

2511 Sir *J Graham*] You have no share of the patronage yourself?—None whatever.

2512 How long have you observed the exercise of the patronage by the directors of the East India Company, under the existing rule?—I think I may say for 30 years

2513. And being a disinterested and attentive observer, what is your opinion as to the mode in which that patronage has been exercised; has it been purely exercised in your opinion, and advantageously exercised, with reference to the Indian service?—It has.

2514 Mr. *Herries*] A doubt has been expressed concerning the power existing in the Board of Control over the Home Treasury, and generally over the operations, at home, of the East India Company; what is your opinion upon that point?—I understand the doubt to arise upon two points, viz the control of the Home Treasury, and the correspondence with parties in this country. Upon both points the Act of the 3 & 4 Will 4, gives ample power to the Board of Commissioners. The 25th section gives them absolute power to control all acts affecting the revenue of India; and the construction which has been always put upon that Act, and which I have never before heard questioned, is, that the Board of Commissioners have power to control all acts of the Court of Directors affecting payments from that treasury, and that no such payments can be made without the concurrence of the Board. With respect to the correspondence with parties in this country, the last Act of Parliament placed all such communications precisely upon the footing of despatches proposed to be sent to India; it gave to the Board the power of controlling communications, altering them, and of pointing out to the Court of Directors the necessity for making such communications, and if the Court failed to make them, of dictating them themselves.

2515 Is the practice in conformity with the Act to which you have referred, and the opinion which you have now expressed?—The practice is quite in conformity with it

2516 Sir *J. Graham* ] Let us try it by a case If the Court of Directors wished to contract for iron steamers of war for the Indian naval service, and the President of the Board of Control was of opinion that wooden steamers, and not iron, were alone applicable for the purposes of war, under the Act as it now stands has the President of the Board of Control, under the existing machinery, the power of reversing the decision of the Court of Directors, and ordering wooden steamers instead of iron steamers?—He has

2517 *Chairman* ] If there was an indisposition on the part of the Court of Directors to build any steam-boats at all, could the Board of Control order steam-boats to be built?—The Board of Control could write to the Court of Directors a suggestion, founding their suggestion upon some communication from India of the expediency of building steamers in this country, and requesting that they would prepare an official order upon the subject. If the Court of Directors sent such an order to the Board of Commissioners, the Board could alter it, and if the Court did not within 14 days send such an order, the Board of Commissioners could dictate one themselves

2518 Sir *J Hogg* ] The 37th section of the Act requires the Court to submit to the Board an estimate of the salaries and other expenses of the home establishment, is that estimate submitted annually?—It is in accordance with an understanding which the Court had with the Board at the commencement of the new system.

2519 What occasioned that understanding?—It was occasioned by the large amount of the establishment, and its mixed character, consequent upon the commercial operations of the Company, it took some years to wind up those operations, the consequence of which was, that we had a large body of servants, either wholly commercial or of a mixed character; and while that continued to be the case it was found to be impracticable to frame an estimate applicable to the whole period, and consequently it was arranged that the estimate should be submitted annually, and that continues to be the case.

2520 Mr *Hardinge* ] With regard to the patronage, do you know the circumstances connected with Sir George Pollock receiving a civil appointment for his son, was it not an appointment given him on public grounds?—I have no doubt the appointment was given on public grounds, by an individual director, and I am not acquainted with the circumstances

2521 Mr *Bankes* ] In the answer you gave with regard to the power of the Board of Control, you said that the power of the Board in the particular instance of which you spoke must be grounded upon a communication from India, will you explain that answer?—I imagine that all knowledge of what is required for the service in India must be derived from communications from the Government of India

2522 Sir *J Hogg* ] The law does not require that the President of the Board, in making a communication to the Court of Directors suggesting a subject for their consideration, should state any specific reasons for making that communication, although usage and common sense, of course, suggest that communication must come from India?—That is the case, it would be necessary that he should state that it was for the service of India

2523 Sir *J Graham* ] Recurring to the case of the Indian navy, with reference to the existing number of steamers in India, if the President of the Board of Control desired an additional force of steamers to the Indian navy, could he originate that question?—I think he could He would state to the Court of Directors, in a letter, with reference to the state of India and to the strength of the Indian navy, that it appeared to the Board to be desirable that an additional force should be provided, and he would request the Court of Directors to consider the subject and prepare the draft of a communication upon it

2524 And that is done upon a previous communication from India to the Board of Control?—I do not think that the law would require such previous communication I speak of the practice rather than the law

2525 As the law stands, you think the President may originate the question?—I think he may

*J C. Melvill*, Esq

25 June 1852.

2526. If the Court do not adopt the view of the President of the Board, which is not very probable, but which is possible, has the President of the Board of Control power to give effect to his opinion as the law now stands?—He has.

2527 Lord *J Russell*] Did you ever hear that any legal authority entertained a doubt upon that subject?—No. A doubt arose, some years since, as to the power of the Secret Committee, when some steamers were provided, and that doubt was removed by the opinion of the Company's law adviser, that the expenditure was perfectly legal.

# APPENDIX.

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| PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE | 1834–35 | 1835–36 | 1836–37. | 1837–38 | 1838–39 | 1839–40 | 1840–41 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkarree, Peishcush Subsidy and Tobacco - - - - | 13,045,462 | 13,163,893 | 13,269,964 | 12,845,126 | 13,174,269 | 13,252,475 | 13,195,511 |
| Charges - - - - - | 2,987,103 | 2,930,671 | 3,131,214 | 3 077,255 | 3,221,553 | 3,261,855 | 3,214,812 |
| Net Produce - - - - | 10,058,359 | 10,233,222 | 10,138,750 | 9,767,871 | 9,952,716 | 9,990,620 | 9,980,699 |
| Customs - - - - - - - | 1,475,051 | 1,589,073 | 1,492,573 | 1,374,610 | 1,398,133 | 1,166,751 | 1,363,263 |
| Charges - - - - - | 157,189 | 168,865 | 167,970 | 186,991 | 188,929 | 194,675 | 186,782 |
| Net Produce - - - - | 1,317,862 | 1,420,188 | 1,324,603 | 1,187,619 | 1,209,204 | 972,076 | 1,176,481 |
| Salt - - - - - - - - | 2,080,594 | 2,033,680 | 1,778,255 | 1,991,342 | 2,519,777 | 2,528,200 | 2,538,859 |
| Charges - - - - - | 766,515 | 543,773 | 585,999 | 548,813 | 431,808 | 447,149 | 502,571 |
| Net Produce - - - - | 1,314,079 | 1,489,907 | 1,192,256 | 1,442,529 | 2,087,969 | 2,081,051 | 2,036,288 |
| Opium - - - - - - - - | 1,256,549 | 1,869,863 | 2,017,071 | 2,138,611 | 1,540,195 | 735,250 | 1,341,093 |
| Charges - - - - - | 528,032 | 470,854 | 578,040 | 651,320 | 646,635 | 418,584 | 521,458 |
| Net Produce - - - - | 728,517 | 1,399,009 | 1,439,031 | 1,487,291 | 893,560 | 316,666 | 819,635 |
| Stamps - - - - - - - | 355,040 | 363,453 | 357,363 | 378,335 | 379,059 | 400,958 | 407,453 |
| Charges - - - - - | 32,779 | 34,592 | 32,242 | 31,502 | 30,394 | 35,344 | 24,731 |
| Net Produce - - - - | 322,261 | 328,861 | 325,121 | 346,833 | 348,665 | 365,614 | 382,722 |
| Mint Receipts - - - - - - | 63,497 | 66,132 | 66,365 | 89,942 | 91,267 | 89,317 | 76,421 |
| Charges - - - - - | 58,582 | 58,731 | 53,505 | 56,500 | 59,828 | 49,707 | 48,446 |
| Net Produce - - - - | 4,915 | 7,401 | 12,860 | 33,442 | 31,439 | 39,610 | 27,975 |
| Post office Collections - - - - | 119,676 | 122,171 | 125,712 | 129,266 | 139,259 | - - - | - - - |
| Charges - - - - - | 112,148 | 107,614 | 113,097 | 116,020 | 128,558 | | |
| Net Produce - - - - | 7,528 | 14,557 | 12,615 | 13,246 | 10,701 | — | — |
| Bhurtpore State on account Charges of War | 11,904 | — | | | | | |
| Profits of the Madras Government Bank - | - - - | 86,612 | 12,599 | 9,297 | 10,072 | 10,759 | 12,150 |
| Gwalior Government on account of War Charges, and in part compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities at Gwalior (under Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, dated 13th January 1844) - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Indemnity from the Lahore Government (under Article 5 of the Treaty, dated 9th March 1846) - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Receipts from the Lahore Durbar, for the maintenance of British Troops at Lahore (under Article 9 of the Treaty, dated 16th December 1846) - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Receipts from Rajah Golab Sing, on account transfer to him of Territory in the Punjaub (under Article 3 of the Treaty, dated 16th March 1846) - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| TOTAL Gross Receipts - - - £ | 18,407,773 | 19,294,877 | 19,119,902 | 18,956,529 | 19,252,031 | 18,183,710 | 18,934,750 |
| Deduct Charges of Collection, Allowances and Assignments, payable out of the Revenues, Pensions, Advances for Manufacture, &c - - - - - - | 4,642,348 | 4,315,120 | 4,662,067 | 4,668,401 | 4,707,705 | 4,407,314 | 4,498,800 |
| TOTAL Net Produce of the Revenues, £ | 13,765,425 | 14,979,757 | 14,457,835 | 14,288,128 | 14,544,326 | 13,776,396 | 14,435,950 |

- - - - - - - - Appendix, No 1

*Madras* and *Bombay* combined, and the GROSS and NET CHARGES defrayed out of those Revenues, from the Year (Converted into Sterling Money at the established rate of 2 *s* the Sicca Rupee)

| 1841-42 | 1842-43 | 1843-44 | 1844-45 | 1845-46 | 1846-47 | 1847-48 | 1848-49 | 1849-50 | ESTIMATE 1850-51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 13,941,309 | 14,197,268 | 14,144,234 | 14,308,306 | 14,489,742 | 15,126,973 | 15,618,952 | 15,570,176 | 16,529,251 | 16,915,035 |
| 3,400,893 | 3,560,482 | 3,479,695 | 3,575,822 | 3,565,679 | 3,746,768 | 4,050,344 | 3,930,641 | 4,025,172 | 4,284,888 |
| 10,540,416 | 10,636,786 | 10,664,539 | 10,732,484 | 10,924,063 | 11,380,205 | 11,568,608 | 11,639,535 | 12,504,079 | 12,630,147 |
| 1,342,100 | 1,101,939 | 1,489,676 | 1,271,244 | 1,403,980 | 1,306,625 | 1,269,133 | 1,114,566 | 1,374,252 | 1,516,652 |
| 187,984 | 183,461 | 186,616 | 161,178 | 160,769 | 176,020 | 182,508 | 187,833 | 184,117 | 185,473 |
| 1,154,116 | 1,218,478 | 1,303,060 | 1,110,066 | 1,243,211 | 1,130,605 | 1,086,625 | 926,733 | 1,190,135 | 1,331,179 |
| 2,574,016 | 2,521,943 | 2,650,900 | 2,839,459 | 2,451,817 | 2,650,170 | 2,642,381 | 2,333,032 | 2,419,107 | 1,979,689 |
| 566,428 | 553,658 | 614,980 | 614,471 | 540,930 | 466,718 | 417,689 | 393,102 | 393,362 | 446,497 |
| 2,007,588 | 1,968,285 | 2,035,920 | 2,224,988 | 1,910,887 | 2,183,452 | 2,224,692 | 1,939,930 | 2,025,745 | 1,533,192 |
| 1,499,652 | 1,957,216 | 2,473,843 | 2,670,738 | 3,354,377 | 3,448,319 | 2,564,184 | 3,668,523 | 4,216,176 | 3,656,164 |
| 544,559 | 479,170 | 575,569 | 625,780 | 726,237 | 742,506 | 1,004,761 | 1,000,621 | 906,539 | 955,502 |
| 955,093 | 1,478,046 | 1,898,274 | 2,044,958 | 2,628,140 | 2,705,813 | 1,559,423 | 2,667,902 | 3,309,637 | 2,700,662 |
| 423,376 | 413,202 | 413,265 | 418,213 | 409,669 | 416,407 | 425,962 | 425,051 | 453,712 | 443,539 |
| 26,238 | 37,100 | 22,796 | 23,239 | 27,596 | 19,965 | 25,229 | 21,125 | 24,883 | 23,044 |
| 397,138 | 376,102 | 390,469 | 394,974 | 382,073 | 396,442 | 400,733 | 403,926 | 428,829 | 420,495 |
| 79,075 | 67,653 | 121,032 | 103,409 | 72,116 | 67,419 | 68,313 | 77,708 | 66,232 | 68,203 |
| 48,715 | 60,927 | 56,723 | 72,244 | 72,187 | 61,575 | 53,437 | 54,337 | 50,413 | 54,540 |
| 30,360 | 6,726 | 64,309 | 31,165 | 71 Excess of Payments | 5,844 | 14,876 | 23,371 | 15,819 | 13,663 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - Charges in excess in these years. | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14,614 | 13,565 | 6,522 | — | | | | | | |
| - - - | - - - | 123,771 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,648 | 27,448 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27,955 | 366,508 | 52,532 | 18,391 | — | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 101,031 | 10,320 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 400,875 | 161,775 | 25,468 | 64,077 | |
| 19,874,142 | 20,572,786 | 21,423,243 | 21,611,369 | 22,209,656 | 23,783,296 | 22,803,232 | 23,342,594 | 25,160,575 | 24,579,282 |
| 4,774,817 | 4,874,798 | 4,936,379 | 5,072,734 | 5,093,398 | 5,213,552 | 5,733,968 | 5,587,659 | 5,584,486 | 5,949,944 |
| 15,099,325 | 15,697,988 | 16,486,864 | 16,538,635 | 17,116,258 | 18,569,744 | 17,069,264 | 17,754,935 | 19,576,089 | 18,629,338 |

(continued)

No. 1.—*An Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenues of* - - -

| CHARGES UPON THE REVENUES OF INDIA | 1834–35 | 1835–36 | 1836–37 | 1837–38 | 1838–39 | 1839–40 | 1840–41 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £. | £. | £ |
| Post-office Charges - - - - | - - - | - Receipts in excess in these years - | | | - - - | 138,962 | 149,159 |
| Receipts - - - - | | | | | | 131,606 | 136,382 |
| Net Charges - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,356 | 12,777 |
| Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including contingent Charges - | 1,404,876 | 1,406,035 | 1,521,215 | 1,667,107 | 1,829,770 | 2,184,176 | 1,900,041 |
| Receipts - - - - | 35,661 | 39,038 | 332,291 | 334,851 | 313,788 | 298,645 | 199,103 |
| Net Charges - - - - | 1,369,215 | 1,366,997 | 1,188,924 | 1,332,256 | 1,515,982 | 1,885,531 | 1,700,938 |
| Judicial and Police Charges - - - | 1,621,787 | 1,573,905 | 1,693,923 | 1,714,148 | 1,728,763 | 1,712,855 | 1,701,727 |
| Receipts - - - - - | 87,927 | 83,990 | 85,509 | 110,136 | 110,783 | 114,279 | 114,116 |
| Net Charges - - - - | 1,533,860 | 1,489,915 | 1,608,414 | 1,604,012 | 1,617,980 | 1,598,576 | 1,587,611 |
| Marine Charges - - - - - - | 263,705 | 268,928 | 280,446 | 247,992 | 316,006 | 319,249 | 334,657 |
| Receipts - - - - - - | 72,154 | 78,507 | 88,841 | 87,468 | 96,346 | 87,464 | 109,911 |
| Net Charges - - - - | 191,551 | 190,421 | 191,605 | 160,524 | 219,660 | 231,785 | 224,746 |
| Military Charges - - - - - - | 6,904,263 | 6,687,384 | 6,657,272 | 6,725,937 | 6,999,009 | 7,199,890 | 7,436,549 |
| War Charges - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 496,562 | 768,192 | 882,920 |
| Mission and Measures for the Support of Schah Soojah - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 63,560 | 292,644 | 242,717 |
| Interest on Debt - - - - - - | 1,774,153 | 1,655,287 | 1,345,619 | 1,365,382 | 1,388,505 | 1,340,771 | 1,476,891 |
| Total Gross Charges - - - | 11,968,784 | 11,591,539 | 11,498,475 | 11,720,566 | 12,822,175 | 13,956,739 | 14,124,661 |
| Deduct Receipts - - - | 195,742 | 201,535 | 506,641 | 532,455 | 520,917 | 631,994 | 559,512 |
| Total Net Charges upon the Revenues - | 11,773,042 | 11,390,004 | 10,991,834 | 11,188,111 | 12,301,258 | 13,324,745 | 13,565,149 |
| Add— | | | | | | | |
| Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca | | | | | | | |
| Excess of Payments - - - | 12,435 | 13,092 | 6,930 | 15,254 | 9,390 | 11,398 | - - - |
| Excess of Receipts - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 150 |
| Territorial Payments in England - - | 1,940,084 | 1,951,345 | 1,974,665 | 2,066,016 | 2,466,119 | 2,288,289 | 2,295,498 |
| Invoice value of Political Stores exported to India - - - - - - | 234,341 | 183,804 | 236,182 | 238,429 | 149,346 | 290,677 | 330,278 |
| In consideration of the Transfer to the British Government of the Danish Settlements on the Continent of India, with all the Public Buildings and Crown Property thereunto belonging (paid by a Bill on the Court of Directors) - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| TOTAL Charges upon the Revenues | 13,959,902 | 13,538,245 | 13,209,611 | 13,507,810 | 14,926,113 | 15,915,109 | 16,190,775 |
| Net Produce of the Revenues - | 13,765,425 | 14,979,757 | 14,457,835 | 14,288,128 | 14,544,326 | 13,776,396 | 14,435,950 |
| Deficit - - - - - - | 194,477 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 381,787 | 2,138,713 | 1,754,825 |
| Surplus - - - - - - | - - - | 1,441,512 | 1,248,224 | 780,318 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Commercial Assets in England, India and China | | | | | | | |
| Amount made applicable therefrom to the purposes of India - - - - | 8,203,761 | 601,995 | 1,225,241 | 718,705 | 460,806 | 31,033 | 1,578 |
| Surplus, including net Proceeds of Commercial Assets - £ | 8,009,284 | 2,043,507 | 2,473,465 | 1,499,023 | 79,019 | - - - | - - - |
| Deficit, deducting ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - £. | 2,107,680 | 1,753,247 |

Appended to this Account is a Statement of the particulars of the principal items of Receipt in 1849–50, also a Statement of the items composing both
*fully explain the nature and descrip-*

East India House,
28 April 1852

- - - *Bengal*, the North-Western Provinces, *Madras* and *Bombay*—continued

| 1841–42 | 1842–43 | 1843–44 | 1844–45 | 1845–46 | 1846–47 | 1847–48 | 1848–49 | 1849–50 | ESTIMATE 1850–51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 158,673 | 169,667 | 175,814 | 180,121 | 187,312 | 193,112 | 187,135 | 184,780 | 194,608 | 192,358 |
| 148,573 | 158,096 | 169,263 | 175,137 | 179,213 | 178,700 | 172,235 | 171,400 | 183,067 | 185,362 |
| 10,100 | 11,571 | 6,551 | 4,984 | 8,099 | 14,412 | 14,900 | 13,380 | 11,541 | 6,996 |
| 2 254,033 | 1,848,096 | 1,864,853 | 1,770,802 | 1,924,037 | 1,900,249 | 1,896,140 | 2,067,378 | 2,101,412 | 2,373,036 |
| 160,387 | 178,514 | 220,592 | 95,647 | 27,784 | 178,745 | 64,931 | - - | 47,051 | 379,047 |
| 2,093,646 | 1,669,582 | 1,644,261 | 1,675,155 | 1,896,253 | 1,721,504 | 1,831,209 | 2,067,378 | 2,054,361 | 1,993,989 |
| 1,723,090 | 1,713,702 | 1,743 314 | 1,867,361 | 1,908,406 | 1,932,681 | 1,880,112 | 1,857,922 | 2,046,556 | 2,173,123 |
| 114,728 | 123,176 | 125,564 | 127,344 | 141,736 | 128,731 | 135,274 | 131,883 | 132,222 | 124,277 |
| 1,608,362 | 1,590,526 | 1,617,750 | 1,740,017 | 1,766,670 | 1,803,950 | 1,744,838 | 1,726,039 | 1,914,334 | 2,048,846 |
| 354,214 | 311,217 | 350,708 | 331,804 | 349,302 | 373,930 | 388,776 | 389,668 | 348,577 | 433,631 |
| 104,498 | 101,438 | 102,229 | 104,599 | 125,304 | 120,042 | 112,585 | 95,272 | 95,214 | 95,220 |
| 249,716 | 209,779 | 248,479 | 227,205 | 223,998 | 253,888 | 276,191 | 294,396 | 253,363 | 338,411 |
| 7,349,456 | 8,347,255 | 8,824,346 | 9,331,288 | 9,626,814 | 10,228,284 | 9,167,037 | 9,025,060 | 9,406,417 | 9,933,545 |
| 976,382 | 876,441 | 738,816 | 83,305 | 160,919 | 585,998 | 951,590 | 1,018,344 | 778,624 | 58,313 |
| 156,985 | 260,346 | 146,315 | 216 | 651 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1,600,796 | 1,627,246 | 1,767,215 | 1,741,028 | 1,827,189 | 1,863,737 | 1,979,077 | 2,071,531 | 2,050,935 | 2,201,105 |
| 14,573,629 | 15,153,970 | 15,611,381 | 15,305,925 | 15,924,630 | 17,077,991 | 16,449,867 | 16 614,683 | 16,927,129 | 17,365,111 |
| 528,186 | 561,224 | 617,648 | 502,727 | 474,037 | 606,218 | 485,025 | 398,555 | 457,554 | 783,906 |
| 14,045,443 | 14,592,746 | 14,993,733 | 14,803,198 | 15,450,593 | 16,471,773 | 15,964,842 | 16,216,128 | 16,469,575 | 16,581,205 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,658 | 336 | - - - | 1,390 | 9,656 |
| 9,301 | 6,940 | 10,683 | 5,882 | 6,537 | - - - | - - - | 876 | — | — |
| 2,441,703 | 2,136,933 | 2,593,228 | 2,143,953 | 2,565,410 | 2,425,366 | 2,429,930 | 2,628,776 | 2,372,837 | 2,352,800 |
| 393,063 | 321,260 | 350,845 | 341,259 | 478,657 | 641,269 | 586,142 | 384,132 | 378,100 | 364,386 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 125,000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16,870,928 | 17,043,999 | 17,927,123 | 17,282,528 | 18,613,123 | 19,541,066 | 18,981,250 | 19,228.160 | 19,221,902 | 19,308,047 |
| 15,099,325 | 15,697,988 | 16,486,864 | 16,538,635 | 17,116,258 | 18,569,744 | 17,069,264 | 17,754,935 | 19,576 089 | 18,629,338 |
| 1,771,603 | 1,346,011 | 1,440,259 | 743,893 | 1,496,865 | 971,322 | 1,911,986 | 1,473,225 | - - - | 678,709 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 354,187 | — |
| 5,902 | Excess of Charge, 162 | 1,131 | 379 | 1,489 | 120 | 195 | 110 | 150 | 328 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 354,337 | — |
| 1,765,701 | 1,346,173 | 1,439,128 | 743,514 | 1,495,376 | 971,202 | 1,911,791 | 1,473,115 | - - - | 678,381 |

the Charges above stated, as deductions from the Revenue and the other Charges of the Civil and Military Government for the same year, which will tion of Expenditure —(Nos. 1 and 2 )

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

Appendix, No. 1

## Appendix 1, to No. 1.

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50.

| LAND REVENUE, SAYER AND ABKARREE, PEISHCUSH SUBSIDY AND TOBACCO | | Co.'s Rs | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | | |
| Land Revenue | | 3,53,69,403 | |
| Sayer and Abkarree | | | |
| Sayer | Rs 4,12,225 | | |
| Abkarree | 26,23,496 | | |
| | | 30,35,721 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department | | 37,412 | |
| Excise Duties in Calcutta European Distillery and License Department | | 2,71,806 | |
| Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c | | 67,316 | |
| Revenue Deposits unclaimed | | 5,731 | |
| Subsidy from the Nagpore Government | | 6,00,000 | |
| Tributes received from Rajpoot and other States | | 12,79,699 | |
| Burmese Cessions | | | |
| Land Revenue | Rs. 16,20,146 | | |
| Sayer | 1,29,019 | | |
| Abkarree | 97,674 | | |
| | | 18,46,839 | |
| | | 4,25,13,927 | 3,985,680 |
| **North-Western Provinces**, including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territories. | | | |
| Land Revenue | | 5,92,63,438 | |
| Sayer and Abkarree | | | |
| Sayer | Rs 15,11,902 | | |
| Abkarree | 26,72,140 | | |
| | | 41,84,042 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department | | 1,43,842 | |
| Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c | | 5,612 | |
| Revenue Deposits unclaimed | | 4,645 | |
| | | 6,36,01,579 | 5,962,648 |
| **Madras** | | | |
| Land Revenue | | 3,47,94,373 | |
| Abkarry Small Farms and Licenses | | | |
| Abkarree | Rs 21,85,658 | | |
| Small Farms and Licenses | 2,70,481 | | |
| | | 24,56,139 | |
| Mohturpha | | 11,55,194 | |
| Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c, including Interest on Debt due from Nizam's Government | | 3,28,269 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department | | 2,47,478 | |
| Sale of Tobacco (Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara) | | 8,81,065 | |
| Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin | | 34,46,430 | |
| | | 4,33,08,948 | 4,060,214 |
| **Bombay** | | | |
| Land Revenue | | 2,30,59,748 | |
| Sayer | | 9,29,464 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department | | 38,930 | |
| Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c | | 41,525 | |
| Subsidy from the Cutch Government | | 2,33,687 | |
| Scinde | | | |
| Land | Rs 24,16,888 | | |
| Sayer | 1,67,319 | | |
| | | 25,84,207 | |
| | | 2,68,87,561 | 2,520,709 |
| | | £ | 16,529,251 |

App 1 —Abstract Statement of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—*continued*

| | *Co's Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|
| **CUSTOMS** | | |
| **Bengal** | | |
| Imports | | |
| Goods - - - - - - - - - - - | 26,61,027 | |
| Salt - - - - - - - - - - - | 47,87,545 | |
| | 74,48,572 | |
| Exports - - - - - - - - - - | 11,67,990 | |
| | 86,16,562 | 807,803 |
| **North Western Provinces**, including the newly-acquired Territory | | |
| Import Duties - - - - - - - - - | 5,50,011 | |
| Export Duties - - - - - - - - - | 7,32,863 | |
| Transit Duties collected at Ajmere, and Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - | 50,808 | |
| Collections in the Punjaub (not particularized in the Punjaub Statement) - - - - - - - - | 5,94,467 | |
| | 19,28,149 | 180,764 |
| **Madras** | | |
| Land Customs - - - - - - - - - | 1,79,029 | |
| Sea Customs - - - - - - - - - | 8,48,072 | |
| | 10,27,101 | 96,291 |
| **Bombay** (including Scinde) | | |
| Bombay | | |
| Imports of Goods - - - - - - - - | 20,37,221 | |
| Export Duty on Country Articles - - - - | 1,68,716 | |
| Excise Duty on Spirituous Liquors and Tobacco (classed with the Customs in Bombay Statement) - - - | 3,14,236 | |
| Toll and Ferry Collections and Miscellaneous Receipts - | 1,29,275 | |
| Customs at Guzerat and Coucan, Porebunder, Belgaum, and Candeish | | |
| Land Customs - - - - - *Rs* 35,258 | | |
| Sea Customs - - - - - - 4,06,706 | 4,41,964 | |
| | 30,91,412 | |
| Drawback allowed - - - | 1,85,261 | |
| Scinde | 29,06,151 | |
| Land and Sea Customs - - - - - - - | 1,80,721 | |
| | 30,86,872 | 289,394 |
| | £ | 1,374,252 |
| **SALT** | | |
| **Bengal** | | |
| Sales at the Presidency - - - - - - - - | 1,08,05,530 | |
| Local Retail Sale of Salt - - - - - - - | 25,45,385 | |
| (The Import Duties on Salt are included under the head of Customs ) | 1,33,50,915 | 1,251,648 |
| **North-Western Provinces** | | |
| Collections from Duties - - - - - - - | 54,82,097 | 513,946 |
| **Madras** | | |
| Sales - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 46,45,927 | 435,556 |
| **Bombay** | | |
| Excise Duties - - - - - - - - - - | 23,24,871 | 217,957 |
| | £ | 2,419,107 |

Appendix, No. 1.

App 1—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—*continued.*

| | | *Co's Rs* | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OPIUM** | | | |
| **BENGAL** | | | |
| Receipts from the Sale of Opium at the Presidency | | | |
| Behar Opium - - - - - | *Rs* 2,68,89,836 | | |
| Benares ditto - - - - - | 1,03,93,472 | | |
| | 3,72,83,308 | | |
| Value of Opium supplied for Abkarry purposes in the Lower and Western Provinces - - - - - | 2,88,923 | | |
| | | 3,75,72,231 | 3,522,397 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | |
| Received on account of Opium Passes granted to individuals - - - | 73,24,200 | | |
| Retail Sale of Opium - - - - | 76,117 | | |
| | | 74,00,317 | 693,779 |
| | | £ | 4,216,176 |
| **STAMPS** | | | |
| **BENGAL** | | | |
| Sale of Stamped Paper in Calcutta - - - - - | | 1,50,450 | |
| Ditto in the Interior (Bengal, Behar and Orissa) - - | | 20,56,416 | |
| Ditto in Burmese Territory - - - - - - | | 10,725 | |
| | | 22,17,591 | 207,899 |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES** (including the newly-acquired Territories) | | | |
| Sale of Stamps - - - - - - - - - | | 16,07,429 | 150,696 |
| **MADRAS** | | | |
| Sale of Stamps - - - - - - - - - | | 4,20,363 | 39,409 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | |
| Sale of Stamps - - - - - - - | | 5,94,221 | 55,708 |
| | | £ | 453,712 |
| **MINT RECEIPTS** | | | |
| **BENGAL** | | | |
| Duty on Coining Gold and Silver - - - - - - | | 2,10,062 | |
| Gain on Copper Coinage - - - - - - - | | 1,94,418 | |
| Seignorage Duty of 1 per Cent. levied on Sicca Rupees by Revenue Collectors and other Officers, in payment of Government demands - - - - - - - - | | 8,573 | |
| Gain by the alligation of Gold and Silver - - - - | | 28,578 | |
| Gain on Sale of Copper Scissel - - - - - - | | 9,150 | |
| | | 4,50,781 | 42,261 |
| **MADRAS** | | | |
| Seignorage on Gold and Silver Bullion - - - - - | | 4,898 | |
| Gain on Copper Coinage - - - - - - - | | 57,713 | |
| | | 62,611 | 5,870 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | |
| Duty on Coinage - - - - - - - - - | | 1,77,036 | |
| Gain on Silver Coinage - - - - - - - - | | 16,048 | |
| | | 1,93,084 | 18,101 |
| | | £ | 66,232 |

App 1 —**Abstract Statement** of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—*continued.*

## POST-OFFICE COLLECTIONS

| | | *Co.'s Rs.* | *£.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | | |
| At the Presidency | | | |
| Inland Postage Collections | *Rs* 1,56,212 | | |
| Postage on Ship Letters | 57,831 | | |
| Weekly Baughies | 14,623 | | |
| Express Postage | 7,731 | | |
| | | 2,36,397 | |
| In the Provinces | | | |
| Grand Routes | 78,888 | | |
| Cross Dawks | 1,40,491 | | |
| Military and Political Dawks | 29,368 | | |
| | | 2,48,747 | |
| | | 4,85,144 | 45,482 |
| **North-Western Provinces** (including the newly-acquired Territories) | | | |
| Inland Postage | | 6,43,060 | |
| Weekly Baughies | | 1,46,295 | |
| | | 7,89,355 | 74,002 |
| **Madras** | | | |
| Collections at the Presidency | | 78,378 | |
| Ditto at the Subordinate Stations | | 3,25,395 | |
| | | 4,03,773 | 37,854 |
| **Bombay** | | | |
| Inland Postage | | 1,93,699 | |
| Baughie ditto | | 29,138 | |
| Ship and Express Letter Postage | | 19,998 | |
| Postage in Scinde | | 31,607 | |
| | | 2,74,442 | 25,729 |
| | | £ | 183,067 |

## MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS

| | *Co.'s Rs.* | *£.* |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | |
| Sale of Presents | 1,37,437 | |
| Fees, Fines, Rents, &c | 84,272 | |
| Customs and Abkarry Collections at Aden | 32,219 | |
| Revenues from the District of Coorg | 1,74,527 | |
| Bairseeah Pergunnah Collections | 82,562 | |
| Darjeeling Location Rent, &c | 9,381 | |
| Sale of Property of the deposed Rajah of Ungool | 8,952 | |
| Receipts on account of Diamond, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines at Jaloun and Kumaon | 15,504 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,379 | |
| | 5,47,233 | |
| Deduct | | |
| Net Loss by Exchange Transactions with reference to the fixed rate of 2*s* the Sicca Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between Bengal and London | 1,09,788 | |
| | 4,37,445 | 41,011 |
| **North-Western Provinces** (including the newly-acquired Territory) | | |
| Sale of Presents | 39,970 | 3,747 |
| **Bombay** | | |
| Scinde—Sale of Presents | 4,397 | |
| House and Garden Rent, &c | 20,060 | |
| | 24,457 | 2,293 |
| | £ | 47,051 |

Appendix, No 1.

App 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Principal Items of Receipt in the Year 1849-50—*continued.*

| | | *Co.'s Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **JUDICIAL RECEIPTS** | | | |
| BENGAL | | | |
| Supreme Court of Judicature Fee Fund - - - | | 2,87,390 | |
| Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta | | | |
| Fees and Fines levied by the Justices of the Peace, produce of Prisoners' Labour in the House of Correction, and Thannah Rent - - - - - - | | 31,641 | |
| Court of Requests | | | |
| Commission and Fees on Causes instituted in the Court, &c. | | 63,073 | |
| Provincial Courts, Bengal, Behar, and Orissa: | | | |
| Fees, Fines, Forfeitures, House and Ground-rents, and produce of Work done by Convicts | | | |
| Civil - - - - - - - | *Rs* 49,579 | | |
| Criminal - - - - - - - | 3,45,945 | | |
| Police - - - - - - - | 78,551 | | |
| | | 474,075 | |
| Burmese Territory, ditto - - - - - - - | | 84,245 | |
| | | 890,424 | 83,477 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including newly-acquired Territory) | | | |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including unclaimed Judicial Deposits - - - - - - - - - - | | 303,237 | 28,428 |
| MADRAS | | | |
| Civil and Sessions Court Fees, Fines and Forfeitures - | | 64,596 | |
| Court of Requests Fees - - - - - - - | | 38,603 | |
| Police Fees and Fines - - - - - - - - | | 18,515 | |
| | | 121,714 | 11,411 |
| BOMBAY | | | |
| Supreme Courts Fees - - - - - - - - | | 3,897 | |
| Country Courts Fees, Fines and Forfeitures - - - | | 61,040 | |
| Scinde - - - ditto - - - - - | | 30,057 | |
| | | 94,994 | 8,900 |
| | | £. | 132,222 |
| **MARINE RECEIPTS** | | | |
| BENGAL | | | |
| Inward and Outward Pilotage - - - - - - | | 4,10,363 | |
| Hire of Chain Moorings, Calcutta and Diamond Harbour - | | 1,06,039 | |
| Lighthouse Duty at Kedgeree - - - - - | | 41,325 | |
| Harbour, Port, and Buoy Dues - - - - - - | | 41,375 | |
| Steam Navigation: | | | |
| Internal Freight and Passage Money - | *Rs* 1,21,461 | | |
| External Hire of Steamers - - - | 48,833 | | |
| | | 1,70,294 | |
| Miscellaneous Marine Receipts - - - - - | | 28,978 | |
| | | 7,98,374 | 74,848 |
| MADRAS | | | |
| Consolidated Port Duties - - - - - - - | | 32,628 | |
| Tonnage Duties at the Outports - - - - - | | 32,895 | |
| Collections in the Beach Department and Miscellaneous - | | 3,538 | |
| | | 69,061 | 6,474 |
| BOMBAY: | | | |
| Pilotage - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 76,975 | |
| Lighthouse Dues - - - - - - - - - - | | 40,733 | |
| Hire of Docks and Dock-yard Fees - - - - | | 13,051 | |
| Miscellaneous Marine Receipts - - - - - | | 7,453 | |
| Scinde Port Lighthouse, Anchorage and Pilotage Fees - | | 9,968 | |
| | | 148,180 | 13,892 |
| | | £ | 95,214 |

## Appendix 2, to No 1

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the CHARGES for the Year 1849–50, &c, whether stated as Deductions from Revenues, or as Charges appertaining to the Civil and Military Government of *India*

| CHARGES UPON THE LAND REVENUE, SAYER, ABKAREE AND TOBACCO | *Co's Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL** | | |
| Salaries, Allowances, &c, to the Members of the Board of Revenue, Officers of Account, &c - - - - | 5,66,999 | |
| Charges of collecting the Revenue, &c - - - - | 31,11,903 | |
| Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Charges in excess of Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - | 2,91,373 | |
| Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - | 25,50,319 | |
| | 65,20,594 | 611,306 |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES** (including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory) | | |
| Salaries, Allowances, &c, to the Members of the Boards of Revenue, Officers of Account, &c - - - - | 6,41,213 | |
| Charges of collecting the Revenues, &c - - - - | 43,43,830 | |
| Extraordinary Charges in excess of Extraordinary Receipts, including 295,197 rupees, Liabilities of the Jalown Government on the lapse of the Jalown Territory to the British Government - - - - - - - - | 5,69,457 | |
| Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - - | 52,54,297 | |
| | 1,08,08,797 | 1,013,325 |
| **MADRAS** | | |
| Salaries and Allowances to the Members of the Board of Revenue, Officers of Account, &c. - - - - | 2,37,586 | |
| Charges of collecting the Revenues, &c - - - - | 50,79,964 | |
| Tanjore Sinking Fund and Interest on Tanjore Bonds - | 4,93,170 | |
| Purchase and Charges of Tobacco - - - - - | 2,65,523 | |
| Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - - | 51,11,783 | |
| | 1,11,88,026 | 1,048,877 |
| **BOMBAY** (including Scinde) | | |
| Revenue Commissioners, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,31,771 | |
| Charges of collecting the Revenues, &c - - - - | 27,07,242 | |
| Survey and other Extraordinary Charges in excess of Extraordinary Receipts - - - - - - - | 3,99,040 | |
| Allowances to Enamdars, also to Zemindars, Musmoodars, Dessaes and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants to Mosques, Pagodas, &c - - | 92,40,479 | |
| Stipends, Pensions and Charitable Allowances payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other engagements - - - - - - - - - | 19,39,226 | |
| | 1,44,17,758 | 1,351,664 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4,29,35,175 | 4,025,172 |

App 2 —**Abstract Statement** of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c —*continued.*

| CUSTOMS | *Co's Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 4,92,936 | 46,213 |
| **North-Western Provinces** (including the newly-acquired Territory) | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 7,83,032 | 73,409 |
| **Madras** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 2,15,433 | 20,197 |
| **Bombay** (including Scinde) | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 4,72,515 | 44,298 |
| **Total** - - - | 19,63,916 | 184,117 |

| SALT | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | |
| Advances to the Manufacturers - - - - - - | 12,88,449 | |
| Purchase of Salt - - - - - - - - - | 95,372 | |
| Convention with the French Government - - - | 4,46,000 | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 12,83,859 | |
| | 31,13,680 | 291,908 |
| **North-Western Provinces** | | |
| Establishment, Charges and Contingencies - - - | 1,02,287 | 9,589 |
| **Madras** | | |
| Purchase of Salt - - - - - - - - - | 2,33,466 | |
| Salt Manufacturers' Share - - - - - - - | 3,33,092 | |
| Moyen Zabitah and other Charges - - - - - | 2,32,604 | |
| Compensation - - - - - - - - - | 13,452 | |
| | 8,12,614 | 76,183 |
| **Bombay** | | |
| Establishment, Charges and Contingencies - - - | 1,67,280 | 15,682 |
| **Total** - - - | 41,95,861 | 393,362 |

| OPIUM | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | |
| Advances to Manufacturers - - - - - - - | 84,49,996 | |
| Salaries, Agency, Establishments and Contingencies - - | 11,14,266 | |
| | 95,64,262 | 896,650 |
| **Bombay** | | |
| Purchase of Opium - - - - - - - - | 69,168 | |
| Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | 36,314 | |
| | 1,05,482 | 9,889 |
| **Total** - - - | 96,69,744 | 906,539 |

| STAMPS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 1,29,684 | 12,158 |
| **North-Western Provinces** (including the newly-acquired Territory) | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 54,560 | 5,115 |
| **Madras** | | |
| Commission - - - - - - - - - - - | 21,700 | |
| Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | 27,487 | |
| Purchase of Paper - - - - - - - - | 1,444 | |
| | 50,631 | 4,747 |
| **Bombay** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment, Charges and Contingencies - - | 30,546 | 2,863 |
| **Total** - - - | 2,65,421 | 24,883 |

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849–50, &c.—*continued.*

| MINTS | | *Co.'s Rs.* | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL** | | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | | 2,61,005 | |
| Loss of weight in melting, &c. - - - - - - | | 13,712 | |
| | | 2,74,717 | 25,755 |
| **MADRAS** | | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | | 1,00,233 | 3 397 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | | 1,62,789 | 15,261 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 5,37,739 | 50,413 |
| **POST OFFICE** | | | |
| **BENGAL** | | | |
| Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies at the Presidency - - - - - - - - - - - | | 1,48,077 | |
| Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies in the Provinces | | 2,92,229 | |
| Military and Political Dawk Establishments - - - | | 96,343 | |
| | | 5,36,649 | 50,311 |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES** (including the newly-acquired Territory) | *Rs.* | | |
| Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmaster-general's Office - - - | 58,005 | | |
| Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmaster-general's Office, Punjaub - | 61,867 | | |
| Dawk Establishments - - - - - | 3,48,280 | | |
| Bullock Trains and Mail-cart Charges, Charges of Van and Palkee Garee Department, and Contingencies in excess of Receipts - - - - - - | 1,22,547 | 5,90 699 | 55,378 |
| **MADRAS** | | | |
| Establishments and Contingencies at the Presidency - - - - - - | 86,050 | | |
| Cross Tappauls, under the management of the Postmaster - - - - - | 3,47,853 | 4,33,903 | 40,679 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmaster-general and his Deputy, &c. - - - - - - | 2,54,645 | | |
| Mounted Dawk - - - - - - | 1,34,198 | | |
| Steamer Charges - - - - - - | 6,000 | | |
| | 3,94,843 | | |
| Salaries and Contingencies of the Post-office Establishment, in Scinde - - - - *Rs.* 49,720 | | | |
| Scinde Steam Communication - 70,000 | | | |
| | 1,19,720 | 5,14,563 | 48,240 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 20,75,814 | 194,608 |

Appendix, No 1.

App 2 —Abstract Statement of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—*continued*

| GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES | *Co.'s Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | |
| Charges on account of the General Government of India | | |
| Salaries of the Governor-general and Members of the Supreme Council - - - - - - - - | 6,52,189 | |
| Secretariat, Foreign, Home, Financial and Military Departments - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,30,688 | |
| Governor-general's Office and Establishment - - - | 1,52,310 | |
| Expense of visiting the Upper Provinces - - - - | 5,32,526 | |
| Presents made in the name of the Governor-general, Allowances to Vakeels and Natives of Rank, &c - - - | 2,11,981 | |
| Residents, Political Agents, &c at Foreign Courts, Salaries, Allowances, Establishments and Contingencies - - | 14,25,877 | |
| Temporary Embassies and Missions - - - - | 3,630 | |
| Survey and Observatories, including Charges on account of the great Trigonometrical Survey - - - - | 3,30,428 | |
| Suppression of Thuggee and Meriah Sacrifices - - - | 2,90,071 | |
| | 43,29,700 | |
| Charges on account of the Government of Bengal | | |
| Public Offices at the Presidency - - - - - - | 10,37,152 | |
| Civil Architects and Superintending Engineers, &c - - | 2,48,898 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department Cathedral and Church Establishments - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,42,866 | |
| Medical Department at the Presidency and Hospitals, and Dispensaries in the Provinces - - - - - - | 2,52,260 | |
| College at Fort William - - - - - - - | 36,547 | |
| Education Department, Grants, &c - - - - - | 3,87,110 | |
| House-rent and Taxes - - - - - - - - | 40,320 | |
| Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs | 4,83,087 | |
| Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings - - | 5,25,491 | |
| Donations to Service Funds - - - - - - | 7,50,970 | |
| Donations to Charitable Literary, Scientific and other Institutions - - - - - - - - - - | 57,429 | |
| Petty Establishments and Contingencies - - - - | 1,83,043 | |
| Charges attending the hypothecation of Goods to Europe - | 53,900 | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Commissioner in Coorg, Compensation to Dhar Government on account of Bairseeah, &c - - - - - - - | 2,04,200 | |
| Provincial Battalions and Nujeebs, including the Calcutta Native Militia - - - - - - - - - - | 6,11,603 | |
| Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - | 1,19,594 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - | 26,423 | |
| | 53,61,793 | |
| | 96,91,493 | 908,577 |
| **North-Western Provinces** (including the newly-acquired Territory) | | |
| Salary of the Lieutenant-governor and Establishment and Expenses of his Household - - - - - - - | 96,324 | |
| Charges of Political Agencies under the Lieutenant-governor, including Expenses of his Tour - - - - - - | 96,397 | |
| Public Offices, including Board of Administration in the Punjaub - - - - - - - - - - - | 5,39,108 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - - - - | 2,26,413 | |
| Botanical Garden, Tea Nurseries and Plantations - - | 59,362 | |
| Grants for general and special Educational purposes - | 1,33,521 | |
| Grants to Native Hospitals and Dispensaries - - - | 86,140 | |
| Donations to Charitable Institutions and Village Schools - | 21,156 | |
| Buildings, Roads, Canals and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - - - - - - - | 15,57,774 | |
| Repairs of Buildings, Roads and Bridges - - - - | 28,009 | |
| Salaries and Establishment of Superintending and Executive Engineers and Superintendent of Embankments, including Charges at the Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee - | 93,331 | |
| Arrears, &c of the late Government in the Punjaub, deducting Receipts for Compensation for Services rendered to Foreign States by Corps in British Pay - - - - | 7,20,580 | |
| Citadel Establishment and Contingencies in the Punjaub - | 67,481 | |
| Provincial Battalions, including Pay and Contingent Charges of armed Levies in the Punjaub, temporarily employed - | 8,49,810 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - | 1,65,424 | |
| | 47,40,830 | 444,452 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 1,353,029 |

App 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—*continued*

| GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES—*continued* | Co.'s Rs | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 1,353 029 |
| **MADRAS** | | |
| Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - | 2,55,810 | |
| Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts - - | 1,40,625 | |
| Public Offices - - - - - - - - - | 6,21,965 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - - - - | 2,92,454 | |
| College at Fort St. George and Allowances to Students - | 69,931 | |
| Native Education - - - - - - - - - | 43,558 | |
| House Rent - - - - - - - - - - - | 38,384 | |
| Public and Magnetic Observatories, Civil Engineers' Charges, Establishment of Civil Surveyor, &c - - | 30,424 | |
| Establishment of the Government Savings Bank - - | 9,299 | |
| Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - | 1,38,517 | |
| Batta to Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron - - - | 43,964 | |
| Donations to Service Funds (including Balance outstanding against the Old Civil Annuity Fund of 1818) - - | 9,76,621 | |
| Donations to Charitable Institutions - - - - | 22,842 | |
| Hospitals and Vaccine Establishments and Dispensaries - | 1,23,814 | |
| Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - - - - - - - | 1,49,194 | |
| Repairs of Buildings, Roads, &c - - - - - - | 5,69,845 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - | 1,37,979 | |
| | 36,65,226 | 343,615 |
| **BOMBAY** | | |
| Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - | 2,56,000 | |
| Governor's Office and Establishment, &c - - - | 99,777 | |
| Governor's Tour in the Deccan - - - - - - | 23,999 | |
| Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts - - | 3,57,736 | |
| Salaries of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Province of Scinde, including Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - | 1,06,313 | |
| Public Offices at the Presidency and in Scinde - - | 7,01,248 | |
| Hospitals, Vaccinating Establishments and Dispensaries - | 1,78,580 | |
| House Rent and Taxes, and Contribution to the Municipal Fund - - - - - - - - - - - | 76,702 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - - - - | 2,45,200 | |
| Civil Architect and Superintending Engineers, &c - - | 2,18,194 | |
| Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,40,439 | |
| Repairs of Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c - - - | 3,34,799 | |
| Botanical Garden - - - - - - - - - | 18,631 | |
| Donations to Service Funds - - - - - - - | 4,36,786 | |
| Grants for Educational purposes - - - - - - | 1,50,408 | |
| Donations to Charitable Societies and Scientific Institutions - - - - - - - - - - | 22,464 | |
| Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - | 4,33,223 | |
| Provincial Battalions - - - - - - - - | 64,375 | |
| Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - | 1,52,651 | |
| | 43,17,525 | *404,768 |
| | £ | 2 101,412 |

Appendix, No. 1.

App 2.—Abstract Statement of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c.—*continued.*

## JUDICIAL CHARGES

| | *Co.'s Rs* | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | | |
| Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | 5,96,794 | |
| Coroners' Office, ditto | 6,583 | |
| Justices of the Peace, ditto | 3,84,422 | |
| Court of Requests, ditto | 79,430 | |
| Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts, ditto | 4,13,090 | |
| Provincial, City and District Courts, ditto | 39,96,110 | |
| Provincial Police | 10,20,698 | |
| Judicial and Police Charges in the Burmese Cessions | 7,79,020 | |
| Pensions | 75,121 | |
| | 73,51,268 | 689,182 |
| North-Western Provinces, &c | | |
| Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies | 2,40,532 | |
| Commissioners of Circuit, ditto | 2,46,317 | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts, ditto | 31,72,059 | |
| Inspector of Prisons, ditto | 38,432 | |
| Charges on account of Prisoners, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c | 5,24,159 | |
| Civil and Military Police | 22,90,719 | |
| Judicial Courts in the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory, Salaries of the Establishment of the Commissioners and Superintendents, and proportion of Charges of the Board of Administration | 5,99,485 | |
| Pensions | 36,879 | |
| | 71,48,582 | 670,180 |
| Madras | | |
| Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies | 2,06,388 | |
| Coroners' Office, ditto | 7,188 | |
| Sheriffs' Office, ditto | 18,036 | |
| Commissioners' Court for the Recovery of Small Debts | 42,454 | |
| Police Charges at the Presidency | 1,32,324 | |
| Court of Sudder and Fowzdary Adawlut | 2,57,496 | |
| Provincial Courts | 18,40,272 | |
| Provincial Police | 8,44,644 | |
| Pensions | 25,520 | |
| | 33,74,322 | 316,344 |
| Bombay | | |
| Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies | 3,18,091 | |
| Coroners' Office, ditto | 7,272 | |
| Sheriffs' Office, ditto | 19,156 | |
| Court of Requests, ditto | 11,927 | |
| Police Charges at the Presidency, ditto | 1,58,454 | |
| Provincial Courts, ditto | 19,60,757 | |
| Judicial Courts in Scinde | 65,172 | |
| Police in Scinde | 14,14,900 | |
| | 39,55,729 | 370,850 |
| | £. | 2,046,556 |

App. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849–50, &c.—*continued*

Appendix, No 1.

| MARINE CHARGES | | | *Co.'s Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL** | | | | |
| Superintendents' Office, Marine Pay Office and Naval Store-keepers' Department, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - | | | 1,06,583 | |
| Master Attendants' - - - ditto - - - - - | | | 64,765 | |
| Lighthouses and Floating Lights, Chain Moorings, Hulks and Receiving Vessels - - - - - - - | | | 1,13,004 | |
| Pilot Schooners, Row boats and Bhasleahs - - - - | | | 4,38,526 | |
| Telegraphic Establishment - - - - - - | | | 12,288 | |
| Dock-yard at Kidderpore - - - - - - - - | | | 1,03,291 | |
| Marine Charges at Arracan, and in the Tenasserim Provinces | | | 1,41,750 | |
| Marine Surveys and Miscellaneous - - - - - - | | | 48,429 | |
| Repairs of Buildings - - - - - - - - | | | 10,762 | |
| Steam Navigation | | | | |
| Comptrollers' Office, Work shops, Coal Depôts at Kidderpore, Akyab, Moulmein, and Point de Galle - - | *Rs* 1,74,276 | | | |
| Internal.—Freight Office, Steam Agents, Native Pilots and Mariners, and Coal and Firewood Depôts - | 52,439 | | | |
| Steam Vessels, Accommodation Flats, Cargo and Troop Boats - - - - - | 417,394 | | | |
| | | 4,69,833 | | |
| External.—Charges of Steamers - - | | 2,52,584 | | |
| | | | 8,96,693 | |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 82,770 | |
| | | | 20,18,861 | |
| Deduct | | | | |
| Carried to account in 1849–50, for Expenses of the Steamers "Nemesis," "Phlegethon" and "Pluto," chargeable to Her Majesty's Government for Services in the China Seas - - - - - - - - - | | | 4,16,881 | |
| | | | 16,01,980 | 150,186 |
| **MADRAS** | | | | |
| Marine Board, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies | | | 9,943 | |
| Master Attendant - - - ditto - - - - | | | 30,987 | |
| Lighthouse Charges - - - - - - - - | | | 2,621 | |
| Charges on account of the "Hugh Lindsay" Steamer, including Coals purchased - - - - - - | | | 54,572 | |
| Repairs to Buildings and Miscellaneous - - - - | | | 6,457 | |
| Establishments at the Outports - - - - - | | | 16,193 | |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - | | | 1,824 | |
| | | | 1,22,597 | 11,493 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | | |
| Marine Office, Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | | | 1,55,875 | |
| Master Attendants' Department, including Lighthouse Charges and Pilot Establishment - - - - | | | 90,810 | |
| Comptrollers' Department, including Dock and Steam-engine | | | 65,293 | |
| Conservator of the Forests, Salary and Establishment - | | | 10,800 | |
| Harbour-master, and Pilot Establishment at Kurrachee - | | | 7,084 | |
| Charges of Cruisers and Vessels - - - - - - | | | 2,72,317 | |
| Charges of Steam-vessels (not Packet-vessels) - - - | | | 7,35,036 | |
| Charges of Steam Packet-vessels, deducting the sum of Rupees 3,03,015, received this year for Passage-money - | | | 80,645 | |
| Stores purchased - - - - - - - - - | | | 4,47,676 | |
| Repairs to Buildings - - - - - - - - | | | 7,959 | |
| Pay of Officers Unattached, Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 88,747 | |
| Retired Pay and Pensions - - - - - - - | | | 31,337 | |
| | | | 19,93,579 | 186,898 |
| | | | £ | 348,577 |

App. 2 —Abstract Statement of the Charges for the Year 1849–50, &c.—*continued.*

| MILITARY CHARGES | | *Co's Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal** | | | |
| Her Majesty's Troops, Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - | | 91,52,657 | |
| East India Company's Troops, Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - - - - | *Rs* 2,37,83,230 | | |
| Ditto - Irregular Cavalry and Local Infantry Battalions - - - - | 56,32,629 | | |
| | | 2,94,15,859 | |
| General Staff, and Staff attached to Army Divisions and Stations - - - - - - - - - - | | 14,63,745 | |
| Commissariat Departments and Charges - - - - | | 65,49,944 | |
| Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - - | | 20,14,531 | |
| Garrisons and Recruiting Depôts, Medical, Clothing, Pay and Stud Departments, Gun Foundries, Gunpowder Agencies and Miscellaneous - - - - - - | | 32,28,157 | |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 24,35,289 | |
| | | 5,42,00,182 | 5,086,892 |
| **North-Western Provinces** | | | |
| The Military Charges of these Provinces, with the exception of the Charge of the Local Corps, are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal The expenses of the Local Corps in 1849 were as follow | | | |
| The Guide Corps in the Punjaub - - - - | | 1,13,375 | |
| The Punjaub Cavalry - - - - - - - | | 6,37,541 | |
| The Punjaub Infantry - - - - - - - | | 4,61,891 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - | | 170 | |
| | | 12,12,977 | 113,717 |
| **Madras** | | | |
| Her Majesty's Troops, Pay and Allowances - - - | | 18,18,377 | |
| East India Company's Troops, Pay and Allowances - - | | 1,51,87,412 | |
| General, Division, Garrison, and Cantonment Staff - - | | 8,29,425 | |
| Commissariat Department and Ordnance Charges - - | | 29,01,741 | |
| Batta to Troops employed in the Eastern Settlements - | | 4,70,707 | |
| Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - - - | | 1,11,894 | |
| Medical, Camp Equipage and Clothing Departments, Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - | | 19,01,576 | |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 20,25,824 | |
| | | 2,52,46,956 | 2,366,902 |
| **Bombay** | | | |
| Her Majesty's Troops, Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - | | 36,50,693 | |
| East India Company's Troops | | | |
| Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - | *Rs* 75,58,829 | | |
| Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges of Irregular Local Corps - - - - - - | 13,01,426 | | |
| | | 88,60,255 | |
| General Division and Garrison Staff - - - - - | | 11,69,658 | |
| Commissariat Departments and Ordnance Charges - - | | 13,13,254 | |
| Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - | | 3,43,488 | |
| Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - | | 6,15,073 | |
| Pay, Allowances, Commissariat, Medical and Contingent Charges of Regular and Irregular Troops employed in Scinde - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 26,19,587 | |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 10,42,988 | |
| | | 1,96,14,996 | 1,838,906 |
| | | £. | 9,406,417 |

App 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c —*continued*

| | | *Co.'s Rs* | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WAR CHARGES** | | | |
| BENGAL | | | |
| Amount brought to Account upon the Bengal Statements of 1849-50, under the description of War Charges | | | |
| Armies of Sutledge, Punjaub, Mooltan, Scinde and Reserve, and Peshawar and Sikkim Field Forces | | | |
| Commissariat Supplies - - - - - - - - - | | 26,20 813 | |
| Donation Batta to Troops employed - - - - | | 39,34,456 | |
| Hutting Money, Staff and other Allowances paid to Officers, &c., Compensation for Horses killed in Action or disabled by long service, Gratuities to Officers, &c. for Wounds received in Battle, Dawk Allowance to Officers proceeding to join the Army, and Miscellaneous Charges | | 3,69,420 | |
| Charges of the Bombay Troops serving in the Punjaub - | | 9,45,707 | |
| His Highness the Nawaub of Bhawalpore, Balance of Account in respect of War Charges during the Punjaub Campaign - - - - - - - - - | | 3,23,386 | |
| War Charges at Aden - - - - - - - - | | 1,11,543 | |
| | | 83,05,325 | 778,624 |
| **INTEREST** | | | |
| BENGAL | | | |
| Interest on Loans - - - - - - - - - | | 1,76,72,862 | |
| " Treasury Notes - - - - - - - | | 4,68,577 | |
| " Deposits - - - - - - - - - | | 24,86,185 | |
| | | 2,06,27,624 | 1,933,840 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES | | | |
| Interest on Deposits - - - - - - - - | | 8,000 | 750 |
| MADRAS | | | |
| Interest on Loans - - - - - - - - - | | 15,350 | |
| " Deposits, including the Tanjore Redemption Fund - - - - - - - - | | 517,445 | |
| | | 532,795 | 49,949 |
| BOMBAY | | | |
| Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - - - - | | 235 | |
| " Deposits - - - - - - - - - | | 707,990 | |
| | | 7,08,225 | 66,396 |
| | | £ | 2,050,935 |
| **PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA, IN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS** | | | |
| CHARGES | | | |
| Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the General, Judicial, Revenue, &c Departments - - - - | | 437,172 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department - - - - - - - | | 26,469 | |
| Schools - - - - - - - - - - - | | 13,849 | |
| Medical Department - - - - - - - - | | 33,324 | |
| Post Office - - - - - - - - - - - | | 9,597 | |
| Suppression of Piracy in the Straits - - - - | | 59,345 | |
| Pensions, Political and Local - - - - - - | | 59,057 | |
| Repairs and Miscellaneous - - - - - - - | | 50,207 | |
| | | 6,89,020 | |
| RECEIPTS. | | | |
| Revenues - - - - - - - - | *Rs* 616,701 | | |
| Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - - | 47,780 | | |
| Postage - - - - - - - - - | 8,100 | | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - | 1,615 | | |
| | | 6,74,196 | |
| Excess of Payments - - - | | 14,824 | 1,390 |

Appendix, No. 1.

App 2 —ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849–50, &c —*continued.*

| TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND. | | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - - - - - | | 629,435 |
| Interest on the Home Bond Debt - - - - - - - - - - | | 173,723 |
| Purchase and Equipment of Steam Vessels, and various Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India - - - - - - - - - | | 50,543 |
| Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the Amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China - - - - - | | 70,000 |
| Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices - - | | 36,418 |
| Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, including Off-reckonings - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 614,393 |
| Payments on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India - - - | | 200,000 |
| Retiring Pay to Her Majesty's Troops (Act 4 Geo 4, c 71), including an Arrear | | 75,000 |
| Charges General, comprising— | £ | |
| Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, including Superannuation Allowances granted by Warrant of the Crown under Act 53 Geo 3, c 155, s 91 - - - | 30,523 | |
| Salaries of the Court of Directors - - - - - | 7,600 | |
| Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates and Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, Book-binding, Stamps, Postage, and various petty Charges - - - - - - - - - | 28,829 | |
| Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting Amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof - - - - | 93,794 | |
| Annuitants and Pensioners, including Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, and Payments in commutation thereof - - - - - - - | 198,199 | |
| Haileybury College, net Charge - - - - - | 9,074 | |
| Military Seminary at Addiscombe, net Charge - - | 4,057 | |
| Recruiting Charges Pay of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, of Recruiting Establishments and of Recruits previous to Embarkation, Bounty, Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements - - - - - - - - - | 43,438 | |
| Passage and Outfit of Recorder, Prince of Wales Island, Bishop of Madras, Aides de-Camp, Chaplains, Company's Officers in charge of Recruits, Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments, and Volunteers for the Pilot Service, &c - - - - | 22,655 | |
| Charges of the Store Department, Articles for use in inspection of Stores, Labour, &c - - - - - - - | 6,201 | |
| Lord Clive's Fund, net Payment for Pensions, &c - - | 36,519 | |
| Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - | 12,215 | |
| Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, &c in India (Expenses incurred in view to the Improvement of) - | 547 | |
| Commission to Agents at the Outports, on realization of Remittances - - - - - - - - - - | 260 | |
| Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - - - - | 6,466 | |
| Miscellaneous, consisting of Expenses of Overland and Ships' Packets, Maintenance of Natives of India, Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund, and to Widows' Funds for the Home Service, Donation for Services and Relief, &c - - - - - - - - - | 7,657 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 508,034 | 1,849,512 |

App 2 —ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Charges for the Year 1849-50, &c —*continued*

| | | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | 508,034 | 1,849,512 |
| Charges, General—*continued* | | | |
| Discount on anticipated receipt of Remittances and Interest allowed on Balances of Funds in the Company's Treasury, in excess of Interest realized from investment of Cash Balances - - - - - - - - - | | 6,377 | |
| Interest paid to the Indian Railway Companies upon Sums provisionally deposited by them in the Home Treasury, viz, to the 17th August 1849, the date of their respective Deeds of Contracts with the East India Company | | | |
| Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company - - - - - - | £ 1,722 | | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - | 2,983 | 4,705 | |
| | | 519,116 | |
| Deduct,— | | | |
| Produce of Assets of the late Commercial Department, realized and applied in Payment of Charges - - - - - - - | £ 2,294 | | |
| Charges of Establishment put upon Outward Invoices - - - - - - - | 11,144 | 13,438 | |
| | | | 505,678 |
| Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments - - - | | | 32,383 |
| Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - - - - - | | | 15,388 |
| Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 5,795 |
| Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion paid by the Company) - | | | 12,000 |
| Board of Ordnance for Arms, Accoutrements supplied to Her Majesty's Troops, embarked for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 14,581 |
| | | | 2,435,337 |
| Deduct,— | | | |
| Amount received from Her Majesty's Government on account Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India (which includes an arrear) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 62,500 |
| | | £ | 2,372,837 |
| INVOICE VALUE of POLITICAL STORES exported to India | | | |
| Military Stores - - - - - - - - - - | | £ 238,088 | |
| Marine - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - | | 62,226 | |
| Civil and Mint ditto - - - - - - - - - | | 77,786 | |
| | | | 378,100 |
| TOTAL Territorial Payments, including Invoice-Value of Stores - - - £ | | | 2,750,937 |

No 2 — STATEMENT showing the Progress of the INDIAN DEBT and of the HOME BOND DEBT of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, since the 1st May 1834, the Rates at which Money has been borrowed, the Amount owing at the latest Dates, with the Rates of Interest payable thereon, also, the Amount subscribed to the Four per Cent. Loan now open.

| | INDIAN DEBT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered Debt. | Treasury Notes | Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces. | TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits. | Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds. | TOTAL Indian Debt. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £. | £ | £ |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1834 - - | 30,195,831 | 599,830 | - - | 30,795,661 | 4,667,822 | 35,463,483 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 2,981,260 | - - | - - | 2,981,260 | 850 | 2,982,110 |
| 5 „ - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 88,148 | 88,148 |
| 6 „ - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 105,353 | 105,353 |
| £ | 33,177,091 | 599,830 | - - | 33,776,921 | 4,862,173 | 38,639,004 |
| Debt redeemed at 2 pies p' cent p' diem, or about $3\frac{3}{4}$ p' cent p' ann | - - - | 50 | - - | 50 | - - | 50 |
| 5 „ - - | 1,118,786 | 81,720 | - - | 1,200,506 | 2,721,729 | 3,922,235 |
| 6 „ - - | 732,155 | - - | - - | 732,155 | - - | 732,155 |
| £ | 1,850,941 | 81,770 | - - | 1,932,711 | 2,721,729 | 4,654,440 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1835 - - | 31,326,150 | 518,060 | - - | 31,844,210 | 2,140,444 | 33,984,654 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 1,143,980 | - - | - - | 1,143,980 | 22,402 | 1,166,382 |
| 5 „ - - | 737,961 | 13,521 | - - | 751,482 | 50,240 | 801,722 |
| 6 „ - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 140,198 | 140,198 |
| £ | 33,208,091 | 531,581 | - - | 33,739,672 | 2,353,284 | 36,092,956 |
| Debt redeemed at 6 per cent - £ | 6,260,657 | - - | - - | 6,260,657 | - - | 6,260,657 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1836 - - | 26,947,434 | 531,581 | - - | 27,479,015 | 2,353,284 | 29,832,299 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 799,606 | - - | - - | 799,606 | 45,478 | 845,084 |
| 5 „ - - | 77,166 | 37,651 | - - | 114,817 | 41,398 | 156,215 |
| 6 „ - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 116,568 | 116,568 |
| £ | 27,824,206 | 569,232 | - - | 28,393,438 | 2,556,728 | 30,950,166 |
| Debt redeemed at 6 per cent - | 543,667 | - - | - - | 543,667 | - - | 543,667 |
| 10 „ - - | 253 | - - | - - | 253 | - - | 253 |
| £ | 543,920 | - - | - - | 543,920 | - - | 543,920 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1837 - - | 27,280,286 | 569,232 | - - | 27,849,518 | 2,556,728 | 30,406,246 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 766,740 | - - | - - | 766,740 | 30,856 | 797,596 |
| 5 „ - - | - - - | 409,196 | - - | 409,196 | 64,248 | 473,444 |
| 6 „ - - | - - - | 8,350 | - - | 8,350 | 85,835 | 94,185 |
| £ | 28,047,026 | 986,778 | - - | 29,033,804 | 2,737,667 | 31,771,471 |
| Debt redeemed at 5 per cent - | 1,483,081 | - - | - - | 1,483,081 | - - | 1,483,081 |
| 6 „ - - | 38,497 | - - | - - | 38,497 | - - | 38,497 |
| £ | 1,521,578 | - - | - - | 1,521,578 | - - | 1,521,578 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1838 - Carried forward - - £ | 26,525,448 | 986,778 | - - | 27,512,226 | 2,737,667 | 30,249,893 |

No 2 —STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—*continued*

| | INDIAN DEBT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered Debt | Treasury Notes | Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces. | TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits | Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds | TOTAL Indian Debt |
| | £ | £ | £ | £. | £ | £ |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1838 Brought forward - - | 26,525,448 | 986,778 | - - | 27,512,226 | 2,737,667 | 30,249,893 |
| Debt contracted at 5 per cent - | 37,247 | - - | 358,801 | 396,048 | 60,189 | 456,237 |
| 6 „ - - | - - - | 14,170 | - - | 14,170 | 86,193 | 100,363 |
| £ | 26,562,695 | 1,000,948 | 358,801 | 27,922,444 | 2,884,049 | 30,806,493 |
| Debt redeemed at 4 per cent - | 42,952 | - - | - - | 42,952 | 110,288 | 153,240 |
| 5 „ - - | - - - | 308,724 | - - | 308,724 | - - | 308,724 |
| 6 „ - - | 113,367 | - - | - - | 113,367 | - - | 113,367 |
| £ | 156,319 | 308,724 | - - | 465,043 | 110,288 | 575,331 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1839 - - | 26,406,376 | 692,224 | 358,801 | 27,457,401 | 2,773,761 | 30,231,162 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 173,396 | 271,875 | - - | 445,271 | 38,287 | 483,558 |
| 5 „ - - | - - - | 9,883 | - - | 9,883 | 15,634 | 25,517 |
| 6 „ - - | 5,995 | - - | - - | 5,995 | 86,309 | 92,304 |
| £ | 26,585,767 | 973,982 | 358,801 | 27,918,550 | 2,913,991 | 30,832,541 |
| Debt redeemed at 2 pies p' ct p' diem | - - - | 22,490 | - - | 22,490 | - - | 22,490 |
| 5 per cent per ann | 25,913 | - - | 70,742 | 96,655 | - - | 96,655 |
| 6 „ - - | - - - | 9,618 | - - | 9,618 | - - | 9,618 |
| £ | 25,913 | 32,108 | 70,742 | 128,763 | - - | 128,763 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1840 - - | 26,559,854 | 941,874 | 288,059 | 27,789,787 | 2,913,991 | 30,703,778 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 301,145 | 141,937 | 1,312 | 444,394 | - - | 444,394 |
| 5 „ - - | 775,304 | - - | 5,860 | 781,164 | 16,815 | 797,979 |
| 6 „ - - | 11,658 | 9,176 | - - | 20,834 | 183,897 | 204,731 |
| £ | 27,647,961 | 1,092,987 | 295,231 | 29,036,179 | 3,114,703 | 32,150,882 |
| Debt redeemed at 4 per cent - | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 13,699 | 13,699 |
| 5 „ - - | - - - | 1,078 | - - | 1,078 | - - | 1,078 |
| 6 „ - - | 85,017 | - - | - - | 85,017 | - - | 85,017 |
| £ | 85,017 | 1,078 | - - | 86,095 | 13,699 | 99,794 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1841 - - | 27,562,944 | 1,091,909 | 295,231 | 28,950,084 | 3,101,004 | 32,051,088 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 188,003 | - - | - - | 188,003 | 24,691 | 212,694 |
| 5 „ - - | 2,009,101 | 25,947 | - - | 2,035,048 | 64,511 | 2,099,559 |
| 6 „ - - | 5,025 | 16,597 | - - | 21,622 | 117,985 | 139,607 |
| £ | 29,765,073 | 1,134,453 | 295,231 | 31,194,757 | 3,308,191 | 34,502,948 |
| Debt redeemed at 4 per cent - | - - - | 117,375 | 1,312 | 118,687 | - - | 118,687 |
| 5 „ - - | - - - | - - | 5,973 | 5,973 | - - | 5,973 |
| £ | - - - | 117,375 | 7,285 | 124,660 | - | 124,660 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1842 Carried forward - £ | 29,765,073 | 1,017,078 | 287,946 | 31,070,097 | 3,308,191 | 34,378,288 |

(*continued*)

No 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—*continued.*

| | | INDIAN DEBT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered Debt. | Treasury Notes. | Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces. | TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits. | Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds. | TOTAL Indian Debt |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £. | £. |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1842 Brought forward - - - | | 29,765,073 | 1,017,078 | 287,946 | 31,070,097 | 3,308,191 | 34,378,288 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | | 34,428 | - - | - - | 34,428 | 25,503 | 59,931 |
| 5 „ - - | | 2,127,984 | 9,640 | - - | 2,137,624 | - - | 2,137,624 |
| 6 „ - - | | 6,611 | - - | - - | 6,611 | 97,327 | 103,938 |
| | £. | 31,934,096 | 1,026,718 | 287,946 | 33,248,760 | 3,431,021 | 36,679,781 |
| Debt redeemed at 4 per cent - | | - - - | 289,218 | - - | 289,218 | - - | 289,218 |
| 5 „ - - | | - - - | - - | 20,529 | 20,529 | 29,087 | 49,616 |
| 6 „ - - | | - - - | 18,128 | - - | 18,128 | - - | 18,128 |
| | £ | - - - | 307,346 | 20,529 | 327,875 | 29,087 | 356,962 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1843 - | | 31,934,096 | 719,372 | 267,417 | 32,920,885 | 3,401,934 | 36,322,819 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent. - | | 1,331,531 | 94 | - - | 1,331,625 | 62,529 | 1,394,154 |
| 5 „ - - | | 3,282 | 6,371 | - - | 9,653 | 81,524 | 91,177 |
| 6 „ - - | | 5,782 | 7,103 | - - | 12,885 | 58,103 | 70,988 |
| | £ | 33,274,691 | 732,940 | 267,417 | 34,275,048 | 3,604,090 | 37,879,138 |
| Debt redeemed at 5 per cent - | | - - - | - - | 239,309 | 239,309 | - - | 239,309 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1844 - | | 33,274,691 | 732,940 | 28,108 | 34,035,739 | 3,604,090 | 37,639,829 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | | 813,375 | 8,175 | - - | 821,550 | 31,280 | 852,830 |
| 5 „ - - | | - - - | 3,871 | - - | 3,871 | 86,164 | 90,035 |
| 6 „ - - | | 6,915 | - - | - - | 6,915 | 96,533 | 103,448 |
| | £ | 34,094,981 | 744,986 | 28,108 | 34,868,075 | 3,818,067 | 38,686,142 |
| Debt redeemed at 5 per cent - | | 5,281 | - - | 28,108 | 33,389 | - - | 33,389 |
| 6 „ - - | | - - - | 24,042 | - - | 24,042 | - - | 24,042 |
| 10 „ - - | | 757 | - - | - - | 757 | - - | 757 |
| | £ | 6,038 | 24,042 | 28,108 | 58,188 | - - | 58,188 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1845 - | | 34,088,943 | 720,944 | - - | 34,809,887 | 3,818,067 | 38,627,954 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | | 214,716 | 1,285 | - - | 216,001 | 3,914 | 219,915 |
| 5 „ - - | | - - - | 8,736 | - - | 8,736 | 76,482 | 85,218 |
| 6 „ - - | | 5,369 | 13,667 | - - | 19,036 | 40,611 | 59,647 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1846 - | | 34,309,028 | 744,632 | - - | 35,053,660 | 3,939,074 | 38,992,734 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | | 53,860 | 450 | - - | 54,310 | 20,174 | 74,484 |
| 5 „ - - | | 2,633,832 | 32,842 | - - | 2,666,674 | - - | 2,666,674 |
| 6 „ - - | | 6,568 | 9,531 | - - | 16,099 | 57,398 | 73,497 |
| | £ | 37,003,288 | 787,455 | - - | 37,790,743 | 4,016,646 | 41,807,389 |
| Debt redeemed at 5 per cent - | | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 9,302 | 9,302 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1847 - | | 37,003,288 | 787,455 | - - | 37,790,743 | 4,007,344 | 41,798,087 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent. - | | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 32,507 | 32,507 |
| 5 „ - - | | 1,444,519 | 37,526 | - - | 1,482,045 | - - | 1,482,045 |
| 6 „ - - | | 5,565 | 17,055 | - - | 22,620 | 84,912 | 107,532 |
| | £ | 38,453,372 | 842,036 | - - | 39,295,408 | 4,124,763 | 43,420,171 |
| Debt redeemed at 4 per cent - | | 431 | 5,034 | - - | 5,465 | - - | 5,465 |
| 5 „ - - | | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 329,443 | 329,443 |
| | £. | 431 | 5,034 | - - | 5,465 | 329,443 | 334,908 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1848 Carried forward - - | £ | 38,452,941 | 837,002 | - - | 39,289,943 | 3,795,320 | 43,085,263 |

No 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—*continued*

| | INDIAN DEBT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered Debt. | Treasury Notes | Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces. | TOTAL, exclusive of Deposits | Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds | TOTAL Indian Debt |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1848 Brought forward - - - | 38,452,941 | 837,002 | - - | 39,289,943 | 3,795,320 | 43,085,263 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 1,500 | 4,425 | - - | 5,925 | 48,730 | 54,655 |
| 5 " - - | 595,555 | - - | 332,660 | 928,215 | 71,272 | 999,487 |
| 6 " - - | 7,847 | - - | - - | 7,847 | 92,684 | 100,531 |
| £. | 39,057,843 | 841,427 | 332,660 | 40,231,930 | 4,008,006 | 44,239,936 |
| Debt redeemed at 5 per cent - | - - - | 6,704 | - - | 6,704 | - - | 6,704 |
| 6 " - - | - - - | 29,152 | - - | 29,152 | - - | 29,152 |
| £. | - - - | 35,856 | - - | 35,856 | - - | 35,856 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1849 - | 39,057,843 | 805,571 | 332,660 | 40,196,074 | 4,008,006 | 44,204,080 |
| Debt contracted at 4 per cent - | 36,265 | 9,966 | - - | 46,231 | 37,325 | 83,556 |
| 5 " - - | 2,486,278 | - - | 40,781 | 2,527,059 | 52,654 | 2,579,713 |
| 6 " - - | 977 | - - | - - | 977 | 50,287 | 51,264 |
| £ | 41,581,363 | 815,537 | 373,441 | 42,770,341 | 4,148,272 | 46,918,613 |
| Debt redeemed at 5 per cent. - | - - - | 4,802 | - - | 4,802 | - - | 4,802 |
| 6 " - - | - - - | 5,747 | - - | 5,747 | - - | 5,747 |
| £ | - - - | 10,549 | - - | 10,549 | - - | 10,549 |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1850 £ | 41,581,363 | 804,988 | 373,441 | 42,759,792 | 4,148,272 | 46,908,064 |

No 2.—Statement showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—*continued*

AMOUNT *owing on the 30th of April 1850 (the latest Date to which the Accounts have been received from India), with the Rates of Interest payable thereon*

| | | Amounts of Loans, &c, and Rates of Interest on 30 April 1850 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Four per Cent | Five per Cent. | Six per Cent | Eight per Cent. | Ten per Cent | TOTAL |
| Loans | | £. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £. |
| Five per Cent Loan of 1825-26 | | - - - | 7,557,982 | — | — | — | — |
| Five per Cent Loan of 1829-30 | | - - - | 1,700,860 | — | — | — | — |
| | *Co's Rs* | | | | | | |
| Five per Cent Transfer Loan of 31st December 1834 - Promissory Notes | 15,70,062 | | | | | | |
| Book Debts of 31st December 1834, 10th August 1835, and 15th January 1836 - Stock | 3,28,47,022 | | | | | | |
| | *Co's Rs* 3,44,17,084 | - - - | 3,226,602 | — | — | — | — |
| | £ 3,226,602 | | | | | | |
| Five per Cent Loan of 1841-42 | | - - - | 12,094,884 | — | — | — | — |
| Four per Cent Loan of 1824-25 | | 109,280 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Four per Cent. Loan of 1828-29 | | 46,500 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Four per Cent. Loan of 1832-33 | | 6,618,472 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Four per Cent Loan of 1835-36 | | 5,019,726 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 | | 2,441,128 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL Loans from the Public - - - £ | | 14,235,106 | 24,580,328 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38,815,434 |
| Loans from his Majesty the King of Oude | *Co's Rs* | | | | | | |
| At Five per Cent | 20,00,000 | | | | | | |
| Five per Cent. | 1,62,40,000 | | | | | | |
| Six per Cent. | 36,23,635 | | | | | | |
| | *Co's Rs* 2,18,63,635 | 187,500 | 1,522,500 | 339,716 | - - - | - - - | 2,049,716 |
| | £ 2,049,716 | | | | | | |
| Loan from the Rajah Kalleesunker Ghosaul | | - - - | 4,500 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,500 |
| The Bhow Begum's Stipend Fund | | - - - | - - - | 688,889 | - - - | - - - | 688,889 |
| Ten per Cent Loan, transferred from Fort Marlborough | | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 841 | 841 |
| Perpetual Loans at Madras | | - - - | - - - | 7,547 | 14,437 | - - - | 21,984 |
| Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces | | - - - | 373,441 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 373,441 |
| TOTAL General Registered Debt - - - £. | | 14,422,606 | 26,480,769 | 1,036,152 | 14,437 | 841 | 41,954,805 |
| Treasury Notes, principally the Notes issued to Service Funds | | 26,578 | 769,448 | 8,962 | - - - | - - - | 804,988 |
| Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore | | 237,253 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 237,253 |
| Deposits on account Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c | | 195,268 | 852,886 | 2,862,864 | - - - | - - - | 3,911,018 |
| TOTAL - - - £. | | 14,881,705 | 28,103,103 | 3,907,978 | 14,437 | 841 | 46,908,064 |

AMOUNT subscribed to the Four per Cent. Loan, now open

The Amount of Subscriptions to the Four per Cent Loan, now open (the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43), in the period from the 7th of April 1851, the Date of the Advertisement of the Government of India for closing the Five per Cent. Loan, to the 21st of February 1852, the latest date to which advice has been received, was—*Co's Rs* 331,600, *or* £ 31,087

No 2—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—*continued*

## HOME BOND DEBT

| YEARS | Amount of the Home Bond Debt at the Commencement of each Year | Reduction of Bond Debt | Increase of Bond Debt. | Amount outstanding at the Close of each Year | RATES OF INTEREST PER CENT PER ANNUM | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | | | £ s d |
| 1834-35 | 3,523,237 10 – | - | - | 3,523,237 10 – | From 30 April 1834 to 30 April 1835 | | 2 10 – |
| 1835-36 | 3,523,237 10 – | - | - | 3,523,237 10 – | From 30 April 1835 to 30 April 1836 | | 2 10 – |
| 1836-37 | 3,523,237 10 – | 312 10 – | - | 3,522,925 – – | From 30 April to 20 September 1836 | | 2 10 – |
| | | | | | From 20 September to 21 November 1836 | | 3 10 – |
| | | | | | From 21 November 1836 to 30 April 1837 | | 4 – – |
| 1837-38 | 3,522,925 – – | 100 – – | - | 3,522,825 – – | From 30 April 1837 to 30 April 1838 | | 4 – – |
| 1838-39 | 3,522,825 – – | 1,788,525 – –* | - | 1,734,300 – – | From 30 April to 30 June 1838 | | 4 – – |
| | | | | | From 30 June 1838 to 30 April 1839 | | 3 – – |
| 1839-40 | 1,734,300 – – | - | - | 1,734,300 – – | From 30 April 1839 to 30 April 1840 | | 3 – – |
| 1840-41 | 1,734,300 – – | - | - | 1,734,300 – – | From 30 April 1840 to 31 March 1841, on £ 1,734,300 | | 3 – – |
| | | | | | From 31 March to 30 April 1841, on | £ 1,565,400 | 3 10 – |
| | | | | | Ditto - - - - ditto - - on | 168,900 | 3 – – |
| | | | | | (Amount of Bonds which the Holders had notified for discharge ) | £ 1,734,300 | |
| 1841-42 | 1,734,300 – – | 168,900 – –<br>Bonds discharged under notification from Holders | 168,900 – –<br>Bonds issued to replace those notified for discharge. | 1,734,300 – – | From 30 April 1841 to the respective periods of payment in 1841-42 of the Bonds notified for discharge by Holders, on £ 168,900 | | 3 – – |
| | | | | | From 30 April 1841 to 30 April 1842, on | £ 1,565,400 | 3 10 – |
| | | | | | On Bonds issued to replace those discharged under notification from Holders, from the respective dates of issue in 1841-42 to the 30th April 1842 | 168,900 | 3 10 – |
| | | | | | | £ 1,734,300 | |
| 1842-43 | 1,734,300 – – | 100,000 – –<br>Bonds discharged under notification from Holders | 100,000 – –<br>Bonds issued to replace those notified for discharge | 1,734,300 – – | From 30 April 1842 to 30 April 1843 | | 3 10 – |
| 1843-44 | 1,734,300 – – | - | - | 1,734,300 – – | From 30 April 1843 to 30 April 1844 | | 3 10 – |
| 1844-45 | 1,734,300 – – | - | 565,300 – – | 2,299,600 – – | From 30 April to 31 October 1844 | | 3 10 – |
| | | | | | From 31 October 1844 to 30 April 1845 | | 3 – – |
| 1845-46 | 2,299,600 – – | - | - | 2,299,600 – – | From 30 April 1845 to 30 April 1846 | | 3 – – |
| 1846-47 | 2,299,600 – – | - | - | 2,299,600 – – | From 30 April 1846 to 31 March 1847 | | 3 – – |
| | | | | | From 31 March to 30 April 1847 | | 3 10 – |
| 1847-48 | 2,299,600 – – | - | 500,000 – – | 2,799,600 – – | From 30 April to 12 May 1847 | | 3 10 – |
| | | | | | From 12 May 1847 to 30 April 1848 | | 4 10 – |
| 1848-49 | 2,799,600 – – | 100 – –<br>Bonds discharged under notification from Holders | 1,100,000 – – | 3,899,500 – – | From 30 April 1848 to 30 April 1849 | | 4 10 – |
| 1849-50 | 3,899,500 – – | - | - | 3,899,500 – – † | From 30 April 1849 to 30 April 1850 | | 4 10 – ‡ |

---

* Amount of Bonds upon which Interest ceased on the 30th June 1838, in accordance with the advertisement of the Court of Directors for a reduction of the Bond Debt, dated 15th November 1837.

† The amount of the Bond Debt now outstanding

‡ On the 3d June 1850, the rate of Interest on the Bond Debt was reduced to 3 *l* 10*s* per cent, and on the 7th June 1851 to 3 *l* per cent. per annum, which is the present rate

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt, since 1 May 1834—*continued.*

| | INDIAN DEBT | | | | | HOME BOND DEBT | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered Debt | Treasury Notes | Temporary Loans, North-Western Provinces. | Deposits, including the Carnatic and Tanjore Funds | TOTAL Indian Debt. | | |
| *Total Amounts of Debt at the end of each Year brought forward* | £ | £ | £ | £. | £ | £ | £ |
| Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1834 - - - - - - - | 30,195,831 | 599,830 | - - - | 4,667,822 | 35,463,483 | 3,523,237 | 38,986,720 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1835 - - - - - - - | 31,326,150 | 518,060 | - - - | 2,140,444 | 33,984,654 | 3,523,237 | 37,507,891 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1836 - - - - - - - | 26,947,434 | 531,581 | - - - | 2,353,284 | 29,832,299 | 3,523,237 | 33,355,536 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1837 - - - - - - - | 27,280,286 | 569,232 | - - - | 2,556,728 | 30,406,246 | 3,522,925 | 33,929,171 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1838 - - - - - - - | 26,525,448 | 986,778 | - - - | 2,737,667 | 30,249,893 | 3,522,825 | 33,772,718 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1839 - - - - - - - | 26,406,376 | 692,224 | 358,801 | 2,773,761 | 30,231,162 | 1,734,300 | 31,965,462 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1840 - - - - - - - | 26,559,854 | 941,874 | 288,059 | 2,913,991 | 30,703,778 | 1,734,300 | 32,438,078 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1841 - - - - - - - | 27,562,944 | 1,091,909 | 295,231 | 3,101,004 | 32,051,088 | 1,734,300 | 33,785,388 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1842 - - - - - - - | 29,765,073 | 1,017,078 | 287,946 | 3,308,191 | 34,378,288 | 1,734,300 | 36,112,588 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1843 - - - - - - - | 31,934,096 | 719,372 | 267,417 | 3,401,934 | 36,322,819 | 1,734,300 | 38,057,119 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1844 - - - - - - - | 33,274,691 | 732,940 | 28,108 | 3,604,090 | 37,639,829 | 1,734,300 | 39,374,129 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1845 - - - - - - - | 34,088,943 | 720,944 | - - - | 3,818,067 | 38,627,954 | 2,299,600 | 40,927,554 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1846 - - - - - - - | 34,309,028 | 744,632 | - - - | 3,939,074 | 38,992,734 | 2,299,600 | 41,292,334 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1847 - - - - - - - | 37,003,288 | 787,455 | - - - | 4,007,344 | 41,798,087 | 2,299,600 | 44,097,687 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1848 - - - - - - - | 38,452,941 | 837,002 | - - - | 3,795,320 | 43,085,263 | 2,799,600 | 45,884,863 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1849 - - - - - - - | 39,057,843 | 805,571 | 332,660 | 4,008,006 | 44,204,080 | 3,899,500 | 48,103,580 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - 1850 - - - - - - - | 41,581,364 | 804,988 | 373,441 | 4,148,271 | 46,908,064 | 3,899,500 | 50,807,564 |

*Note.*—The Amount of India Debt discharged from the produce of the Commercial Assets of the East India Company in England was £ 8,122,530, viz.,

| | |
|---|---|
| General Registered Debt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | £ 5,445,477 |
| Principal of Carnatic Debts - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,677,053 |
| | £ 8,122,530 |

And a further portion of the Funds arising from the same source, amounting to £ 1,788,525, was appropriated to the discharge of a portion of the Home Bond Debt.

East India House,
28 April 1852.

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary.

## No 3 —STATEMENT showing the present State of the FUND established under the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, s 14, as a Security for the CAPITAL STOCK of the *East India* Company

| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 25 April.—Amount paid by the East India Company into the Bank of England to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - - | | | | 2,000,000 | – | – |
| 1836. 12 Aug —Ditto - - being for two days' Interest, at the rate of 3 *l* 10*s* per cent per annum, viz from the 23d to the 25th of April 1834, for protracted payment of 118,507 *l* 5*s* 11*d* part of the above-mentioned sum of 2,000,000 *l* - - - - - - | | | | 22 | 14 | 6 |
| TOTAL Amount paid into the Bank of England by the East India Company to the credit of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt | | | | 2,000,022 | 14 | 6 |
| *Amount of Dividends received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of* the National Debt, upon Stock standing in their Name on account of the Security Fund of the East India Company | | | | | | |
| In 1834–35 - - - - - - - | 67,428 | 14 | – | | | |
| 1835–36 - - - - - - - | 69,677 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| 1836–37 - - - - - - - | 72,022 | 12 | – | | | |
| 1837–38 - - - - - - - | 74,453 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| 1838–39 - - - - - - - | 76,883 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 1839–40 - - - - - - - | 79,430 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| 1840–41 - - - - - - - | 82,134 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| 1841–42 - - - - - - - | 84,968 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| 1842–43 - - - - - - - | 87,800 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| 1843–44 - - - - - - - | 90,566 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 1844–45 - - - - - - - | 93,433 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| 1845–46 - - - - - - - | 96,313 | 12 | – | | | |
| 1846–47 - - - - - - - | 99,369 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| 1847–48 - - - - - - - | 102,866 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| 1848–49 - - - - - - - | 106,674 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| 1849–50 - - - - - - - | 110,290 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| 1850–51 - - - - - - - | 113,820 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| 1851–52 - - - - - - - | 117,241 | 13 | – | 1,625,376 | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL Amount to the 30th April 1852, placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - - £ | | | | 3,625,398 | 17 | 9 |

AMOUNT of Stock in the PUBLIC FUNDS, purchased by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the SECURITY FUND of the *East India* Company

| Amount of the Security Fund on the 1st May | AMOUNT OF STOCK. | | | | | | Cost of the Stock Purchased. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Consolidated 3 per Cents | | | Reduced 3 per Cents. | | | | | |
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1834 - - - - | 6,841 | 17 | 7 | 2,102,376 | 5 | 11 | 1,890,598 | 19 | 1 |
| 1835 - - - - | 6,841 | 17 | 7 | 2,296,500 | 10 | 4 | 2,067,428 | 14 | – |
| 1836 - - - - | 6,841 | 17 | 7 | 2,373,332 | 4 | 11 | 2,137,106 | 4 | 7 |
| 1837 - - - - | 6,841 | 17 | 7 | 2,454,720 | 19 | 1 | 2,209,151 | 11 | 1 |
| 1838 - - - - | 6,841 | 17 | 7 | 2,535,362 | 5 | – | 2,283,605 | 1 | 6 |
| 1839 - - - - | 38,704 | 16 | 9 | 2,586,393 | 14 | 1 | 2,360,488 | 5 | 10 |
| 1840 - - - - | 38,704 | 16 | 9 | 2,674,751 | 14 | 4 | 2,439,919 | 3 | 5 |
| 1841 - - - - | 73,704 | 16 | 9 | 2,733,010 | 7 | 3 | 2,522,053 | 9 | 6 |
| 1842 - - - - | 120,304 | 16 | 9 | 2,781,881 | 17 | 8 | 2,607,022 | 2 | 7 |
| 1843 - - - - | 132,211 | 18 | 3 | 2,862,900 | 16 | 9 | 2,694,822 | 8 | 5 |
| 1844 - - - - | 163,267 | 4 | 10 | 2,925,310 | 2 | – | 2,785,388 | 11 | 8 |
| 1845 - - - - | 188,267 | 4 | 10 | 2,994,631 | 2 | 9 | 2,878,821 | 15 | 6 |
| 1846 - - - - | 188,267 | 4 | 10 | 3,094,889 | 10 | 6 | 2,975,135 | 7 | 6 |
| 1847 - - - - | 198,267 | 4 | 10 | 3,195,309 | 12 | 1 | 3,074,504 | 11 | 2 |
| 1848 - - - - | 198,267 | 4 | 10 | 3,322,839 | 5 | 9 | 3,177,371 | 7 | 4 |
| 1849 - - - - | 256,537 | 5 | 6 | 3,385,717 | 17 | 9 | 3,284,045 | 9 | – |
| 1850 - - - - | 256,537 | 5 | 6 | 3,504,303 | 7 | 6 | 3,394,336 | 5 | 6 |
| 1851 - - - - | 314,634 | 19 | 8 | 3,563,394 | 7 | 3 | 3,508,157 | 4 | 9 |
| 1852 - - - - | 384,253 | 18 | 4 | 3,613,394 | 7 | 3 | 3,625,398 | 17 | 9 |

East India House,
30 April 1852

*James C Melvill*, Secretary

## No. 4 —STATEMENT of the Mode in which the HOME TREASURY has been supplied, with the that Supply was obtained, from

| | SILK CONSIGNED FROM INDIA (Produce of Consignments made subsequently to 30th April 1834) | | | | CONSIGNMENTS OF SPECIE. (Rupees.) | | | | Bills of Exchange drawn in Re- in India and China Goods (Bills remitted, dated in to the 30th April | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | INDIA | |
| — | Sale Amount | Freight and Charges | Net Sale Produce | Out turn per Company's Rupee | Sale Produce | Freight, Insurance and Charges in England. | Net Amount realized. | Out-turn per Company's Rupee | Amount of Bills Remitted. | Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee. |
| | £ | £ | £ | s d | £ | £ | £. | s d. | £ | s d. |
| 1834-35 - - | 523,326 | 9,689 | 513,637 | 2 10·077 | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 222,369 | 2 0·375 |
| 1835-36 - - | 291,374 | 6,858 | 284,516 | 2 6 295 | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 1,099,017 | 2 0 195 |
| 1836-37 - - | 57,731 | 1,439 | 56,292 | 2 1 791 | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 1,052,573* | 2 0·863 |
| 1837-38 - - | 125,196 | 3,158 | 122,038 | 2 0 248 | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 990,655 | 2 0·316 |
| 1838-39 - - | 68,365 | 1,970 | 66,395 | 2 2 569 | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 624,716 | 2 1 888 |
| 1839-40 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 1,193,104 | 2 1 221 |
| 1840-41 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 708,200 | 2 0 468 |
| 1841-42 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 893,261 | 2 0 704 |
| 1842-43 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 509,473* | 2 0 173 |
| 1843-44 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 268,410* | 2 0 |
| 1844-45 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 278,838 | 1 10 |
| 1845-46 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 890,799 | 1 10·219 |
| 1846-47 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 980,548 | 2 0 |
| 1847-48 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 463,698 | 7,819 | 455,879 | 1 9 875 | 624,633 | 1 11·369 |
| 1848-49 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 793,559 | 14,758 | 778,801 | 1 9 977 | 636,597 | 1 10 |
| 1849-50 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | 1,663,429 | 1 10 347 |
| 1850-51 - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |

* These Amounts include certain bills not secured by consignments under hypothecation to the Company, but which were drawn in the Company's favour by merchants at Madras, on condition that the amount should be paid to those parties at that Presidency at the rate of 2 *s* the rupee, with interest at four per cent per annum from the date of the bills to the date of the payment of the equivalent to them, after receipt of advice of the realization of the amount of the bills in London, viz —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1836-37, Bills at 30 days' sight | - - - - - - - - | £ 20,000 |
| 1842-43 - ditto 10 months' date | - - - - - - - - | 20,000 |
| 1843-44 - ditto - ditto | - - - - - - - - - | 10,000 |
| | | £ 50,000 |

The Out turns per rupee exhibited in this statement do not include any computation of interest.

The Bills remitted from India and China in repayment of the advances made on the hypothecation of goods were drawn at six months'

On the 19th March 1850, the Government of India notified, by public advertisement, that for the present no further advances

East India House,
28 April 1852

## Amount obtained for the Supply of the HOME TREASURY, in each Year, and the Rate of Exchange at which 1834–35 to the latest Period

| payment of Advances made on the Hypothecation of the Period from 1st May in each Year ) | | BILLS ON INDIA (Drawn at 60 Days' sight.) | | REMITTANCES THROUGH HER MAJESTY S GOVERNMENT | | | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of Bills Remitted | Out-turn per Company's Rupee, deducting Agency, Charges and Commission | Amount received into the Home Treasury in each Year | Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee. | Bills drawn at various Dates and Sights in Repayment of Advances and Supplies from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Service (Amount of Bills remitted, dated in the Period from 1st May to 30th April in each Year) | Repayments by Her Majesty's Government on account of the Expenses incurred in the Expedition to China, (taken into account as part of the Remittances from India) | Miscellaneous Receipts from Her Majesty's Government in Repayment of Advances and Supplies to Her Majesty s Service | Rate, per Rupee, at which Advances and Supplies in India, on account of Her Majesty's Service, are to be adjusted in each Year | Amount of Remittances and Supplies from India in each Year | — |
| £ | s d. | £ | s d. | £ | £ | £ | s d | £ | |
| 511,486 | 2 0 203 | 732,803 | 1 10 762 | 10,145 | - - - | - - | 1 11½ per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 10 per Co s rupee | 1,990,440 | 1834-35 |
| 957,738 | 2 0 662 | 2,045,253 | 1 10 593 | 46,366 | - - - | - - | 2 1 per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 11½ per Co 's rupee | 4,432,890 | 1835–36 |
| 968,236 | 2 0 849 | 2,042,232 | 1 10 987 | 37,592 | - - - | - - | 2 0 per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 10½ per Co 's rupee | 4,156,925 | 1836 3 |
| 297,852 | 2 0 067 | 1,706,185 | 1 11 070 | 59,535 | - - - | - - | s d.<br>1 11 „ | 3,176,265 | 1837–38 |
| 394,396 | 2 1 272 | 2 346,591 | 1 11 658 | 24,438 | - - - | - - | 1 11 „ | 3,456,536 | 1838–39 |
| - - | - - - | 1,439,525 | 1 11 449 | 30,000 | - - - | - - | 2 0½ „ | 2,662,629 | 1839-40 |
| - - | - - - | 1,174,450 | 1 11 507 | 22,042 | 150,000 | - - | 2 0½ „ | 2,054,692 | 1840-41 |
| - - | - - - | 2,589,283 | 1 10 541 | 11,185 | 423,442 | - - | 2 0 „ | 3,917,171 | 1841–42 |
| - - | - - - | 1,197,438 | 1 11 554 | 78,467 | 800,000 | - - | 2 0 „ | 2,585,378 | 1842–43 |
| - - | - - - | 2,801,731 | 1 11 012 | 114,935 | 804,964 | - - | 2 0 „ | 3,990,040 | 1843–44 |
| - - | - - - | 2,516,951 | 1 9 632 | 44,855 | - - - | - - | 1 11½ „ | 2,840,644 | 1844–45 |
| - - | - - - | 2,065,709 | 1 9 689 | 38,152 | - - - | - - | 1 10½ „ | 3,994,660 | 1845–46 |
| - - | - - - | 3,097,041 | 1 10 677 | 37,724 | - - - | 23,250 | 1 10½ „ | 4 138,563 | 1846-47 |
| - - | - - - | 1,541,804 | 1 9 976 | 23,009 | - - - | 142,158 | 1 11 „ | 2,787,483 | 1847-48 |
| - - | - - - | 1,889,195 | 1 9 094 | 38,775 | - - - | 49,452 | 1 11 „ | 3,392,820 | 1848-49 |
| - - | - - - | 2,935,118 | 1 10·495 | 4,005 | - - - | 45,970 | 1 10 „ | 4,648,522 | 1849–50 |
| - - | - - - | 3,236,458 | 2 0 286 | 35,547 | - - - | 112,486 | 1 10 „ | 3,384,491 | 1850–51 |

The remittances from India having fallen short of the required amounts in the years 1844–45 to 1848–49, the deficiency was met by an increase of the Home Bond Debt (Financial Despatch to the Government of India, dated 18 December 1849, No 33) The amount realized in the Home Treasury from this source was as follows —

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1844–45 | - - - | Bonds issued, £ 565,300 | - - - | produced, £ 584,174 | 11 – |
| 1847–48 | - - - | ditto - - 500,000 | - - - | ditto - 502,455 | – – |
| 1848–49 | - - - | ditto - - 1,100,000 | - - - | ditto - 1,114,190 | – – |
| | | £ 2,165,300 | | £ 2,200,819 | 11 – |

sight, except in the period between the 31st March 1842 and the 1st November 1848, when they were drawn at ten months' date would be made in India on the security of goods hypothecated to the East India Company.

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

No 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Arrears of Land Revenue left outstanding in each Year, distinguishing the Presidencies, so far as the same can be given, from 1833–34 to the latest Period.

| Years ending 30 April | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces. | Madras. | Bombay | Whole of India. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £. | £. |
| 1834 - - - | 1,258,647 | 1,855,852 | 724,573 | 490,495 | 4,329,567 |
| 1835 - - - | 1,399,114 | 1,868,642 | 803,687 | 567,464 | 4,638,907 |
| 1836 - - - | 1,479,296 | 1,754,916 | 841,322 | 522,157 | 4,597,691 |
| 1837 - - - | 1,398,771 | 1,591,847 | 964,166 | 498,437 | 4,453,221 |
| 1838 - - - | 1,303,180 | 1,943,801 | 957,302 | 444,721 | 4,649,004 |
| 1839 - - - | 1,220,307 | 1,933,334 | 1,019,681 | 384,378 | 4,557,700 |
| 1840 - - - | 1,010,728 | 1,879,806 | 1,163,963 | 406,734 | 4,461,231 |
| 1841 - - - | 878,548 | 1,729,309 | 1,288,127 | 319,091 | 4,215,075 |
| 1842 - - - | 540,168 | 1,523,035 | 1,365,793 | 286,714 | 3,715,710 |
| 1843 - - - | 447,154 | 1,600,576 | 1,527,292 | 258,482 | 3,833,504 |
| 1844 - - - | 399,746 | 1,372,960 | 1,622,140 | 263,890 | 3,658,736 |
| 1845 - - - | 392,657 | 1,302,101 | 1,622,207 | 245,331 | 3,562,296 |
| 1846 - - - | 367,056 | 889,842 | 1,461,773 | 218,111 | 2,936,782 |
| 1847 - - - | 341,307 | 669,969 | 1,385,093 | 225,230 | 2,621,599 |
| 1848 - - - | 358,496 | 497,785 | 1,234,810 | 244,890 | 2,335,981 |
| 1849 - - - | 364,907 | 529,022 | 1,212,926 | 217,308 | 2,324,163 |
| 1850 - - - | 365,763 | - * - | 585,465 | 187,556 | — |

* Books for the North-Western Provinces for this year not yet received.

The reduction since 1st May 1834, in the amount outstanding, arises from the revenues being more closely collected than formerly, and from balances of long standing, and deemed irrecoverable, having been from time to time written off under the authority of the respective Governments.

East India House,
3 May 1852

*James C. Melvill,*
Secretary.

## Appendix, No 2.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Amount of CASH BALANCES in the INDIAN TREASURIES on the 30th of April in each Year from 1834 to 1851, and as estimated for 1852

| | BENGAL | | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES | | MADRAS | | BOMBAY | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Sicca Rupees.* | £ | *Sicca Rupees* | £ | *Madras Rupees* | £ | *Bombay Rupees* | £ | *Rupees* | £ |
| 30 April 1834 - - | 5,04,55,605 | 5,045,561 | (Forms part of the Cash Balance at Bengal this year) | | 1,79,01,652 | 1,680,906 | 1,26,68,864 | 1,189,564 | 7,91,60,315<br>Sicca rupees, equivalent to<br>8,44,37,669<br>Company's rupees - | 7,916,031 |
| „ 1835 - - | 3,02,89,357 | 3,028,936 | 2,55,28,271 | 2,552,827 | 2,37,27,769 | 2,227,960 | 1,38,51,931 | 1,300,650 | 9,11,03,731<br>Sicca rupees, equivalent to<br>9,71,77,313<br>Company's rupees | 9,110,373 |
| | *Co 's Rupees* | | *Co 's Rupees* | | *Co 's Rupees* | | *Co 's Rupees* | | *Co 's Rupees* | |
| „ 1836 - - | 4,16,79,877 | 3,907,488 | 2,61,90,454 | 2,506,099 | 2,06,41,511 | 1,938,170 | 1,98,69,628 | 1,865,693 | 10,83,81,470 | 10,217,450 |
| „ 1837 - - | 4,07,96,478 | 3,824,670 | 1,96,26,969 | 1,840,028 | 1,98,21,385 | 1,858,255 | 2,48,64,004 | 2,331,000 | 10,51,08,836 | 9,853,953 |
| „ 1838 - - | 3,95,33,421 | 3,706,258 | 1,62,39,059 | 1,522,412 | 2,36,76,558 | 2,219,677 | 2,67,71,894 | 2,509,865 | 10,62,20,932 | 9,958,212 |
| „ 1839 - - | 2,69,55,685 | 2,527,095 | 2,47,67,412 | 2,321,945 | 2,49,18,621 | 2,336,121 | 1,83,95,421 | 1,724,571 | 9,50,37,139 | 8,909,732 |
| „ 1840 - - | 3,07,85,059 | 2,886,099 | 1,93,84,081 | 1,817,258 | 2,13,42,285 | 2,000,839 | 2,31,37,325 | 2,169,124 | 9,46,48,750 | 8,873,320 |
| „ 1841 - - | 3,27,42,108 | 3,069,573 | 1,58,28,347 | 1,483,908 | 2,17,95,408 | 2,043,319 | 1,89,52,131 | 1,776,762 | 8,93,17,994 | 8,373,562 |
| „ 1842 - - | 3,28,97,017 | 3,084,095 | 1,64,93,940 | 1,546,307 | 2,12,64,649 | 1,993,560 | 1,29,03,961 | 1,209,747 | 8,35,59,567 | 7,833,709 |
| „ 1843 - - | 3,83,29,102 | 3,593,353 | 1,69,52,738 | 1,589,319 | 2,31,77,057 | 2,172,849 | 1,98,54,853 | 1,861,393 | 9,83,13,750 | 9,216,914 |
| „ 1844 - - | 3,35,01,273 | 3,140,744 | 1,81,10,965 | 1,697,903 | 2,44,04,486 | 2,287,921 | 3,41,96,855 | 3,205,955 | 11,02,13,579 | 10,332,523 |
| „ 1845 - - | 3,79,23,338 | 3,555,313 | 2,59,70,807 | 2,434,763 | 2,24,48,237 | 2,104,522 | 2,70,37,411 | 2,534,758 | 11,33,79,793 | 10,629,356 |
| „ 1846 - - | 3,09,22,544 | 2,898,988 | 2,05,01,118 | 1,921,980 | 2,26,98,944 | 2,128,026 | 2,14,17,965 | 2,007,934 | 9,55,40,571 | 8,956,928 |
| „ 1847 - - | 3,88,80,870 | 3,645,082 | 2,53,10,646 | 2,372,873 | 2,74,62,068 | 2,574,569 | 1,93,65,121 | 1,815,480 | 11,10,18,705 | 10,408,004 |
| „ 1848 - - | 3,57,72,769 | 3,353,697 | 1,99,35,999 | 1,869,001 | 2,50,05,978 | 2,344,310 | 1,96,61,514 | 1,843,267 | 10,03,76,260 | 9,410,275 |
| „ 1849 - - | 4,47,22,525 | 4,192,737 | 1,83,19,257 | 1,717,430 | 2,52,23,960 | 2,364,747 | 2,21,58,817 | 2,077,389 | 11,04,24,559 | 10,352,303 |
| „ 1850 - - | 3,87,06,374 | 3,628,723 | 3,89,54,508 | 3,651,985 | 2,67,85,071 | 2,511,100 | 1,98,86,385 | 1,864,349 | 12,43,32,338 | 11,656,157 |
| „ 1851 - - | 3,31,47,463 | 3,107,575 | 3,41,75,741 | 3,203,976 | 2,94,78,326 | 2,763,593 | 2,94,69,450 | 2,762,761 | 12,62,70,980 | 11,837,905 |
| „ 1852 (estimated) | 3,53,08,196 | 3,310,144 | 2,81,03,343 | 2,634,688 | 3,24,21,383 | 3,039,505 | 3,56,58,252 | 3,342,961 | 13,14,91,174 | 12,327,298 |

East India House, 4 May 1852.

*James C Melvill*, Secretary

## PRICES in the Calcutta Market of GOVERNMENT 4 per CENT STOCK, on the Last Day of every Month, from 30th April 1834 to the 31st December 1851, with a Memorandum, showing the Periods during which the 5 per Cent. Loan was open.

### PRICES in the Calcutta Market of Government 4 per Cent Stock on the Last Day of every Month, from 30th April 1834 to 31st December 1851.

| | 4 per Cent Loans of 1824–25, 1828–29, 1832–33 Sicca Rupees | | 4 per Cent. Loans of 1835–36, 1842–43 Company's Rupees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Buying | Selling | Buying | Selling |
| | Discount | | Discount | |
| | Rs as. | Rs as | Rs as | Rs as |
| 1834 | | | | |
| April | – 8 | 1 – | — | — |
| May | – 8 | 1 – | — | — |
| June | – 12 | 1 4 | — | — |
| July | – 8 | 1 – | — | — |
| August | – 8 | 1 – | — | — |
| September | 1 – | 1 8 | — | — |
| October | 1 – | 1 8 | — | — |
| November | 1 4 | 1 12 | — | — |
| December | 1 12 | 2 4 | — | — |
| 1835 | | | | |
| January | 2 12 | 3 4 | — | — |
| February | 2 12 | 3 4 | — | — |
| March | 3 – | 2 8 | — | — |
| April | 2 4 | 2 12 | — | — |
| May | 2 8 | 3 – | — | — |
| June | 1 12 | 2 4 | — | — |
| July | 1 12 | 2 4 | — | — |
| August | 2 – | 2 8 | — | — |
| September | 2 8 | 2 12 | — | — |
| October | 2 4 | 2 8 | — | — |
| November | 2 7 | 2 10 | 2 10 | 2 12 |
| December | 2 7 | 2 8 | 2 10 | 2 12 |
| 1836 | | | | |
| January | 2 8 | 2 9 | 2 9 | 2 10 |
| February | 2 8 | 2 9 | 2 9 | 2 10 |
| March | 1 8 | 1 12 | — | — |
| April | – 12 | 1 – | — | — |
| May | – 6 | – 9 | — | — |
| June | – 5 | – 8 | – 5 | – 8 |
| July | – 8 | – 10 | – 8 | – 10 |
| August | 1 – | 1 4 | 1 – | 1 4 |
| September | – 10 | – 14 | – 10 | – 14 |
| October | – 10 | – 14 | – 10 | – 14 |
| November | 1 2 | 1 6 | 1 2 | 1 6 |
| December | 2 – | 2 4 | 2 – | 2 4 |
| 1837 | | | | |
| January | 2 – | 2 4 | 2 – | 2 4 |
| February | 2 – | 2 4 | 2 – | 2 4 |
| March | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| April | 2 7 | 2 12 | 2 7 | 2 12 |
| May | 2 4 | 2 9 | 2 4 | 2 9 |
| June | 1 9 | 1 14 | 1 9 | 1 14 |
| July | 1 5 | 1 10 | 1 5 | 1 10 |
| August | – 10 | – 14 | – 10 | – 14 |
| September | 1 5 | 1 10 | 1 5 | 1 10 |
| October | – 14 | 1 3 | – 14 | 1 3 |
| November | – 14 | 1 3 | – 14 | 1 3 |
| December | 1 6 | 1 12 | 1 6 | 1 12 |
| 1838 | | | | |
| January | 1 12 | 2 2 | 1 12 | 2 2 |
| February | 2 8 | 2 12 | 2 8 | 2 12 |
| March | 2 – | 2 5 | 2 – | 2 5 |
| April | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 2 | 2 6 |
| May | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| June | 2 8 | 2 14 | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| July | 3 – | 3 4 | 3 – | 3 4 |
| August | 2 12 | 3 2 | 2 12 | 3 2 |
| 1838—*continued* | | | | |
| September | 5 8 | 6 – | 5 8 | 6 – |
| October | 6 – | 7 – | 6 – | 7 – |
| November | 5 8 | 6 8 | 5 8 | 6 8 |
| December | 4 – | 4 8 | 4 – | 4 8 |
| 1839 | | | | |
| January | 5 8 | 6 – | 5 8 | 6 – |
| February | 5 8 | 6 – | 5 8 | 6 – |
| March | 4 4 | 4 12 | 4 4 | 4 12 |
| April | 4 4 | 4 12 | 4 4 | 4 12 |
| May | 5 – | 5 8 | 5 – | 5 8 |
| June | 5 12 | 6 4 | 5 12 | 6 4 |
| July | 6 4 | 6 8 | 6 4 | 6 8 |
| August | 6 4 | 6 8 | 6 4 | 6 8 |
| September | 4 – | 4 8 | 4 – | 4 8 |
| October | 3 12 | 4 4 | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| November | 4 2 | 4 6 | 4 2 | 4 6 |
| December | 4 6 | 4 10 | 4 6 | 4 10 |
| 1840 | | | | |
| January | 5 4 | 5 8 | 5 4 | 5 8 |
| February | 4 7 | 4 10 | 4 7 | 4 10 |
| March | 4 – | 4 4 | 4 – | 4 4 |
| April | 4 2 | 4 6 | 4 2 | 4 6 |
| May | 4 – | 4 4 | 4 – | 4 4 |
| June | 3 4 | 3 12 | 3 4 | 3 12 |
| July | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 2 | 2 6 |
| August | 2 8 | 3 – | 2 8 | 3 – |
| September | 2 12 | 3 – | 2 12 | 3 – |
| October | 3 – | 3 4 | 3 – | 3 4 |
| November | 3 – | 3 5 | 3 – | 3 5 |
| December | 3 1 | 3 8 | 3 1 | 3 8 |
| 1841 | | | | |
| January | 3 1 | 3 5 | 3 1 | 3 5 |
| February | 3 6 | 3 8 | 3 6 | 3 8 |
| March | 3 4 | 3 8 | 3 4 | 3 8 |
| April | — | 12 – | — | 12 – |
| May | 9 8 | 10 – | 9 8 | 10 – |
| June | 9 – | 9 8 | 9 – | 9 8 |
| July | 10 8 | 11 – | 10 8 | 11 – |
| August | 9 – | 9 8 | 9 – | 9 8 |
| September | 9 – | 9 8 | 9 – | 9 8 |
| October | 8 8 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 12 |
| November | 9 8 | 10 – | 9 8 | 10 – |
| December | 12 8 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 |
| 1842 | | | | |
| January | 16 – | 16 8 | 16 – | 16 8 |
| February | 16 – | 16 8 | 16 – | 16 8 |
| March | 13 – | 13 8 | 11 8 | 12 – |
| April | 11 8 | 12 – | 10 – | 10 8 |
| May | 13 – | 13 8 | 11 – | 11 8 |
| June | 13 14 | 11 12 | 13 14 | 11 12 |
| July | 14 – | 14 8 | 12 – | 12 8 |
| August | 14 – | 14 8 | 12 – | 12 8 |
| September | 14 – | 14 8 | 12 – | 12 8 |
| October | 9 – | 9 8 | 8 – | 8 8 |
| November | 10 – | 10 8 | 9 – | 9 8 |
| December | 10 8 | 11 – | 9 8 | 10 – |

| | 4 per Cent Loans of 1824-25, 1828-29, 1832-33 — Sicca Rupees | | | | 4 per Cent Loans of 1835-36, 1842-43 — Company's Rupees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Buying | | Selling | | Buying | | Selling | |
| | Discount | | | | Discount | | | |
| | Rs | as. | Rs | as | Rs | as | Rs | as |
| 1843 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 5 | 8 | 6 | – | 4 | 8 | 5 | – |
| February - - | 6 | 8 | 7 | – | 5 | 8 | 6 | – |
| March - - - | 9 | – | 10 | – | 8 | – | 9 | – |
| April - - - | 9 | – | 10 | – | 8 | – | 9 | – |
| May - - - | 7 | – | 8 | – | 6 | – | 7 | – |
| June - - - | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| July - - - | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 5 | – | 5 | 8 |
| August - - - | 4 | – | 4 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| September - - | 3 | 12 | 4 | – | 2 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| October - - - | 3 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | – |
| November - - | 3 | 8 | 4 | – | 2 | 12 | 3 | 4 |
| December - - | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 1844 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| February - - | 1 | 10 | 2 | – | 1 | 10 | 2 | – |
| March - - - | – | 15 | 1 | 4 | – | 15 | 1 | 3 |
| April - - - | – | 14 | 1 | 3 | – | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| May - - - | 1 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| June - - - | 2 | – | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 2 | – |
| July - - - | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| August - - - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | – | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| September - - | – | 9 | – | 13 | – | 8 | – | 12 |
| October - - - | – | 14 | 1 | 2 | – | 10 | – | 14 |
| November - - | – | 14 | 1 | – | – | 10 | – | 12 |
| December - - | – | 4 | – | 8 | – | 3 | – | 5 |
| 1845 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | – | 12 | 1 | – | – | 8 | – | 12 |
| February - - | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | – | 10 | – | 14 |
| March - - - | 1 | 8 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 |
| April - - - | 1 | 8 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 8 |
| May - - - | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 4 |
| June - - - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 2 | – |
| July - - - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| August - - - | 2 | 8 | 3 | – | 1 | 8 | 2 | – |
| September - - | 2 | 8 | 3 | – | 1 | 8 | 1 | 14 |
| October - - - | 2 | 8 | 3 | – | 1 | 8 | 1 | 14 |
| November - - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| December - - | 2 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | – |
| 1846 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | – | 4 | 12 |
| February - - | 6 | – | 7 | – | 5 | – | 6 | – |
| March - - - | 6 | – | 7 | – | 3 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| April - - - | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| May - - - | 7 | – | 8 | – | 4 | 4 | 5 | – |
| June - - - | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 7 | – | 8 | – |
| July - - - | 6 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | – |
| August - - - | 7 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 8 |
| September - - | 8 | – | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | – |
| October - - - | 13 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| November - - | 10 | – | 10 | 8 | 8 | – | 8 | 8 |
| December - - | 10 | – | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 1847 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 10 | – | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| February - - | 11 | – | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | – |
| March - - - | 12 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| April - - - | 12 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| May - - - | 15 | – | 16 | – | 12 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| June - - - | 16 | – | 17 | – | 14 | – | 15 | – |
| 1847—*continued.* | | | | | | | | |
| July - - - | 15 | – | 16 | – | 13 | – | 14 | – |
| August - - - | 12 | – | 13 | – | 10 | – | 11 | – |
| September - - | 11 | – | 12 | – | 9 | – | 10 | – |
| October - - - | 12 | – | 13 | – | 11 | – | 11 | 8 |
| November - - | 13 | – | 14 | – | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| December - - | 13 | – | 14 | – | 12 | – | 13 | – |
| 1848 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 18 | – | 19 | – | 16 | – | 17 | – |
| February - - | 19 | – | 20 | – | 16 | – | 17 | – |
| March - - - | 18 | 8 | 19 | – | 16 | – | 17 | – |
| April - - - | 18 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 17 | – | 18 | – |
| May - - - | 19 | – | 20 | – | 17 | 8 | 18 | 4 |
| June - - - | 17 | – | 17 | 8 | 16 | – | 16 | 8 |
| July - - - | 16 | – | 16 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 16 | – |
| August - - - | 15 | – | 16 | – | 14 | – | 15 | – |
| September - - | 15 | – | 16 | – | 14 | – | 15 | – |
| October - - - | 19 | – | 20 | – | 18 | – | 19 | – |
| November - - | 18 | 8 | 19 | – | 17 | 8 | 18 | – |
| December - - | 18 | 8 | 19 | – | 17 | – | 17 | 8 |
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 17 | – | 18 | – | 16 | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| February - - | 17 | – | 18 | – | 16 | 8 | 17 | – |
| March - - - | 17 | – | 18 | – | 16 | 8 | 17 | – |
| April - - - | 15 | – | 15 | 8 | 14 | – | 14 | 8 |
| May - - - | 15 | – | 15 | 8 | 14 | – | 14 | 8 |
| June - - - | 14 | 8 | 15 | – | 14 | – | 14 | 8 |
| July - - - | 15 | 8 | 16 | – | 14 | 8 | 15 | – |
| August - - - | 15 | 8 | 16 | – | 14 | 8 | 15 | – |
| September - - | 15 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 14 | – | 14 | 4 |
| October - - - | 15 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 8 |
| November - - | 15 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 15 | – | 15 | 4 |
| December - - | 16 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 15 | – | 15 | 4 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 15 | 12 | 16 | – | 14 | 12 | 15 | – |
| February - - | 16 | – | 16 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 4 |
| March - - - | 14 | – | — | | 13 | – | — | |
| April - - - | 15 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 8 |
| May - - - | 16 | – | 17 | – | 15 | – | 16 | – |
| June - - - | 17 | – | 18 | – | 16 | – | 16 | 8 |
| July - - - | 17 | – | 17 | 8 | 16 | – | 16 | 8 |
| August - - - | 17 | – | 17 | 8 | 16 | – | 16 | 8 |
| September - - | 17 | 4 | 17 | 8 | 16 | – | 16 | 4 |
| October - - - | 16 | 12 | 17 | – | 15 | 6 | 15 | 12 |
| November - - | 16 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 16 | – |
| December - - | 17 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 4 |
| 1851 | | | | | | | | |
| January - - | 19 | – | 20 | – | 18 | – | 19 | – |
| February - - | 18 | 8 | 19 | – | 17 | 8 | 18 | 8 |
| March - - - | 17 | 12 | 18 | 4 | 16 | – | 16 | 8 |
| April - - - | 10 | 8 | 11 | – | 9 | 8 | 10 | – |
| May - - - | 11 | – | 12 | – | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| June - - - | 10 | 8 | 11 | – | 9 | – | 9 | 8 |
| July - - - | 11 | – | 11 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| August - - - | 13 | – | 13 | 8 | 11 | – | 11 | 8 |
| September - - | 13 | – | 13 | 8 | 11 | – | 11 | 8 |
| October - - - | 13 | – | 13 | 8 | 11 | – | 11 | 8 |
| November - - | 12 | 8 | 13 | – | 11 | – | 11 | 8 |
| December - - | 13 | 8 | 14 | – | 11 | 8 | 12 | – |
| *Note* —The latest known quotation, viz, on 13 March 1852, was - - | 11 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 8 |

MEMORANDUM showing the Periods during which the 5 per Cent. Loan was open

5 per Cent Loan of 1841–42 Open 31st March 1841
„ Ditto „ Closed 4th January 1843

5 per Cent Loan of 1841–42 Re-opened 5th October 1846
„ Ditto „ Again closed 7th April 1851

East India House, 7 May 1852

*James C Melvill,* Secretary

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the CASH BALANCE at Home, and Value of GOVERNMENT or other SECURITIES at the Disposal of the COURT OF DIRECTORS on the 30th of April in each Year since 1834

| — | Amount of Cash Balance of the Home Treasury | Amount of Cash Balance Temporarily Invested | Amount, Deducting Temporary Investments | Temporary Investments of Cash Balances. | | | Value of Stock and Annuities in the Public Funds standing in the Name of the East India Company | Value of Carnatic Stock standing in the Name of the East India Company | Bills of Exchange drawn in favour of the Company remaining in the Treasury unpaid | Total Cash Balance and Value of Government Stocks and other Securities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | In Temporary Loans of the Company's Disposable Cash made to the Bank of England, also, Advances on Loan to Joint Stock Banks and Individuals on Security of Government Stocks, Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds | Exchequer Bills purchased Value on the 30th of April in each Year, including Growing Interest computed to that Date | East India Bonds purchased Value on the 30th of April in each Year, including Growing Interest computed to that Date | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 30 April 1834 - - | 3,772,901 | 3,080,000 | 692,901 | 2,000,000 | 1,121,637 | - - - | - - - | 51,393 | 89,189 | 3,955,120 |
| " 1835 - - | 3,625,488 | 2,980,000 | 645,488 | 1,900,000 | 1,115,788 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 130,789 | 3,792,065 |
| " 1836 - - | 5,405,807 | 4,580,000 | 825,807 | 3,400,000 | 1,210,102 | - - - | - - | - - - | 97,456 | 5,533,365 |
| " 1837 - - | 2,737,440 | 2,100,000 | 637,440 | 900,000 | 1,143,061 | 101,833 | - - - | - - - | 797,546 | 3,579,880 |
| " 1838 - - | 4,246,961 | 2,174,400 | 2,072,561 | 367,600 | 1,676,044 | 217,744 | - - - | - - - | 115,163 | 4,449,112 |
| " 1839 - - | 2,928,133 | 2,230,000 | 698,133 | 575,000 | 1,601,437 | 109,675 | 688,535 | - - - | 170,595 | 3,843,375 |
| " 1840 - - | 2,020,227 | 1,235,000 | 785,227 | 330,000 | 812,719 | 107,588 | 675,906 | - - - | 828,526 | 3,539,966 |
| " 1841 - - | 1,038,299 | 500,000 | 538,299 | - - - | 507,625 | - - - | 669,225 | - - - | 219,889 | 1,935,038 |
| " 1842 - - | 1,687,561 | 1,150,000 | 537,561 | 650,000 | 511,953 | - - - | 694,375 | - - - | 362,360 | 2,756,249 |
| " 1843 - - | 988,200 | 300,000 | 688,200 | - - - | 311,013 | - - - | 721,505 | - - - | 262,974 | 1,983,692 |
| " 1844 - - | 1,407,791 | 500,000 | 907,791 | - - - | 522,781 | - - - | 899,391 | - - - | 76,719 | 2,406,682 |
| " 1845 - - | 1,290,788 | 625,000 | 665,788 | 125,000 | 518,437 | - - - | 727,768 | - - - | 195,610 | 2,232,603 |
| " 1846 - - | 1,348,494 | 850,000 | 498,494 | 350,000 | 510,469 | - - - | 482,547 | - - - | 265,631 | 2,107,141 |
| " 1847 - - | 1,069,499 | 500,000 | 569,499 | - - - | 502,468 | - - - | 295,033 | - - - | 675,965 | 2,042,965 |
| " 1848 - - | 727,756 | - - - | 727,756 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 347,799 | 1,075,555 |
| " 1849 - - | 1,344,431 | 340,000 | 1,004,431 | 140,000 | 205,744 | - - - | 276,000 | - - - | 346,740 | 1,972,915 |
| " 1850 - - | 2,106,977 | 1,260,000 | 846,977 | 760,000 | 521,909 | - - - | 772,250 | - - - | 704,051 | 3,605,187 |
| " 1851 - - | 2,756,460 | 2,131,000 | 625,460 | 1,631,000 | 517,941 | - - - | 978,651 | - - - | - - - | 3,753,052 |
| " 1852 - - | 2,365,848 | 1,585,000 | 780,848 | 585,000 | 1,044,483 | - - - | 1,007,611 | - - - | - - - | 3,417,942 |

**East India House,**
**May 1852**

*James C. Melvill,*
*Secretary*

AMOUNT Remitted on the HYPOTHECATION of GOODS in each Year since 1834, and the Rate and Conditions on which Money has been Advanced in *India*, on such Hypothecation

| Year of Advance | Rates of Exchange | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL INDIA | China | TOTAL India and China. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 834-35 | 2 2 per Sicca rupee - | 222,368 10 11 | - - - | - - - | 222,368 10 11 | - - - | 733,854 8 1 |
| | 4 7 per Spanish dollar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 511,485 17 2 | |
| | £. | 222,368 10 11 | - - - | - - - | 222,368 10 11 | 511,485 17 2 | |
| 835-36 | 2 1 per Sicca rupee - | 214,033 6 7 | - - - | - - - | 214,033 6 7 | - - - | 2,056,755 6 9 |
| | 2 2 " " - | 797,125 12 1 | - - - | - - - | 797 125 12 1 | - - - | |
| | 2 - ½ per Madras and Bombay rupee | - - - | 21,226 17 8 | 66,630 15 3 | 87,857 12 11 | - - - | |
| | 4 8 per Spanish dollar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 957,738 15 2 | |
| | £ | 1,011,158 18 8 | 21,226 17 8 | 66,630 15 3 | 1,099,016 11 7 | 957,738 15 2 | |
| 836-37 | 2 2 per Sicca rupee - | 19,865 2 7 | - - - | - - - | 19,865 2 7 | - - - | 2,000,809 14 5 |
| | 2 - ½ per Co's. rupee | 202,860 2 - | 34,545 18 4 | 75,110 7 4 | 312,516 7 8 | - - - | |
| | 2 1 " " - | 568,863 10 5 | 6,559 - 10 | 74,243 11 1 | 649,666 2 4 | - - - | |
| | 2 2 " " - | 50,525 13 - | - - - | - - - | 50,525 13 - | - - - | |
| | 4 7½ per Spanish dollar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 960,348 16 10 | |
| | 4 8 " " - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,887 12 - | |
| | £ | 842,114 8 - | 41,104 19 2 | 149,353 18 5 | 1,032,573 5 7 | 968,236 8 10 | |
| 1837-38 | 2 - per Co's. rupee - | 670,250 12 5 | 1,272 18 - | 20,004 8 - | 691,527 18 5 | - - - | 1,288,506 19 8 |
| | 2 1 " " - | 56,377 7 11 | 689 18 8 | 1,299 9 7 | 58,366 16 2 | - - - | |
| | 2 2 " " - | 194,230 13 8 | 6,537 6 4 | 39,992 13 2 | 240,760 13 2 | - - | |
| | 4 6 per Spanish dollar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 285,472 14 - | |
| | 4 7 " " - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,378 17 11 | |
| | £. | 920,858 14 - | 8,500 3 - | 61,296 10 9 | 990,655 7 9 | 297,851 11 11 | |
| 838-39 | 2 2 per Co's rupee - | 588,036 6 3 | 3,480 19 4 | 742 19 - | 592,260 4 7 | - - - | 1,019,112 12 7 |
| | 2 - " " - | - - - | 8,640 - - | 23,815 18 - | 32,455 18 - | - - - | |
| | 4 6 per Spanish dollar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 20,160 - - | |
| | 4 7 " " - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 374,236 10 - | |
| | £. | 588,036 6 3 | 12,120 19 4 | 24,558 17 - | 624,716 2 7 | 394,396 10 - | |
| 1839- | 2 2 per Co's rupee - | 276,776 16 6 | 2,502 4 9 | 896 9 2 | 280,175 10 5 | - - - | 1,193,104 1 10 |
| | 2 1 " " - | 885,425 16 8 | 5,150 - - | 14,489 14 9 | 905,065 11 5 | - - - | |
| | 2 - " " - | - - - | 7,863 - - | - - - | 7,863 - - | - - - | |
| | £ | 1,162,202 13 2 | 15,515 4 9 | 15,386 3 11 | 1,193,104 1 10 | - - - | |

(*continued*)

| Year of Advance | Rates of Exchange. | Bengal | Madras. | Bombay | Total India. | China. | TOTAL India and China. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s d | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | |
| 1840–41 | 2 2 per Co's rupee - | 4,681 3 10 | - - - | - - - | 4,681 3 10 | - - - | 708,200 11 - |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | 325,167 1 8 | 5,266 17 6 | - - - | 330,433 19 2 | - - - | |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 356,686 10 - | - - - | 16,398 18 - | 373,085 8 - | - - - | |
| | £ | 686,534 15 6 | 5,266 17 6 | 16,398 18 - | 708,200 11 - | - - - | |
| 1841–42 | 2 2 per Co's rupee - | 111,447 3 2 | - - - | - - - | 111,447 3 2 | - - - | 893,261 9 11 |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | 408,464 5 1 | 12,264 7 9 | 1,437 5 10 | 422,165 18 8 | - - - | |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 238,757 18 1 | 810 - - | 120,080 10 - | 359,648 8 1 | - - - | |
| | £ | 758,669 6 4 | 13 074 7 9 | 121,517 15 10 | 893,261 9 11 | - - - | |
| 1842–43 | 2 2 per Co's rupee - | 34,659 10 4 | - - - | 8,454 17 10 | 43,114 8 2 | - - - | 489,473 9 |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | 8,269 1 3 | 343 15 - | - - - | 8,612 16 3 | - - - | |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 311,738 16 - | 2,137 9 1 | 123,869 19 11 | 437,746 5 - | - - - | |
| | £ | 354,667 7 7 | 2 481 4 1 | 132,324 17 9 | 489,473 9 5 | - - - | |
| 1843–44 | 2 – per Co's rupee - | 225,535 6 - | 360 - - | 32,514 16 - | 258,410 2 - | - - - | 258,410 2 |
| 1844–45 | 1 10 per Co's rupee - | 247,337 15 - | 17,379 15 5 | 14,120 7 7 | 278,837 18 - | - - - | 278,837 18 |
| 1845–46 | 1 10 per Co's rupee - | 529,803 3 6 | 19,045 1 9 | 98,973 - 2 | 647,821 5 5 | - - - | 890,798 17 |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | 72,674 3 11 | 4,709 14 10 | 6,510 15 - | 83,894 13 9 | - - - | |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 84,871 18 4 | 6,562 10 2 | 67,648 9 4 | 159,082 17 10 | - - - | |
| | £ | 687,349 5 9 | 30,317 6 9 | 173,132 4 6 | 890,798 17 - | - - - | |
| 1846–47 | 2 – per Co's rupee - | 734,304 2 - | 21,308 4 2 | 224,935 11 7 | 980,547 17 9 | - - | 980,547 17 |
| 1847–48 | 2 – per Co's rupee - | 204,362 10 - | 1,645 7 3 | 183,459 18 - | 389,467 15 3 | - - - | 624,633 6 |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | 140,674 18 4 | - - - | 45,869 14 - | 186,544 12 4 | - - - | |
| | 1 10 „ „ - | 24,448 17 6 | - - - | 24,172 1 8 | 48,620 19 2 | - - - | |
| | £ | 369,486 5 10 | 1,645 7 3 | 253,501 13 8 | 624,633 6 9 | - - - | |
| 1848–49 | 1 10 per Co's rupee - | 430,499 2 4 | 3,909 4 - | 202,188 5 8 | 636,596 12 - | - - - | 636,596 12 |
| 1849–50 | 1 10 per Co's rupee - | 515,998 7 2 | 7,404 18 6 | 362,405 - 4 | 885,808 6 - | - - - | 1,663,428 14 |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | 233,200 11 9 | - - - | 157,392 2 10 | 390,592 14 7 | - - - | |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 261,233 14 3 | 1,145 4 8 | 118,839 1 5 | 381,218 - 4 | - - - | |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 543 8 - | - - - | 1,045 16 7 | 1,589 4 7 | - - - | |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | - - - | - - - | 4,220 8 7 | 4,220 8 7 | - - - | |
| | £ | 1,010,976 1 2 | 8,550 3 2 | 643,902 9 9 | 1,663,428 14 1 | - - - | |

East India House,
7 May 1852

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary.

Appendix, No 2

TERMS and CONDITIONS for making Advances in *India* upon the Goods and Merchandize of Individuals intended for Consignment to *England*, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company

1st The parties to whom advances may be made, shall agree that the respective consignments be delivered into such warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve, and that they be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

2d Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian Governments, an advance not exceeding three-fourths of such ascertained value will be made.

3d For repayment of the advance bills of exchange to be drawn in triplicate, and made payable in London at six months' sight, at the rate of

| *s.* | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|
| " | " | Per Company's rupee for advances made at Bengal |
| " | " | Per - - ditto - - - - ditto - - Madras |
| " | " | Per - - ditto - - - - ditto - - Bombay. |

The rate of exchange to be determined from time to time at the place where the advance is made, under the Court's orders

4th The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium,* bills of lading of the consignment, and policies of insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The bills of lading must be drawn deliverable to the East India Company, or indorsed to the order of the East India Company The policies of insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East India Company as the parties interested, or indorsed to their order, but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in this country, and of depositing the policies in the Company's treasury, will be allowed to do so

5th. In case of default being made, either in acceptance or payment of the bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized in such manner, and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued, the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the consignor, and if in India, by the Government from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such Government

6th. An agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills, and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods, the consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the bill is drawn (being also the agent) having failed to accept the bill, for the substitution of another agent

7th After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with the freight, and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid, or may be subject to, on account of the goods

8th The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England, and in cases where interest shall have accrued, such interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent at which the Company have allowed discount during the period for which such interest is chargeable

9th. Parties or their agents will be required to insure the goods from fire, and deposit the policies with the East India Company, such insurance to take effect from the date of the termination of the sea risk Should, however, the parties or their agents fail to effect such insurance, the East India Company shall be at liberty to insure the goods, the expense of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the goods to those parties or their agents.

10th Parties receiving advances to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the officers of Government, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever), at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills, also authorizing in such cases the repaying to the Company the advances made, either principal or interest, together with any other

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* Or such public officers as may be specified

Appendix, No 2.

other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the agent in England for each transaction.

*Note*—Previously to November 1838, the proportion advanced was to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the goods

By a notification, dated Fort William, the 19th of November 1838, this proportion was reduced to three-fifths, and by a further notification, dated Fort William, the 23d August 1844, it was extended to three-fourths of the ascertained value of the goods.

The bills of exchange in repayment of the advances were drawn at six months' sight, except in the period between the 31st March 1842 and the 1st November 1848, when they were drawn at 10 months' date

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FORM referred to in the preceding Terms and Conditions

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the terms and conditions on which the Government, by the advertisement published in the Gazette, on , have offered to make advances of money on the security of goods and merchandize, we have the honour to state that, concurring in all of these conditions, and availing ourselves of the offer of Government so made, we have drawn bills of exchange, for *l*, in your favour, as undermentioned*, against our shipment of on the ship upon which your Government of have advanced us Company's rupees .

And we hereby agree, that the consignment of in question by the said ship , shall be delivered into such warehouses as your Honourable Court may approve, and that the goods therein comprised shall be subject to the control of your Honourable Court, until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied

In case default shall be made, either in acceptance or in payment of the bills in question, we hereby expressly authorize your Honourable Court, at any period after such default (without either notice to, or concurrence on the part of, any person whomsoever), to sell the goods, and to repay to the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, by retaining from the sale proceeds the amount of principal and interest due upon the bills (should any have accrued), and of all charges, the Company, on the other hand, allowing us discount for any unexpired term the bills may have to run, at the time or respective times when the proceeds of the goods shall be realized, and we consent that the balance of account, whether of surplus or deficiency, if settled in India, be paid at the rate of exchange at which you may at the time be drawing bills upon your Government there.

We hereby further authorize your Honourable Court, on payment of the bills, to make over the goods, subject to any of the conditions which may then attach to them, to Messrs. , our agents, with whom we further authorize you to transact generally all business relative to these goods, and finally to settle the account relating to them.

We also engage that our agents in England shall effect an insurance from fire upon these goods, and deposit the policies with the East India Company, such insurance to commence from the date of the termination of the sea risk, and in the event of their failing to effect such insurance, we authorize your Honourable Court to insure the goods, the expenses to be reimbursed to you previously to your making over the goods, or the net proceeds thereof.

The following clause may be added or not, at the option of the party:

Should, however, those gentlemen fail to accept the bills which we have drawn upon them in your favour, we authorize you in that case to transact all business relative to these goods with Messrs , instead of Messrs , and to settle with the former the account relating thereto

We have, &c
(signed) .

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* The date and amount of each bill of exchange must be inserted at the foot of this letter, together with a reference to the bill of lading against which it has been drawn, and in the case of bills of exchange drawn upon houses at the outports, it should be expressed that they are payable in London.

## AMOUNT of Loss sustained by the East India Company on REMITTANCES by the HYPOTHECATION of GOODS, since 1st May 1834

| | £. s. d. | £ s. d | £ s d |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Advances upon the Hypothecation of goods previously to the year 1847 | | | |
| Amount by which the net sale proceeds of the goods fell short of the amount of the bills of exchange drawn against the respective consignments - | 3,975 - - | | |
| Amount recovered from the assignees of insolvent estates and other parties on account of the above, both in England and India - - - | - - - | 1,133 - - | |
| Amount of Loss - - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,842 - - |
| On Advances upon the Hypothecation of Goods in the year 1847 (the year of commercial distress) | | | |
| Amount by which the net sale proceeds of the goods fell short of the amount of the bills of exchange drawn against the respective consignments - | 12,988 - - | | |
| Amount recovered from the assignees of insolvent estates and other parties on account of the above, both in England and India - - - - | - - - | 2,322 - - | |
| Amount of Loss - - - - | - - - | - - - | 10,666 - - |
| Total Amount of Loss, but which is subject to reduction to the extent of any further dividends that may be received from the respective estates - - - - | | £. | 13,508 - - |

| | s d |
|---|---|
| Rate per cent upon the total amount of advances on hypothecation since 1st May 1834 - - - - - - - - - | 1 8 625 |

| | s d |
|---|---|
| Rate per cent. computed upon the total amount advanced since the commencement of the system of hypothecation in 1829/30 - - | 1 7 392 |

East India House,
7 May 1852.

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT Remitted in COIN or BULLION from 1834 to 1851, with the Charge per Cent. of Remittance.

| — | Invoice Amount | Sale Produce. | Freight, Insurance and Charges in England. | Charge per Cent. of Remittance. | Net Sale Produce | Out-turn per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *C Rs* | £. *s* *d.* | £ *s.* *d* | £. *s.* *d* | £. *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* |
| 1834-35 to 1846-47 | | | | | | |
| No consignments of treasure were made to England on the East India Company's account in these years - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1847-48 | | | | | | |
| FROM BENGAL. | | | | | | |
| Specie (rupees) consigned from Bengal in January and February 1848 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 25*s* per cent) - | 50,01,438 | 463,697 17 10 | 7,819 1 2 | 1 13 8 | 455,878 16 8 | 1 9 876 |
| 1848-49 | | | | | | |
| FROM BENGAL | | | | | | |
| Specie (rupees) consigned from Bengal in September 1848 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 35*s* per cent) - | 30,00,862 | 279,911 6 7 | 6,063 15 9 | 2 3 4 | 273,847 10 10 | 1 9 901 |
| FROM MADRAS | | | | | | |
| Specie (rupees) consigned from Madras in September 1848 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 30*s*. per cent) - | 20,01,426 | 186,087 13 4 | 3,542 15 5 | 1 18 1 | 182,544 17 11 | 1 9 889 |
| Specie (rupees) consigned from Madras in April 1849 (insurance effected in England at the rate of 20*s* per cent) - | 35,02,494 | 327,560 2 6 | 5,151 18 2 | 1 11 5 | 322,408 4 4 | 1 10 092 |
| | 55,03,920 | 513,647 15 10 | 8,694 13 7 | 1 13 10 | 504,953 2 3 | 1 10·018 |
| TOTAL 1848-49 - | 85,04,782 | 793,559 2 5 | 14,758 9 4 | 1 17 2 | 778,800 13 1 | 1 9 977 |
| TOTAL 1 May 1834 to 30 April 1852, *C Rs* | 1,35,06,220 | £ 1,257,257 – 3 | £ 22,577 10 6 | £. 1 15 11 | £. 1,234,679 9 9 | 1 9 939 |

East India House,
5 May 1852

*James C. Melvill,*
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT raised in *England* in each Year, from 1834–35 to 1851–52, by DRAFTS upon *India*, and the RATE OF EXCHANGE at which such DRAFTS have been drawn.

Bills of Exchange drawn at 60 Days' Sight

| —— | Rate of Exchange | Bengal. | | | Madras | | | Bombay | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | £. | *s* | *d* | £. | *s* | *d* | £ | *s* | *d* | £. | *s* | *d* |
| 1834–35 - - | 1 11 per Madras and Bombay rupee | - | - | - | 8,172 | – | – | 153,835 | – | – | 162,007 | – | – |
| | 2 – per Madras and Bombay rupee. | - | - | - | 2,572 | – | – | 37,229 | – | – | 39,801 | – | – |
| | 2 – per sicca rupee - | 454,414 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 454,414 | – | – |
| | 2 1 „ „ - - | 76,581 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76,581 | – | – |
| | £ | 530,995 | – | – | 10,744 | – | – | 191,064 | – | – | 732,803 | – | – |
| 1835–36 - - | 1 11 per Madras and Bombay rupee. | - | - | - | 223,385 | – | – | 166,217 | – | – | 389,602 | – | – |
| | 2 – per sicca rupee - | 1,655,651 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,655,651 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,655,651 | – | – | 223,385 | – | – | 166,217 | – | – | 2,045,253 | – | – |
| 1836–37 - - | 2 – per sicca rupee, equivalent to 1 *s* 10½ *d* per Company's rupee | 1,060,256 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,060,256 | – | – |
| | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 720,926 | – | – | 75,001 | – | – | 57,080 | – | – | 853,007 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 92,984 | – | – | 35,985 | – | – | 128,969 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,781,182 | – | – | 167,985 | – | – | 93,065 | – | – | 2,042,232 | – | – |
| 1837–38 - - | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 1,461,378 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,461,378 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 166,644 | – | – | 78,163 | – | – | 244,807 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,461,378 | – | – | 166,644 | – | – | 78,163 | – | – | 1,706,185 | – | – |
| 1838–39 - - | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 925,082 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 925,082 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | 816,605 | – | – | 44,425 | – | – | 11,108 | – | – | 872,138 | – | – |
| | 2 – „ „ - | - | - | - | 37,850 | – | – | 8,272 | – | – | 46,122 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | 130,384 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 130,384 | – | – |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | - | - | - | 13,924 | – | – | 600 | – | – | 14,524 | – | – |
| | 2 1½ „ „ - | 327,364 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 327,364 | – | – |
| | 2 2 „ „ - | - | - | - | 27,380 | – | – | 3,597 | – | – | 30,977 | – | – |
| | £ | 2,199,435 | – | – | 123,579 | – | – | 23,577 | – | – | 2,346,591 | – | – |
| 1839–40 - - | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 902,629 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 902,629 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 51,803 | – | – | 18,077 | – | – | 69,880 | – | – |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 334,022 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 334,022 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 25,503 | – | – | 6,613 | – | – | 32,116 | – | – |
| | 2 1½ „ „ - | 86,725 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86,725 | – | – |
| | 2 2 „ „ - | - | - | - | 9,701 | – | – | 4,452 | – | – | 14,153 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,323,376 | – | – | 87,007 | – | – | 29,142 | – | – | 1,439,525 | – | – |
| 1840–41 - - | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 547,579 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 547,579 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 31,200 | – | – | 41,607 | – | – | 72,807 | – | – |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 518,508 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 518,508 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 14,834 | – | – | 20,722 | – | – | 35,556 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,066,087 | – | – | 46,034 | – | – | 62,329 | – | – | 1,174,450 | – | – |
| 1841–42 - - | 1 10 per Company's rupee | 1,078,956 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,078,956 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 40,246 | – | – | 39,053 | – | – | 79,299 | – | – |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 1,172,313 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,172,313 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 63,377 | – | – | 93,484 | – | – | 156,861 | – | – |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 94,725 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94,725 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 2,589 | – | – | 4,540 | – | – | 7,129 | – | – |
| | £ | 2,345,994 | – | – | 106,212 | – | – | 137,077 | – | – | 2,589,283 | – | – |

| —— | Rate of Exchange | Bengal | | | Madras | | | Bombay | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s d | £ | s. | d. | £. | s | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s | d. |
| 1842–43 - - | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 709,536 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 709,536 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 42,679 | – | – | 38,179 | – | – | 80,858 | – | – |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 172,651 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 172,651 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 9,358 | – | – | 1,893 | – | – | 11,251 | – | – |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | 181,724 | – | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 181,724 | – | – |
| | 2 1½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 27,867 | – | – | 13,551 | – | – | 41,418 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,063,911 | – | – | 79,904 | – | – | 53,623 | – | – | 1,197,438 | – | – |
| 1843–44 - - | 1 11 per Company's rupee | 2,557,239 | – | – | 172,060 | – | – | - | - | - | 2,729,299 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | 43,293 | – | – | 29,139 | – | – | 72,432 | – | – |
| | £ | 2,557,239 | – | – | 215,353 | – | – | 29,139 | – | – | 2,801,731 | – | – |
| 1844–45 - - | 1 9 per Company's rupee | 882,101 | – | – | 161,628 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,043,729 | – | – |
| | 1 9½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,329 | – | – | 7,329 | – | – |
| | 1 10 „ „ - | 1,133,957 | – | – | 159,608 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,293,565 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,633 | – | – | 18,633 | – | – |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 131,649 | – | – | 21,536 | – | – | - | - | - | 153,185 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 510 | – | – | 510 | – | – |
| | £. | 2,147,707 | – | – | 342,772 | – | – | 26,472 | – | – | 2,516,951 | – | – |
| 1845–46 - - | 1 9 per Company's rupee | 1,037,250 | – | – | 129,597 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,166,847 | – | – |
| | 1 9½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,755 | – | – | 12,755 | – | – |
| | 1 10 „ „ - | 1,309,105 | – | – | 246,740 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,555,845 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 111,865 | – | – | 111,865 | – | – |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 175,624 | – | – | 42,275 | – | – | - | - | - | 217,899 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 498 | – | – | 498 | – | – |
| | £ | 2,521,979 | – | – | 418,612 | – | – | 125,118 | – | – | 3,065,709 | – | – |
| 1846–47 - - | 1 10 per Company's rupee | 823,003 | – | – | 164,810 | – | – | - | - | - | 987,813 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,044 | – | – | 17,044 | – | – |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 1,780,670 | – | – | 257,343 | – | – | - | - | - | 2,038,013 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54,171 | – | – | 54,171 | – | – |
| | £ | 2,603,673 | – | – | 422,153 | – | – | 71,215 | – | – | 3,097,041 | – | – |
| 1847–48 - - | 1 9½ per Company's rupee | 78,502 | – | – | 13,299 | – | – | - | - | - | 91,801 | – | – |
| | 1 10 „ „ - | 1,153,616 | – | – | 263,706 | – | – | 10,230 | – | – | 1,427,552 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22,451 | – | – | 22,451 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,232,118 | – | – | 277,005 | – | – | 32,681 | – | – | 1,541,804 | – | – |
| 1848–49 - - | 1 9 per Company's rupee | 1,474,516 | – | – | 206,352 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,680,868 | – | – |
| | 1 9½ „ „ - | 28,166 | – | – | 3,182 | – | – | 16,012 | – | – | 47,360 | – | – |
| | 1 10 „ „ - | 123,188 | – | – | 35,678 | – | – | - | - | - | 158,866 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,101 | – | – | 2,101 | – | – |
| | £ | 1,625,870 | – | – | 245,212 | – | – | 18,113 | – | – | 1,889,195 | – | – |
| 1849–50 - - | 1 10 per Company's rupee | 1,667,553 | – | – | 258,472 | – | – | - | - | - | 1,926,025 | – | – |
| | 1 10½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,964 | – | – | 12,964 | – | – |
| | 1 11 „ „ - | 288,948 | – | – | 39,667 | – | – | - | - | - | 328,615 | – | – |
| | 1 11½ „ „ - | 267,236 | – | – | 29,292 | – | – | 4,620 | – | – | 301,148 | – | – |
| | 2 – „ „ - | 279,836 | – | – | 71,837 | – | – | 1,074 | – | – | 352,747 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,619 | – | – | 13,619 | – | – |
| | £. | 2,503,573 | – | – | 399,268 | – | – | 32,277 | – | – | 2,935,118 | – | – |
| 1850–51 - - | 2 – per Company's rupee | 1,887,030 | – | – | 177,527 | – | – | - | - | - | 2,064,557 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | 398,373 | – | – | 51,548 | – | – | 13,528 | – | – | 463,449 | – | – |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | 589,205 | – | – | 96,754 | – | – | 3,123 | – | – | 689,082 | – | – |
| | 2 1½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,370 | – | – | 19,370 | – | – |
| | £. | 2,874,608 | – | – | 325,829 | – | – | 36,021 | – | – | 3,236,458 | – | – |
| 1851–52 - - | 2 – per Company's rupee | 1,885,397 | – | – | 313,657 | – | – | - | - | - | 2,199,054 | – | – |
| | 2 –½ „ „ - | 270,285 | – | – | 52,134 | – | – | 14,838 | – | – | 337,257 | – | – |
| | 2 1 „ „ - | 208,535 | – | – | 23,599 | – | – | 5,181 | – | – | 237,315 | – | – |
| | 2 1½ „ „ - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,897 | – | – | 3,897 | – | – |
| | £ | 2,364,217 | – | – | 389,390 | – | – | 23,916 | – | – | 2,777,523 | – | – |

East India House,
5 May 1852.

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

**Amount** Remitted from *India* from 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1851, by means of Advances in *India* to Her Majesty's Government, or by any other Modes than those exhibited in the accompanying Accounts of Remittances

| — | REMITTANCES THROUGH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT | | | Bills drawn in the Company's favour by Merchants at Madras, on condition that the Amount should be paid to those Parties at that Presidency, at the rate of 2*s* the Rupee, with Interest at 4 per cent per Annum from the Date of the Bills to the Date of the Payment of the equivalent to them after Receipt of Advice of the realization of the Amount of the Bills in London | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bills drawn at various Dates and Sights in Repayment of Advances and Supplies from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Service (Amount of Bills remitted, dated in the Period from 1st May to 30th April in each Year) | Repayments By Her Majesty's Government on Account of the Expense incurred in the Expedition to China, (taken into Account as part of the Remittances from India) | Miscellaneous Receipts from Her Majesty's Government in Repayment of Advances and Supplies to Her Majesty's Service | | |
| | £ *s* *d* | £ *s* *d* | £ *s* *d* | £ *s* *d* | £ *s* *d* |
| 1834–35 - - - - | 10,145 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 10,145 - - |
| 1835–36 - - - - | 46,366 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 46,366 - - |
| 1836–37 - - - - | 37,592 - - | - - - - | - - - | 20,000 - - | 57,592 - - |
| 1837–38 - - - - | 59,535 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 59,535 - - |
| 1838–39 - - - - | 24,438 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 24,438 - - |
| 1839–40 - - - - | 30,000 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 30,000 - - |
| 1840–41 - - - - | 22,042 - - | 150,000 - - | - - - - | - - - - | 172,042 - - |
| 1841–42 - - - - | 11,185 - - | 423 442 - - | - - - - | - - - - | 434,627 - - |
| 1842–43 - - - - | 78,467 - - | 800,000 - - | - - - | 20,000 - - | 898,467 - - |
| 1843–44 - - - - | 114,935 - - | 804,964 - - | - - - - | 10,000 - - | 929,899 - - |
| 1844–45 - - - - | 44,855 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 44,855 - - |
| 1845–46 - - - - | 38,152 - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 38,152 - - |
| 1846–47 - - - - | 37,724 - - | - - - - | 23,250 - - | - - - - | 60,974 - - |
| 1847–48 - - - - | 23,009 - - | - - - - | 142,158 - - | - - - - | 165,167 - - |
| 1848–49 - - - - | 38,775 - - | - - - - | 49,452 - - | - - - - | 88,227 - - |
| 1849–50 - - - - | 4,005 - - | - - - - | 45,970 - - | - - - - | 49,975 - - |
| 1850–51 - - - - | 35,547 - - | - - - - | 112,486 - - | - - - - | 148,033 - - |

East India House,
8 May 1852

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

**Average Out-turn** of the **Rupee** remitted in each Year by each different Mode of Remittance, and General Out turn of the Remittances in each Year

| — | Silk consigned from India (Produce of Consignments made subsequently to 30th April 1834) | Consignments of Specie (Rupees) | Bills of Exchange drawn in Repayment of Advances made in India and China on the Hypothecation of Goods | | Bills on India (Drawn at 60 Days' sight) | Remittances through Her Majesty's Government | General Out turn of the Remittances in each Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out-turn per Company's Rupee | Out-turn per Company's Rupee | India | China | Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee. | Rate, per Rupee, at which Advances and Supplies in India, on Account of Her Majesty's Service, are to be adjusted in each Year | |
| | | | Average Rate of Exchange per Co 's Rupee | Out turn per Company's rupee, deducting Agency charges and Commission | | | |
| | *s* *d* | *s* *d* | *s* *d* | *s* *d* | *s* *d* | | *s* *d* |
| 1834–35 - - | 2 10 077 | - - - | 2 - 375 | 2 - 203 | 1 10 782 | 1*s* 11½*d* per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1*s* 10*d* per Company's rupee | 2 1 537 |
| 1835–36 - - | 2 6 295 | - - - | 2 - 195 | 2 - 662 | 1 10 593 | 2*s* 1*d* per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1*s* 11½*d* per Company's rupee - | 1 11 813 |
| 1836–37 - - | 2 1 791 | - - - | 2 - 863 | 2 - 849 | 1 10 987 | 2*s* per Sicca rupee, equivalent to 1*s* 10½*d* per Company's rupee - | 1 11 889 |
| | | | | | | *s* *d* | |
| 1837–38 - - | 2 - 248 | - - - | 2 - 516 | 2 - 067 | 1 11 070 | 1 11 per Co 's rupee | 1 11 639 |
| 1838–39 - - | 2 2 569 | - - - | 2 1 888 | 2 1 272 | 1 11 658 | 1 11 „ | 2 - 257 |
| 1839–40 - - | - - - | - - - | 2 1 221 | - - - | 1 11 449 | 2 - ½ „ | 2 - 223 |
| 1840–41 - - | - - - | - - - | 2 - 468 | - - - | 1 11 507 | 2 - ½ „ | 1 11 912 |
| 1841–42 - - | - - - | - - - | 2 - 704 | - - - | 1 10 541 | 2 - „ | 1 11 160 |
| 1842–43 - - | - - - | - - - | 2 - 173 | - - - | 1 11 554 | 2 - „ | 1 11 825 |
| 1843 44 - - | - - - | - - - | 2 - | - - - | 1 11 012 | 2 - „ | 1 11 298 |
| 1844–45 - - | - - - | - - - | 1 10 | - - - | 1 9 632 | 1 11½ „ | 1 9 695 |
| 1845–46 - - | - - - | - - - | 1 10 219 | - - - | 1 9 689 | 1 10½ „ | 1 9 813 |
| 1846–47 - - | - - - | - - - | 2 - | - - - | 1 10 677 | 1 10½ „ | 1 10 974 |
| 1847–48 - - | - - - | 1 9 875 | 1 11 369 | - - - | 1 9 976 | 1 11 „ | 1 10 317 |
| 1848–49 - - | - - - | 1 9 977 | 1 10 | - - - | 1 9 094 | 1 11 „ | 1 9 505 |
| 1849–50 - - | - - - | - - - | 1 10 347 | - - - | 1 10 495 | 1 10 „ | 1 10 436 |
| 1850–51 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 - 286 | 1 10 „ | 2 - 177 |
| Average - - | 2 6 512 | 1 9 939 | 1 11 851 | 2 - 660 | 1 10 707 | 1 11 701 „ | 1 11 194 |

East India House,
May 1852

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT raised by the Issue of EAST INDIA BONDS in each Year since the 1st May 1834.

| | Capital of Bonds Issued | Amount realized by Sale of the Bonds. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1834–35 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1835–36 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1836–37 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1837–38 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1838–39 - - - | - Nil | |
| 1839–40 - - - | - Nil | |
| 1840–41 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1841–42 - - - | 168,900 - - | 168,930 - - |
| 1842–43 - - - | 100,000 - - | 100,850 - - |
| 1843–44 - - - | - Nil | |
| 1844–45 - - - | 565,300 - - | 584,174 11 - |
| 1845–46 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1846–47 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1847–48 - - - | 500,000 - - | 502,455 - - |
| 1848–49 - - - | 1,100,000 - - | 1,114,190 - - |
| 1849–50 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1850–51 - - - | - Nil. | |
| 1851–52 - - - | - Nil | |
| £ | 2,434,200 - - | 2,470,599 11 - |

| Viz — | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Amount of Bonds issued to replace the like amount of Bonds discharged under notice from holders - - - - - - - | 268,900 - - |
| Increase of the Bond Debt to meet deficiency in Remittances - | 2,165,300 - - |
| £ | 2,434,200 - - |

East India House,
4 May 1852

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary.

NOMINAL LIST of the several PERSONS employed on the ESTABLISHMENT at the EAST INDIA HOUSE, with the SALARY and ALLOWANCES of each Person

| NAME. | SALARY. |
|---|---|
| | £. s. d. |
| SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT | |
| Mr. J C Melvill (Secretary) - - - | 2,410 - - |
| - J D Dickinson (Deputy Secretary) | 1,510 - - |
| *Minuting and Correspondence Branch* | |
| Mr Henry Mills (Assistant) - - - | 1,200 - - |
| - W H Mayne - - - - | 910 - - |
| - Jas Cosmo Melvill, jun - - - | 805 - - (including 105 *l.* as clerk to Committee of Bye-laws). |
| - Juland Danvers - - - - - | 600 - - |
| - Arthur R. Onslow - - - - | 240 - - |
| - C F Shepherd - - - - - | 112 - - |
| *Accounts' Branch.* | |
| Mr Wm Keith (Assistant) - - - - | 1,210 - - |
| - W. Collingwood - - - - | 910 - - |
| - George Friend - - - - - | 760 - - |
| - John Ogilvie - - - - - | 700 - - |
| - Thos Hilton Keith - - - - | 650 - - |
| - Wm T Davinnere - - - - | 600 - - |
| - Henry Robinson - - - - - | 600 - - |
| - Edward Jenkyns - - - - | 400 - - |
| - Robert M Hotson - - - - | 400 - - |
| - Duncan Campbell - - - - | 400 - - |
| - George C Ravenshaw - - - | 144 - - |
| - Charles Davies - - - - - | 144 - - |
| - Wm C Hume - - - - - | 176 - - |
| - Wm Wilks - - - - - | 128 - - |
| - George G Easton - - - - | 112 - - |
| *Clerk for Exports, &c* | |
| Mr James Waghorn - - - - - | 600 - - |
| *Pay Branch.* | |
| Mr Joseph B Wilks (Assistant) - - | 1,010 - - |
| - Wm Morgan - - - - - - | 760 - - |
| - James Dunsmure - - - - - | 700 - - |
| - John E. Boucher - - - - - | 500 - - |
| - C. Craufurd - - - - - - | 550 - - |
| - Thos Wm Keith - - - - - | 160 - - |
| *Audit Branch.* | |
| Mr George Browne (Assistant) - - | 1,010 - - |
| - Fredk Sandoz - - - - - | 760 - - |
| - William Banton - - - - - | 710 - - |
| - Willis H Lowe - - - - - | 600 - - |
| - Geo. Browne, jun. - - - - | 272 - - |
| - Fredk S Mangles - - - - | 80 - - |
| - Fredk. Morgan - - - - - | 80 - - |
| *Marine Branch.* | |
| Mr J C Mason (Assistant) - - - | 1,210 - - |
| - R. Ritherdon - - - - - - | 810 - - |
| - W T Thornton - - - - - | 600 - - |
| - William Byron - - - - - | 384 - - |
| *Administration, Will, and Bond Branch.* | |
| Mr Francis Clark (Assistant) - - | 1,000 - - |
| - Thomas Campbell - - - - - | 850 - - |
| - Fredk S Danvers - - - - - | 610 - - |

| NAME | SALARY | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s | d |
| Buying Department. | | | |
| Mr J Davison | 910 | – | – |
| College Department | | | |
| Mr W T Hooper | 800 | – | – |
| Botanical Department | | | |
| Dr J F Royle | 511 | – | – |
| *Superintendent of Extra Clerks and Writers* | | | |
| Mr Ebenezer Barnett | 600 | – | – |
| Examiner's Department | | | |
| Mr Thos L Peacock (Examiner) | 2,000 | – | – |
| – D Hill (Assistant Examiner) | 1,500 | – | – |
| – John S Mill (Assistant) | 1,200 | – | – |
| – F W Prideaux (Assistant) | 1,000 | – | – |
| *Correspondence Clerks* | | | |
| Mr E D Bourdillon | 750 | – | – |
| – Edwd G Peacock | 442 | – | – |
| *Clerks.* | | | |
| Mr Joseph Maitland | 1,010 | – | – |
| – Thos Rundall | 810 | – | – |
| – J D Close | 750 | – | – |
| – Stoddart Drysdale | 700 | – | – |
| – Macvey Napier | 470 | – | – |
| – James F Shillito | 500 | – | – |
| – Arthur Scott | 452 | – | – |
| – Wm H Batten | 288 | – | – |
| – Peter A Daniel | 160 | – | – |
| – Francis Deffell | 128 | – | – |
| – George A F Shadwell | 112 | – | – |
| – John R Melville | 112 | – | – |
| – Samuel Hunt | 96 | – | – |
| *Book Office (under the Examiner).* | | | |
| Mr C Waud (Registrar) | 600 | – | – |
| *Superintendent of Extra Clerks in the above Offices* | | | |
| Mr T P Williams | 500 | – | – |
| Military Department. | | | |
| Mr P Melvill (Secretary) | 1,810 | – | – |
| – W Eade (Assistant) | 1,010 | – | – |
| – Geo Appleton | 800 | – | – |
| – Charles T P Metcalfe | 600 | – | – |
| – Jas. P Thom | 560 | – | – |
| – Thos Rob. Clarke | 900 | – | – |

| NAME | SALARY | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s | d |
| Military Department—*continued* | | | |
| Mr Geo E Cochrane | 500 | – | – |
| – John Davison, jun | 224 | – | – |
| – Edwd J Fairbrother | 144 | – | – |
| Statistical Office | | | |
| Mr Edward Thornton (Chief) | 1,410 | – | – |
| – M Hornidge (Assistant) | 800 | – | – |
| – B A Leach | 208 | – | – |
| Storekeeper's Department | | | |
| Colonel J G Bonner (Inspector) | 1,000 | – | – |
| Mr L Humbert (Clerk) | 575 | – | – |
| – Alexander Rothney (Sub-Inspector) | 475 | – | – |
| *Examiners, &c of Stores* | | | |
| Mr Charles Beard | 350 | – | – |
| – William Hudden | 350 | – | – |
| – S J Wood | 250 | – | – |
| – Wm Elvery | 150 | – | – |
| – Wm Rothney | 150 | – | – |
| – Benjamin Brazier | 150 | – | – |
| – Joseph Hull | 135 | – | – |
| – Henry Moore | 130 | – | – |
| – George Bryan | 130 | – | – |
| – Wm L Sharp | 130 | – | – |
| – Amos Boorman | 120 | – | – |
| – Augustus Riviere | 120 | – | – |
| – John Millward | 110 | – | – |
| – Richard Davis | 110 | – | – |
| – Joseph Porter | 110 | – | – |
| – Charles M'Laughlin | 110 | – | – |
| – George Kemp | 110 | – | – |
| Library and Museum | | | |
| Professor H H Wilson, F R S (Librarian) | 500 | – | – |
| Dr Thos Horsfield, F R S. (Keeper of Museum) | 500 | – | – |
| Geographer. | | | |
| Mr John Walker | 300 | – | – |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| Dr John Scott, Examining Physician | 520 | – | – |
| Loftus T Wigram, Esq, M P, Standing Counsel | 500 | – | – |
| Mr Edward Lawford, Solicitor | 500 | – | – |
| Rev F Hamilton, Chaplain | 100 | – | – |
| Mr W Sewell, Examiner of Veterinary Instruments | 100 | – | – |
| Mr Geo Harrison, Clerk of the Works | 400 | – | – |
| Mr Wm. Thomas, Assistant Elder for Payment of Labourers' Wages | 180 | – | – |
| Amount paid to Junior Established Clerks, &c in 1851–52, for attendance beyond official hours | 2,349 | – | – |

(continued)

| NAME | SALARY £ | s | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT** | | | |
| *Extra Clerks and Writers* | | | |
| Mr John Daycock | 228 | – | – |
| – Edward W Bensiment | 208 | – | – |
| – Robert E Holme | 208 | – | – |
| – Thomas Pakeman | 208 | – | – |
| – William A. Franks | 208 | – | – |
| – John Biddle | 258 | – | – |
| – F B Roberts | 208 | – | – |
| – Henry Herman | 208 | – | – |
| – Holford Jones | 182 | – | – |
| – William May | 182 | – | – |
| – Thomas L Seccombe | 182 | – | – |
| – L Wigg | 200 | – | – |
| – William Sheerman | 200 | – | – |
| – George D L Soare | 200 | – | – |
| – Hy H Long | 100 | – | – |
| – Frank Thompson | 100 | – | – |
| – F J Long | 100 | – | – |
| – William Downing | 150 | – | – |
| – Edmd P A Thompson | 100 | – | – |
| – Thos. Ryle | 100 | – | – |
| – W H Briant | 100 | – | – |
| – J G Upton | 90 | – | – |
| – P Drysdale | 90 | – | – |
| – George Collingwood | 90 | – | – |
| – W M Burnie | 90 | – | – |
| – Edward S Jenkyns | 90 | – | – |
| – C H C Mills | 90 | – | – |
| – F Maitland | 80 | – | – |
| – C T Ritherdon | 80 | – | – |
| – George Ovenden | 80 | – | – |
| – Chas C Prinsep | 80 | – | – |
| – Tudor A Watt | 80 | – | – |
| – Thos C. Pakeman | 80 | – | – |
| – J R MacInnes | 80 | – | – |
| **EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.** | | | |
| Mr Richard Upton | 250 | – | – |
| – George J Williams | 200 | – | – |
| – Alex Ward | 200 | – | – |
| – William Fidler | 200 | – | – |
| – Robert Gordon | 200 | – | – |
| – Edwd G Crowley | 200 | – | – |
| – John Murray | 150 | – | – |
| – William Peters | 100 | – | – |
| – Melwin E Williams | 100 | – | – |
| – Charles Bell | 90 | – | – |
| – F W Stone | 90 | – | – |
| – Samuel W Pike | 80 | – | – |
| – Thos A Riddell | 80 | – | – |
| – W S Brock | 80 | – | – |
| – W Banton, jun | 80 | – | – |
| *Book Office under Examiner.* | | | |
| Mr William Brock (Assistant Registrar) | 459 | 16 | – |
| – A. Atkins | 200 | – | – |
| – L. Lechmere | 100 | – | – |

| NAME | SALARY £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MILITARY DEPARTMENT.** | | | |
| Mr John Hollyer | 298 | – | – |
| – John Pond | 233 | – | – |
| – John Bowen | 182 | – | – |
| – William H Payne | 182 | – | – |
| – Thomas Back | 200 | – | – |
| – Samuel Brewer | 150 | – | – |
| – John Box | 150 | – | – |
| – George Pulford | 200 | – | – |
| – Aug D Davison | 90 | – | – |
| – Charles A J Mason | 80 | – | – |
| – Richd Dickinson | 80 | – | – |
| **STATISTICAL OFFICE.** | | | |
| Mr Charles Thompson | 100 | – | – |
| – Francis C. Birch | 100 | – | – |
| **MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT** | | | |
| Mr James Bryant | 250 | – | – |
| – Charles Cairns | 215 | – | – |
| – Daniel J Goff | 200 | – | – |
| – Arthur J Lovett | 90 | – | – |
| – Joseph Parker | 80 | – | – |
| The extra clerks and writers are remunerated for all copying done beyond the quantum fixed by the regulations for the day's work, namely five sheets of 480 words each, by allowances, dependent upon length of service, of 1*s*, 1*s* 3*d*, and 1*s* 6*d* each sheet. The charge on this account necessarily varies, but in the year 1851-52 it amounted to | 14,944 | – | – |
| *Court Room Door-keepers* | | | |
| Mr John Saunders (Head Door-keeper) | 330 | – | – |
| – Aug Raymont (Assistant ditto) | 280 | – | – |
| – Edwd B Doggett | 260 | – | – |
| – George Shipway | 220 | – | – |
| – Angus Fraser | 180 | – | – |
| *Housekeeper and Assistant* | | | |
| Mrs Elizabeth Marshall | 100 | – | – |
| – Eliza Payne | 80 | – | – |
| *Porters of Offices* | | | |
| 26 Office porters, with salaries from 90*l* to 120*l*. per annum | 2,605 | – | – |
| *Door-porters, Messengers, Fire-lighters, &c* | | | |
| Consisting of 32 persons, with wages varying from 36*l* 8*s* to 130*l* per annum | 2,346 | 4 | – |
| Mr Richd. May (Waterman) | 68 | 18 | – |
| 60 Labourers | 3,938 | – | – |

East India House,
14 May 1852

*James C. Melvill,*
Secretary.

NOMINAL LIST of PERSONS Retired from the Establishment at the East India House, with PENSIONS granted under the Act 53 Geo 3, c 155, s 91, and the Amount of each Pension

| | Amount per Annum | | | | Amount per Annum | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
| Mr William Austin | 60 | – | – | Mr G H Middleton | 80 | – | – |
| – Henry Busby | 140 | – | – | – A W Mason | 650 | – | – |
| – Samuel Babington | 400 | – | – | – C J Mickle | 300 | – | – |
| – James Broughton | 320 | – | – | – Thomas Mills | 100 | – | – |
| – George Broughton | 70 | – | – | – James Merton | 130 | – | – |
| – Roger Chappell | 65 | – | – | – Benjamin Nind | 540 | – | – |
| – James Collins | 180 | – | – | – George Ovenden | 210 | – | – |
| – John Cottell | 333 | 6 | 8 | – Walter E Powell | 200 | – | – |
| – John Chick | 60 | – | – | – R B Pitman | 90 | – | – |
| – Joseph Dart | 1,600 | – | – | – Thomas Prestage | 45 | – | – |
| – Adolphus Dodd | 50 | – | – | – Joseph Pearsall | 60 | – | – |
| – Abraham Draper | 65 | – | – | – William Prosser | 66 | 13 | 4 |
| – Willam Dickinson | 500 | – | – | – Thomas Pattison | 360 | – | – |
| – James Downton | 66 | 13 | 4 | – Edward Palmer | 100 | – | – |
| – John Dewdney | 70 | – | – | – James Richards | 350 | – | – |
| – Henry Evans | 250 | – | – | – Thomas Riddell | 108 | – | – |
| – James Finlayson | 65 | – | – | – Charles Ryle | 740 | – | – |
| – John Foster | 700 | – | – | – F W L Stockdale | 250 | – | – |
| – F, H Fenton | 242 | 13 | 4 | – Robert Shepheard | 85 | – | – |
| – Robert Gear | 800 | – | – | – Henry Seally | 900 | – | – |
| – Horace Grant | 513 | 6 | 8 | – John Seally | 164 | – | – |
| – Octavius Greene | 533 | 6 | 8 | – Charles Saunderson | 346 | 13 | 4 |
| – John Gibbons | 60 | – | – | – John Schofield | 120 | – | – |
| – R N Grasswell | 600 | – | – | – William Stephens | 372 | – | – |
| – George Gordon | 40 | – | – | – William A Shee | 350 | – | – |
| – Thomas Hasker | 66 | 13 | 4 | – Joseph Thompson | 1,000 | – | – |
| – George Hayton | 180 | – | – | – Samuel Talby | 100 | – | – |
| – William Holloway | 164 | – | – | – James Tudor | 170 | – | – |
| – Stephen Hoole | 320 | – | – | – James Tobin | 66 | 13 | 4 |
| – John C Hudson | 450 | – | – | – J R Vincent | 800 | – | – |
| – Edmund Harvey | 300 | – | – | – Nicholas Willard | 800 | – | – |
| – John Haynes | 70 | – | – | – Thomas S Williams | 150 | – | – |
| – C C Jones | 70 | – | – | – F D Whalley | 400 | – | – |
| – Henry Jackson | 100 | – | – | – Samuel Wolfe | 700 | – | – |
| – John Kiddell | 250 | – | – | – W T Walker | 250 | – | – |
| – John Kingham | 73 | – | – | – Samuel Woolley | 80 | – | – |
| – Geo J Keay | 200 | – | – | – Geo Walpole White | 400 | – | – |
| – Daniel Mallory | 70 | – | – | – James B Yzarn | 673 | 6 | 8 |

SUNDRY PENSIONERS on the Home Establishment not Pensioned under Act of Parliament

| | Amount per Annum | | | | Amount per Annum | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
| Mr Moses Agar | 100 | – | – | Mr James S Kingston | 120 | – | – |
| – William Barnes | 63 | – | – | – George Lea | 75 | – | – |
| – Richard Bate | 35 | – | – | – William Marter | 300 | – | – |
| – Robert Burt | 50 | – | – | Captain Peter Page | 200 | – | – |
| – James Byrn | 80 | – | – | Mr John Ritchie | 110 | – | – |
| – Donald Cameron | 70 | – | – | – Joseph Rouse | 26 | – | – |
| – George Fife | 60 | – | – | – John Stradley | 35 | – | – |
| – Thomas Heaford | 30 | – | – | – William Urquhart | 50 | – | – |
| – Thomas Hogsflesh | 60 | – | – | – J B Viel | 109 | 4 | – |

NOMINAL LIST of PERSONS reduced from the Establishment at the EAST INDIA HOUSE with COMPENSATION PENSIONS payable under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c 85, s 7.

|  | Pension per Annum. |  |  |  | Pension per Annum. |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | £ | s | d |  | £ | s. | d |
| Mr A J Abbott | 20 | 16 | – | Mr James Earle | 137 | – | – |
| – Joseph Abbott | 143 | – | – | – Thomas Elliott | 70 | – | – |
| – C S. Agar | 52 | – | – | – George Eve | 100 | – | – |
| – Joseph Allen | 307 | – | – | – David Evans | 62 | – | – |
| – Robert Alexander | 320 | – | – | – Robert Eaton | 105 | – | – |
| – John Abbott | 15 | 12 | – | – A. H Finlay | 103 | 12 | – |
| – G W. Browne | 367 | – | – | – F. J Field | 807 | – | – |
| – Thomas Brogden | 367 | – | – | – R M Frost | 75 | – | – |
| – Samuel Brown | 133 | – | – | – John Ford | 287 | – | – |
| – William Babington | 423 | – | – | – George Falconer | 100 | – | – |
| – Thomas Brooke | 473 | – | – | – John Franklin | 168 | – | – |
| – Robert S Barnes | 59 | – | – | – George Field | 200 | – | – |
| – Samuel Ball | 113 | – | – | – Charles Graham | 415 | – | – |
| – G H Brown | 500 | – | – | – William Gunston | 404 | – | – |
| – Augustus Buckland | 100 | – | – | – John Golding | 133 | – | – |
| – Thomas Briggs | 180 | – | – | – Thos S Gowing | 133 | – | – |
| – John Brown | 91 | – | – | – Thomas Graham | 71 | – | – |
| – John Brown | 307 | – | – | – Charles Grissell | 172 | – | – |
| – C M Brody | 327 | – | – | – Edward Gribble | 183 | – | – |
| – Henry Betts | 71 | – | – | – Edward Goldsmith | 540 | – | – |
| – Charles Blenkins | 172 | – | – | – Henry S Gowing | 120 | – | – |
| – John Brett | 59 | – | – | – Thomas Glass | 72 | – | – |
| – James Barth | 178 | – | – | – Joseph Grinstead | 74 | – | – |
| – William Bell | 150 | – | – | – Mitchell Greenaway | 473 | – | – |
| – Charles Binks | 73 | – | – | – Luke Higgs | 540 | – | – |
| – J K Barnes | 81 | – | – | – Philip D Hart | 515 | – | – |
| – J S Browne | 219 | – | – | – Nathaniel Harrison | 133 | – | – |
| – John Barham | 85 | – | – | – John Howie | 100 | – | – |
| – John Bittleston | 89 | – | – | – Amos Hayton | 267 | – | – |
| – George Bryant | 182 | – | – | – William Hill | 53 | – | – |
| – Richard Barton | 130 | – | – | – Charles Hebard | 300 | – | – |
| – Henry A Burge | 407 | – | – | – Montagu Harrison | 133 | – | – |
| – John Briggs | 167 | – | – | – M J Horne | 80 | – | – |
| – Randolph Blanckenhagen | 208 | – | – | – Robert Hudson | 407 | – | – |
| – Charles Bonnewell | 103 | – | – | – W W Heathcote | 300 | – | – |
| – James Burn | 340 | – | – | – G W Hinds | 76 | – | – |
| – William Beal | 6 | – | – | – Robert Hunter | 573 | – | – |
| – John Chambers | 480 | – | – | – Robert Hill | 6 | – | – |
| – Thomas Cox | 38 | – | – | – W J Hicks | 103 | – | – |
| – Samuel Cooper | 93 | – | – | – James Heaton | 93 | – | – |
| – Thos J Crockford | 57 | – | – | – Richard Hawkins | 36 | 10 | – |
| – William Cogdon | 90 | – | – | – Mark Hammond | 20 | 16 | – |
| – Charles Cullum | 60 | – | – | – S H Haggard | 199 | – | – |
| – J J Colebrook | 80 | – | – | – Charles Haydon | 186 | – | – |
| – William Carter | 1,023 | – | – | – W A Hunt | 573 | – | – |
| – Thomas Cornwall | 145 | – | – | – J W Hinds | 106 | – | – |
| – George Cox | 187 | – | – | – John Hull | 60 | – | – |
| – Charles Clark | 147 | – | – | – John J Harcourt | 337 | – | – |
| – George Collard | 473 | – | – | – James Henderson | 193 | – | – |
| – S B Cock | 105 | – | – | – T. W Horn | 380 | – | – |
| – W L Canton | 67 | – | – | – Thomas Haywood | 55 | – | – |
| – A S Cruickshank | 407 | – | – | – Charles Hemsley | 74 | – | – |
| – Peter Cameron | 507 | – | – | – William C Hunt | 74 | – | – |
| – T W Clark | 133 | – | – | – Samuel Horrod | 233 | – | – |
| – Henry Downing | 20 | 16 | – | – John Hotson | 124 | – | – |
| – W H Dobson | 236 | 10 | – | – J A Jackson | 95 | – | – |
| – Henry Dangerfield | 73 | – | – | – Benjamin Jones | 200 | – | – |
| – J W Daniell | 60 | – | – | – W. R. Jarman | 44 | – | – |
| – Harvey Dickinson | 400 | – | – | – Fisher Jackson | 123 | – | – |
| – James Davis | 154 | – | – | Mrs Lucy Imeson | 50 | – | – |
| – Edward Dodwell | 270 | – | – | Mr Rich C Jackson | 100 | – | – |
| – Samuel J Dawes | 53 | – | – | – William Jamison | 132 | – | – |
| – Edmund Elam | 27 | 6 | – | Francis Joyce | 133 | – | – |
| – Richard J Everett | 407 | – | – | Henry Johnson | 1,067 | – | – |
|  |  |  |  | – William Jones | 60 | – | – |

| | | Pension per Annum | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | s | d |
| Mr | John Jones | 70 | – | – |
| – | William Johnson | 381 | – | – |
| – | Samuel Kershaw | 400 | – | – |
| – | Edward Leslie | 753 | – | – |
| – | Thos H Langcake | 120 | – | – |
| – | John Lechmere | 60 | – | – |
| – | Thomas Livingston | 91 | – | – |
| – | William Lawson | 46 | 10 | – |
| – | Evan Lewis | 68 | – | – |
| – | William Lea | 400 | – | – |
| – | Henry Lindup | 50 | – | – |
| – | W. G Lambert | 130 | – | – |
| – | Edward Millward | 164 | – | – |
| – | John Mingay | 293 | – | – |
| – | Francis Morton | 157 | – | – |
| – | Christopher Milchard | 38 | – | – |
| – | Randle Messenger | 80 | – | – |
| – | William Mack | 52 | 10 | – |
| – | R H Mackenzie | 120 | – | – |
| – | W C Maclean | 187 | – | – |
| – | John Mayo | 233 | – | – |
| – | James S Miles | 85 | – | – |
| – | Thos G Morgan | 99 | 12 | – |
| – | Edward Marshall | 74 | – | – |
| – | James Muzio | 313 | – | – |
| – | John M'Lauin | 103 | – | – |
| – | Jas W Nugent | 28 | 12 | – |
| – | Edwin Norris | 93 | – | – |
| – | Alfred E Neville | 213 | – | – |
| – | William Norris | 35 | 10 | – |
| – | William Owen | 67 | 10 | – |
| – | Joseph Oliver | 90 | – | – |
| – | William Owen | 370 | – | – |
| – | George Puplett | 27 | 6 | – |
| – | Thos W Partridge | 137 | – | – |
| – | Charles Preston | 340 | – | – |
| – | W H Pemberton | 227 | – | – |
| – | J B Pulham | 420 | – | – |
| – | Henry Pritchard | 111 | – | – |
| – | J T A Patrick | 113 | – | – |
| – | George Patrick | 103 | 10 | – |
| – | James Pope | 233 | – | – |
| – | John Pearse | 120 | – | – |
| – | Joseph Pennington | 155 | – | – |
| – | John Prince | 125 | – | – |
| – | Joseph Patch | 133 | – | – |
| – | Charles Ruddick | 133 | – | – |
| – | Edward Rouse | 440 | – | – |
| – | Wm T Resteli | 144 | – | – |
| – | George Ritherdon | 180 | – | – |
| – | John Rich | 233 | – | – |
| – | Joseph Rouse | 74 | – | – |
| – | Robert Roberts | 83 | – | – |
| Mr | S T Roan | 100 | – | – |
| – | Robert Rouse | 389 | – | – |
| – | Charles J Rumfitt | 347 | – | – |
| – | J R Short | 133 | – | – |
| – | Michael Sloper | 123 | – | – |
| – | James Sabine | 240 | – | – |
| – | John J Seabrook | 100 | – | – |
| – | T. S Sadler | 120 | – | – |
| – | Henry Speedy | 70 | – | – |
| – | C W Smith | 427 | – | – |
| – | James Snook | 63 | – | – |
| – | W H Sanders | 37 | – | – |
| – | Alex J Scott | 540 | – | – |
| – | Charles Sleath | 440 | – | – |
| – | Henry Snook | 233 | – | – |
| – | E S Sculthorpe | 37 | – | – |
| – | J A Tabor | 407 | – | – |
| – | William Thomas | 172 | – | – |
| – | William Terry | 98 | – | – |
| Mrs | Elizabeth Tarrant | 60 | – | – |
| Mr | Thomas Trew | 540 | – | – |
| – | Henry Thomas | 527 | – | – |
| – | W J W Tuckett | 120 | – | – |
| – | James Thomson | 90 | – | – |
| – | William Upton | 74 | – | – |
| – | John Vardon | 240 | – | – |
| – | John Wilkins | 133 | – | – |
| – | R C Woods | 233 | – | – |
| – | Edward White | 540 | – | – |
| – | Thomas Workman | 100 | – | – |
| – | Jonathan West | 163 | – | – |
| – | Nicholas Wellen | 130 | – | – |
| – | Edmund Withers | 45 | 16 | – |
| – | Wm C Wilkings | 68 | – | – |
| – | Edw Wright | 288 | – | – |
| – | Henry Waylen | 73 | – | – |
| – | William Williams | 137 | – | – |
| – | William White | 120 | – | – |
| – | Alex Williamson | 407 | – | – |
| – | Charles Wright | 540 | – | – |
| – | C H Winfield | 507 | – | – |
| – | Wm Welch | 37 | – | – |
| – | Wm White | 69 | – | – |
| – | William Walker | 142 | – | – |
| – | Thomas Waters | 67 | – | – |
| – | J T M Wheeley | 83 | – | – |
| – | Charles Walker | 120 | – | – |
| – | Cornelius Wheeler | 533 | – | – |
| 855 | Commodores, labourers, gate-keepers, and others reduced from the late ware house establishment, with pensions amounting to | 19,303 | 1 | – |

East India House,
14 May 1852.

*James C. Melvill,*
Secretary.

## Appendix, No 3.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS under each PRESIDENCY in the Year 1832-33, and at the present Time

| BENGAL, 1832-33 | Sa Rupees. |
|---|---|
| 1 Bishop | 43,103 |
| 1 Archdeacon | 17,241 |
| 2 Senior Chaplains | 26,724 |
| 35 Chaplains | 3,17,606 |
| 2 Ditto, at Straits Settlements | 18,372 |
| 1 Officiating ditto | 2,871 |
| Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies | 54,908 |
| Total Church Establishment | 4,80,825 |
| Scotch Kirk | |
| 2 Chaplains | 22,414 |
| Roman Catholic | |
| Allowance to Priests | 5,254 |
| TOTAL, BENGAL | 5,08,493 |
| **MADRAS** | Ms Rupees |
| 1 Archdeacon | 19 091 |
| 2 Senior Chaplains | 26,160 |
| 21 Chaplains at 7,875 | 1,65,375 |
| Travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies | 32,576 |
| Total Church Establishment | 2,43,202 |
| Scotch Kirk | |
| 2 Chaplains | 19,635 |
| Establishment | 1,050 |
| Total Scotch Kirk | 20,685 |
| Roman Catholic | |
| Allowance to Priests | 5,744 |
| TOTAL, MADRAS | *Ms Rs* 2,69,631<br>or *Sa. Rs* 2,52,889 |
| **BOMBAY** | By Rupees |
| 1 Archdeacon | 17,778 |
| 2 Senior Chaplains | 28,560 |
| 13 Chaplains | 1,04,000 |
| Travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies | 36,647 |
| Total Church Establishment | 1,86,985 |
| Scotch Kirk | |
| 2 Chaplains | 20,382 |
| Establishment | 1,389 |
| Total Scotch Kirk | 21,771 |
| Roman Catholic | |
| Allowance to Priests | 4,440 |
| TOTAL, BOMBAY | *By Rs* 2,13,196<br>*Sa Rs* 2,02,158 |
| GRAND TOTAL | *Sa Rs* 9,63,540<br>or *£ Ster* 96,354 |

| BENGAL, 1850-51 | Co.'s Rupees. |
|---|---|
| 1 Bishop | 45,977 |
| 1 Archdeacon (also a Chaplain) | 3,200 |
| 2 Senior Chaplains | 27,912 |
| 19 Chaplains, at 9,600 per annum | 1,82,400 |
| 40 Assistant Chaplains, at 6,000 | 2,40,000 |
| 2 Ditto ditto at 9,600 (Stationed in Straits Settlements) | 19,200 |
| Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies in 1849-50 | 47,761 |
| Total Church Establishment | 5,66,450 |
| Scotch Kirk. | |
| 2 Chaplains | 23,112 |
| Establishment | 576 |
| Total Scotch Kirk | 23,688 |
| Roman Catholic | |
| Allowance to Priests | 21,840 |
| TOTAL, BENGAL | *Rs* 6,11,978 |
| **MADRAS** | |
| 1 Bishop | 25,600 |
| 1 Archdeacon (also a Chaplain) | 3,200 |
| 2 Senior Chaplains | 26,160 |
| 9 Chaplains, at 8,400 | 75,600 |
| 18 Assistant Chaplains, at 6,000 | 1,08,000 |
| Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies | 50,460 |
| Total Church Establishment | 2,89,020 |
| Scotch Kirk | |
| 2 Chaplains | 19,635 |
| Establishment | 1,323 |
| Total Scotch Kirk | 20,958 |
| Roman Catholic | |
| Allowance to Priests | 10,320 |
| TOTAL, MADRAS | *Rs* 3,20,298 |
| **BOMBAY** | |
| 1 Bishop | 25,600 |
| 1 Archdeacon (also a Chaplain) | 3,200 |
| 2 Senior Chaplains | 26,160 |
| 5 Chaplains, at 8,400 | 42,000 |
| 16 Assistant Chaplains, at 6,000 | 96,000 |
| Visitation and travelling allowances, establishment, and contingencies | 30,127 |
| Total Church Establishment | 2,23,087 |
| Scotch Kirk | |
| 2 Chaplains | 20,160 |
| Establishment | 984 |
| Total Scotch Kirk | 21,144 |
| Roman Catholic | |
| Allowance to Priests | 22,800 |
| TOTAL, BOMBAY | *Rs* 2,67,031 |
| GRAND TOTAL | *Co's Rs* 11,99,307<br>or *£ Ster* 1,12,435 |

### ABSTRACT

| | No of Persons | Church Establishment | No. of Persons | Scotch Kirk | Roman-catholic | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1832-33 | 82 | £.88,623 | 6 | £.6,246 | £ 1,485 | £ 96,354 |
| 1850-51 | 118 | 101,114 | 6 | 6,168 | 5,153 | 112,435 |

Statistical Office, East India House,
11 May 1852

*Edw Thornton*

Appendix, No 3.

STATEMENTS respecting Education under each Presidency in *British India*, showing the Number of Institutions, distinguishing the English Seminaries from the Vernacular, the Expense, the Number of Teachers, the Number of Pupils, and the Number and Value of Scholarships

| INSTITUTIONS | Expense | Teachers | Pupils | SCHOLARSHIP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Number* | *Value* |
| **BENGAL** | | | | | |
| English and Mixed Instruction | | | | | |
| Hindoo College | - - | 26 | 488 | 29 | — |
| Ditto, Paulshala Establishment | - - | 8 | 208 | — | — |
| Ditto, Branch School | - - | 18 | 440 | 4 | — |
| Sanscrit College | - - | 12 | 281 | 29 | — |
| Calcutta Mudrissa | - - | 16 | 307 | 48 | — |
| Russapugla School | - - | 5 | 62 | 4 | — |
| Hooghly College | - - | 37 | 409 | 30 | — |
| Ditto, Branch School | - - | 11 | 182 | 5 | — |
| Ditto, Infant School | - - | 2 | 48 | — | — |
| Ditto, Mudrissa | - - | - - | 180 | 23 | — |
| Ditto, Muktab | - - | - - | 52 | — | — |
| Sitapore Mudrissa | - - | - - | 40 | 5 | — |
| Medical College | - - | 12 | — | — | — |
| Dacca College | - - | 16 | 340 | 23 | — |
| Kishnaghur College | - - | 15 | 204 | 21 | — |
| Chittagong School | - - | 6 | 112 | 5 | — |
| Commillah School | - - | 4 | 74 | 4 | — |
| Sylhet School | - - | 3 | 52 | 4 | — |
| Bauleah School | - - | 6 | 85 | 4 | — |
| Midnapore School | - - | 7 | 116 | 4 | — |
| Cuttack School | - - | 4 | 83 | 4 | — |
| Patna School | - - | 5 | 57 | 4 | — |
| Bhaugulpore School | - - | 7 | 115 | 4 | — |
| Mozufferpore School | - - | 2 | 27 | — | — |
| Gya School | - - | 3 | 71 | — | — |
| Jessore School | - - | 4 | 97 | 5 | — |
| Burdwan School | - - | 3 | - - | 4 | — |
| Bancoorah School | - - | 3 | 76 | 4 | — |
| Baraset School | - - | 5 | 145 | 4 | — |
| Howrah School | - - | 5 | 103 | 4 | — |
| Ooterparah School | - - | 6 | 177 | 4 | — |
| Tenasserim School | - - | 3 | 104 | 2 | — |
| Akyab School | - - | 3 | 100 | 4 | — |
| Ramree School | - - | 4 | 108 | 4 | — |
| Gomhatti School | - - | 4 | 302 | 1 | — |
| Sibsaugur School | - - | 2 | - - | 1 | — |
| Chota Nagpore School | - - | 10 | 74 | — | — |
| Chybassa School | - - | 3 | 65 | — | — |
| Barrackpore School | - - | 3 | 81 | — | — |
| | — | 283 | 5,465 | 291 | * |

* These Scholarships are divided as under

| | | Total for Years | Value Rupees per Annum |
|---|---|---|---|
| English—Junior | 154 | 4 | 96 - - for four years. |
| „ Senior | 49 | 6 | 360 - - for two years<br>480 - - for four years |
| Oriental—Junior | 50 | 4 | 96 - - for four years. |
| „ Senior | 38 | 6 | 180 - - for two years<br>240 - - for four years |
| Total | 291 | - - - | 49,524 Rupees per Annum. |

(continued)

Appendix, No. 3

| DISTRICT | Number of Schools | Expense. | Teachers | Pupils. | SCHOLARSHIPS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Number* | *Value.* |
| BENGAL—*continued* | | | | | | |
| VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION | | | | | | |
| Kamroop | 25 | - - | 47 | 2,311 | — | — |
| Luckempore | 3 | | | | | |
| Sibsaugur | 9 | | | | | |
| Durrung | 10 | | | | | |
| Bancoorah | 2 | - - | 16 | 774 | — | — |
| Baraset | 2 | | | | | |
| Burdwan | 1 | | | | | |
| Hooghly | 3 | | | | | |
| Jessore | 3 | | | | | |
| Nuddea | 3 | | | | | |
| 24 Pergunnahs | 2 | | | | | |
| Bhaugulpore | 1 | - - | 6 | 266 | — | — |
| Monghur | 2 | | | | | |
| Purneah | 1 | | | | | |
| Maldah | 2 | | | | | |
| Behar | 1 | - - | 5 | 129 | — | — |
| Sarun | 1 | | | | | |
| Shahabad | 3 | | | | | |
| Backergunge | 2 | - - | 5 | 310 | — | — |
| Dacca | 2 | | | | | |
| Mymensing | 1 | | | | | |
| Beerbhoom | 3 | - - | 12 | 468 | — | — |
| Bograh | 1 | | | | | |
| Moorshedabad | 3 | | | | | |
| Rajshahye | 2 | | | | | |
| Rungpore | 3 | | | | | |
| Cuttuck | 2 | - - | 9 | 355 | — | — |
| Pooree | 2 | | | | | |
| Balasore | 2 | | | | | |
| Midnapore | 3 | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 1 | - - | 4 | 72 | — | — |
| Bullooah | 1 | | | | | |
| Tipperah | 2 | | | | | |
| Total - - | 104 | - - | 104 | 4,685 | — | — |
| TOTAL, BENGAL L P - | - - | *Rs* 3,87,110 | — | — | — | — |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (in 1848/49.) | | | | | | |
| ENGLISH AND MIXED INSTRUCTION | | | | | | |
| Agra College | - - | - - | 26 | 408 | 29 | 3,684 |
| Delhi College | - - | - - | 25 | 339 | 122 | 8,352 |
| Benares College | - - | - - | 26 | 230 | 40 | 4,800 |
| Roorkee College | - - | - - | 5 | 15 | 24 | 4,800 |
| Bareilly School | - - | - - | 10 | 219 | 16 | 1,200 |
| Saugore School | - - | - - | 12 | 217 | 1 | 96 |
| Jubbulpore School | - - | - - | 8 | 154 | — | — |
| TOTAL - - | - - | - - | 112 | 1,582 | 232 | 22,932 |
| VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION | | | | | | |
| Model Schools for the improvement of the native Village Schools | 8 | - - | 48 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, N W P. - - | - - | *Rs* 1,33,521 | 160 | — | — | — |
| MADRAS. | | | | | | |
| ENGLISH INSTRUCTION | | | | | | |
| Madras University High School - - - | - - | - - | 13 | 180 | — | — |
| VERNACULAR INSTRUCTION | | | | | | |
| Tanjore Provincial School | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Combaconun School | | | | | | |
| Ramnad School | | | | | | |
| Other similar Schools | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, MADRAS - - | - - | *Rs* 43 558 | — | — | — | — |

| DISTRICT | | Expense. | Teachers | Pupils | SCHOLARSHIPS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Number.* | *Value* |
| **BOMBAY** | | | | | | |
| English and Mixed Instruction | | | | | | |
| Elphinston Institutions | | | | | | |
| College - - - - - - | | - - | 30 | 42 | — | — |
| Schools - - - - - | (2) | - - | | 520 | — | — |
| Branch Schools - - | (2) | - - | 8 | 404 | — | — |
| Grant Medical College - - - | | - - | 6 | 27 | — | — |
| Poonah School - - - - - | | - - | 2 | 169 | — | — |
| Ahmednuggur School - - - | | - - | 1 | 52 | — | — |
| Surah School - - - - - | | - - | 9 | 290 | — | — |
| Ahmedabad School - - - | | - - | 2 | 99 | — | — |
| Broach School - - - - - | | - - | 1 | 67 | — | — |
| Rutnagherry School - - - | | - - | 1 | 51 | — | — |
| Dharwar School* - - - - | | - - | 2 | 40 | — | — |
| Poonah Sanscrit College - - | | - - | - - | 305 | 84 | 5,880 |
| | | — | 62 | 2,066 | 84 | 5,880 |
| Vernacular Instruction | No of Schools | | | | | |
| Presidency - - - - - | 7 | - - | 7 | 429 | — | — |
| 1st Division - - - - | 133 | - - | 133 | 5,059 | — | — |
| 2d ditto - - - - | 37 | - - | 37 | 2,298 | — | — |
| 3d ditto - - - - | 56 | - - | 56 | 3,608 | — | — |
| | | — | 233 | 11,394 | — | — |
| Total, Bombay - - - - | | *Rs* 1,50,408 | 295 | 13,460 | — | — |

## ABSTRACT

| NATURE OF INSTRUCTION | | Number of Institutions. | Expense | Teachers | Pupils | SCHOLARSHIPS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | | | *Number* | *Value* |
| Bengal, L P, in 1849-50 - - | English and Mixed - | 37 | 3,87,110 | 283 | 5,465 | 291 | 49,524 Rs per annum |
| | Vernacular - - - | 104 | | 104 | 4,685 | — | |
| Ditto, N W P, in 1848-49 - | English and Mixed - | 7 | 1,33,521 | 112 | 1,582 | 232 | 22,932 |
| | Vernacular - - - | 8 | | 48 | — | — | — |
| Madras - - | English and Mixed - | 1 | 43,558 | 13 | 180 | — | — |
| | Vernacular - - - | - - | | cannot be given | | — | — |
| Bombay - - | English and Mixed - | 14 | 1,50,408 | 62 | 2,066 | 84 | 5,880 |
| | Vernacular - - - | 233 | | 233 | 11,394 | — | — |
| Total - - - - - - - | | (a) Rs<br>or | 7,14,597<br>£ 66,993 | 855 | 25,372 | 607 | 78,336<br>(b) |

(a) Disbursed from the annual revenue, and exclusive of interest on accumulated balances, local funds, tuition fees, &c

(b) Exclusive of scholarships endowed by private individuals

Statistical Office, East India House,
11 May 1852

*Edw Thornton*

East India House,
11 May 1852

JAMES C MELVILL,
Secretary

Appendix, No. 3

## STATEMENT of the Territories and Tributaries acquired since the 1st May 1834, with the Area of such Territories, the Population, the Revenue, and Civil Charges.

| | Date of Annexation. | Area. | Population. | Revenue. | Civil Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sq Miles | | £. | £. |
| The Punjab - - - - | Part in 1846, remainder in 1849 - - | 78,447 | 4,100,983 | 1,200,000 | 900,000 |
| Sinde - - - - - - - | 1843 | 52,120 | 1,087,762 | 260,000 | 460,000 |
| Sattara - - - - - - - | 1848 | 10,222 | 1,005,771 | 195,000 | 210,000 |
| Jyntea - - - - - - - | 1835 | 3,124 | 145,000 | The revenue and civil charges of these States cannot be stated separately. In the larger number of cases they have been incorporated with other divisions. | |
| Sumbulpore - - - - - | 1850 | 4,693 | 800,000 | | |
| Kurnool - - - - - - | 1841 | 3,243 | 241,632 | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - | 1834 | 1,500 | 65,437 | | |
| Colaba - - - - - - - | 1843 | 318 | 53,453 | | |
| Seik States, on the N W frontier | Between 1836 and 1847 | 4,559 | 619,413 | | |
| Part of Sikhim - - - - - | 1850 | 834 | 30,882 | | |
| Part of Upper Assam, viz., Luckimpore and Joorhat - - - | 1836 | 5,915 | 230,000 | | |
| Jaloun - - - - - - - | 1842 | 1,873 | 176,297 | | |
| Jeitpore - - - - - - | 1850 | 165 | 16,000 | | |
| | — | 167,013 | 8,572,630 | | |

The settlements of Trangubar and Serampore were acquired in 1845, by purchase, from the Danish Government

In the Southern Mahratta Country, and elsewhere, several small territorial possessions, too unimportant to deserve the name of States, have lapsed to the British from various causes. The area and population of these cannot be furnished, but both are inconsiderable

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852

*Edw. Thornton.*

## A STATEMENT of the TARIFF of DUTIES now in force in *British India*

| ARTICLES | BENGAL | | MADRAS | | BOMBAY | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Import Duty | Export Duty | Import Duty | Export Duty. | Import Duty | Export Duty | |
| Alum - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | |
| Betle nut, boiled - - - | - - - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | | | |
| Ditto, raw - - - - - | - - - | - - - | 5 p' cent | — | | | |
| Books, British - - - - - | free - - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free | — | |
| Ditto, foreign - - - - - | 3 p' cent - | - - - | 3 p' cent - | - - - | 3 p' cent | — | |
| Ditto, printed in India - - | - - - | free | — | | | | |
| Ditto, maps and drawings in India | - - - | - - - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free. | |
| Bullion and coin - - - | free - - | free - - | free - - | free - - | free - - | free | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | |
| Cassia - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | |
| Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones | free | — | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto (marble and wrought stones excepted) | - - - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free. | — | |
| Coffee - - - - - - | 7½ p' cent - | - - - | 7½ p' cent - | - - - | 7½ p' cent | — | |
| Coral - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | |
| Cotton Wool - - - - - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free | |
| Ditto, produce of continent of India | - - - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free | — | |
| Ditto, foreign territories - - | - - - | - - - | 9 *as* p' maund | - - - | 9 *as* p' maund | - - - | If imported from the continent of India, "free" |
| Cotton and silk piece goods, of all manufactures of cotton or silk, except thread, twist, and yarn, or of cotton or silk mixed with any other material (British) | 5 p' cent - | - - - | 5 p' cent - | - - - | 5 p' cent | — | |
| Ditto, ditto (foreign) - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent. - | - - - | 10 p' cent. | — | |
| Cotton thread, twist, and yarn (British) | 3½ p' cent - | - - - | 3½ p' cent - | - - - | 3½ p' cent | — | |
| Ditto ditto (foreign) - - - | 7 p' cent - | - - - | 7 p' cent - | - - - | 7 p' cent | — | |
| Gram and pulse - - - - | free - - | - - 1 *a* p' bag of 2 maunds; if not in bags, ½ *a* p' maund | - - - | - - - | free | — | |
| Ditto, other than rice and paddy - | - - - | - - - | free - - | - - 1 *a* p' bag of 2 maunds, or ½ *a* p' maund | — | | |
| Rice and paddy - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - 2 *as* p' bag of 2 maunds, or 1 *a* p' maund | - - 2 *as* p' bag of 2 maunds, or 1 *a* p' maund | — | | |
| Horses and other animals - - | free - - | free - - | free - - | free - - | free - - | free | |

(*continued*)

A Statement of the Tariff of Duties now in force in *British India*—continued

| ARTICLES | BENGAL | | MADRAS | | BOMBAY | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Import Duty | Export Duty | Import Duty | Export Duty | Import Duty | Export Duty. | |
| Ice | free | - - - | free | - - - | free | — | |
| Indigo | - - - | 3 *Rs* p' maund | - - - | 3 *Rs* p' maund | — | | |
| Lac dye and shell lac | - - - | 4 p' cent. | — | | | | |
| Marine stores (British) | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent | — | |
| Ditto, ditto (foreign) | 10 p' cent | - - - | 10 p' cent. | - - - | 10 p' cent. | — | |
| Metals, wrought or unwrought (British) | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent. | — | |
| Ditto, ditto (Foreign) | 10 p' cent | - - - | 10 p' cent | - - - | 10 p' cent. | — | |
| Nutmegs and mace | 10 p' cent | - - - | 10 p' cent | - - - | 10 p' cent | — | |
| Opium | - - 24 *Rs* p' seer of 80 tolas | - - - | - - 24 *Rs* p' seer of 80 tolas | — | | | |
| Ditto, purchased at Calcutta Government sales. | - - - | free | — | | | | |
| Ditto, covered by a pass | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | free | free | |
| Ditto, not covered by a pass | - - - | - - - | - - - | prohibited | - - 24 *Rs* p' seer of 80 tolas. | prohibited. | |
| Pepper | 10 p' cent. | - - - | 10 p' cent. | - - - | 10 p' cent. | — | |
| Porter, beer, ale, cyder, and similar fermented liquors. | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent. | — | |
| Precious stones and pearls | free | free | free | free | free | free. | |
| Rattans | 7½ p' cent. | - - - | 7½ p' cent | - - - | 7½ p' cent | — | |
| Salt | - - 2 *Rs* 8 *as* p' maund of 80 tolas p' seer. | - - - | 3 *Rs* p' maund* | - *Free, if paid the price fixed on salt declared for exportation to places not subordinate to Presidency of Fort St. George | - - - | † (*a*) | (*a*) Salt exported to Madras pays quarter anna per maund<br>Salt exported to Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, 1 anna per maund, and it may be exported free to foreign or British ports in India or Ceylon. |
| Ditto, not covered by a pass | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - 12 p' maund of 3,200 tolas. | — | |
| Ditto, having paid Excise duty of 12 annas per maund. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | free | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silk, Bengal, wound - - - | - - - | - - 3 *as* p' seer of 80 tolas | — | | | |
| Ditto, raw filature - - | - - - | - - 3½ *as* p' seer of 80 tolas | — | | | |
| Spirits - - - - - - | - - 1 *R* 8 *as* p' imp gall (*b*) (*c*) | - - - | - - 1 *R* 8 *as* p' imp gall (*b*) | - - - | - - 1 *R* 8 *as* p' imp gall (*b*) | — |
| Sugar - - - - - - | - (*d*) - | - - - | - (*d*) - | — | | |
| Ditto and rum to British ports - | - - - | free - - | - - - | free | — | |
| Ditto - ditto to foreign ports - | - - - | 3 p' cent - | - - - | 3 p' cent | — | |
| Tea - - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — |
| Tobacco - - - - - - | - - - | 4 *as* p' maund | 10 p' cent - | 10 p' cent - | - - 1 *R* 8 *as* p' maund of 80 tolas p' seer (*e*) | - - 1 *R* 8 *as* p' maund. |
| Vermillion - - - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — |
| Wines and liqueurs - - - | - - 1 *R* p' imp gall | - - - | - - 1 *R* p' imp gall | - - - | - - 1 *R* p' imp gall | — |
| Woollens, British - - - | 5 p' cent - | - - - | 5 p' cent - | - - - | 5 p' cent. | — |
| Ditto, foreign - - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent - | - - - | 10 p' cent | — |
| All manufactured articles not named above | 5 p' cent. - | - - - | 5 p' cent | - - - | 5 p' cent | — |
| All country manufactured articles not named above | - - - | 3 p' cent (*f*) | - - - | - - - | 3 p' cent (*f*) | 3 p' cent (*f*) |
| All articles not named above - | 3½ p' cent (*f*) | - - - | 3½ p' cent (*f*) | 3 p' cent (*f*) | — | |

(*b*) And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon

(*c*) Rum and rum shrub, the produce of any country, into which foreign sugar and rum can be legally imported—prohibited.

(*d*) The importation of sugar which is not the "growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported"—prohibited

(*e*) Which duty shall be the minimum Customs duty levied on raw tobacco, and all preparations thereof in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency, but if at the rate of 5 per cent *on the* actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund shall be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied *ad valorem* at that rate, and the Customs duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 7½ rupees per Indian maund

(*f*) All port to port trade throughout British India except in the articles of salt and opium was rendered free by Act VI. of 1848

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* It has been recommended that the duty should be equal only to the difference between the selling and cost price  Salt from Bombay is received from shipper at fixed price, the difference between that price and the price at which the salt is delivered by Government for consumption being the duty realized

† Salt exported to Bengal pays excise duty, but receives credit for amount in adjustment of local duty  The shipper exporting salt to Madras has to give security for the payment of the full duty, failing to produce certificate from place of import

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852.

*Edw. Thornton.*

STATEMENT showing the POPULATION of *British India* under the different Heads of Presidencies, Provinces, and Districts, and Specifying the Area in British Miles

## BENGAL REGULATION DISTRICTS.

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District. | Of each Division. | Of each District. | Of each Division. |
| | | *Sq. Miles.* | | | |
| Jessore - - - | Jessore - - - - - - - | 3,512 | - - | 381,744 | |
| | Twenty-four Pergunnahs - - - | 1,186 | - - | 288,000 | |
| | Burdwan - - - - - - | 2,224 | - - | 1,854,152 | |
| | Hooghly - - - - - - | 2,089 | - - | 1,520,840 | |
| | Nuddea - - - - - - - | 2,942 | - - | 298,736 | |
| | Bancoorah - - - - - - | 1,476 | - - | 480,000 | |
| | Baraset - - - - - - - | 1,424 | - - 14,853 | 522,000 | 5,345,472 |
| Bhaugulpore - - | Bhaugulpore - - - - - - | 5,806 | - - | 2,000,000 | |
| | Dinajpore - - - - - - | 3,820 | - - | 1,200,000 | |
| | Monghyr - - - - - - | 2,558 | - - | 800,000 | |
| | Poorneah - - - - - - | 5,878 | - - | 1,600,000 | |
| | Tirhoot - - - - - - - | 7,402 | - - | 2,400,000 | |
| | Maldah - - - - - - - | 1,000 | - - 26,464 | 431,000 | 8,431,000 |
| Cuttack - - - | Cuttack, with Pooree<br>Cuttack - - - 3,061<br>Poore - - - 1,768 | 4,829 | - - | 1,000,000 | |
| | Balasore - - - - - - - | 1,876 | - - | 556,395 | |
| | Midnapore and Hidgellee - - | 5,029 | - - | 666,328 | |
| | Koordah - - - - - - | 930 | - - 12,664 | 571,160 | 2,793,883 |
| Moorshedabad - - | Moorshedabad - - - - - | 1,856 | - - | 1,045,000 | |
| | Bagoorah - - - - - - | 2,160 | - - | 900,000 | |
| | Rungpore - - - - - - | 4,130 | - - | 2,559,000 | |
| | Rajshahye - - - - - - | 2,084 | - - | 671,000 | |
| | Pubna - - - - - - - | 2,606 | - - | 600,000 | |
| | Beerbhoom - - - - - - | 4,730 | - - 17,566 | 1,040,876 | 6,815,876 |
| Dacca - - - - | Dacca - - - - - - - - | 1,960 | - - | 600,000 | |
| | Furreedpore, Dacca, Jelalpore - - | 2,052 | - - | 855,000 | |
| | Mymensing - - - - - - | 4,712 | - - | 1,487,000 | |
| | Sylhet, including Jyntea - - - | 8,424 | - - | 380,000 | |
| | Bakergunge, including Deccan Shabarpore - - - - - | 3,794 | - - 20,942 | 733,800 | 4,055,800 |
| Patna - - - - | Shahabad - - - - - - | 3,721 | - - | 1,600,000 | |
| | Patna - - - - - - - | 1,828 | - - | 1,200,000 | |
| | Behar - - - - - - - - | 5,694 | - - | 2,500,000 | |
| | Sarun, with Chumparan - - - | 2,560 | - - 13,803 | 1,700,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Chittagong - - - | Chittagong - - - - - - | 2,560 | - - | 1,000,000 | |
| | Tipperah and<br>Bulloah - - - - - - - | 4,850 | - - 7,410 | 806,950<br>600,000 | 2,406,950 |
| | Carried forward - - - | | 113,702 | - - | 36,848,981 |

## BENGAL—*continued*

The NON-REGULATION PROVINCES within the limits of the PRESIDENCY of *Bengal*, subject to the Authority of Functionaries appointed by the Governor-General or Government of Bengal, are as follows:—

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District | Of each Division | Of each District | Of each Division |
| | | *Sq. Miles* | | | |
| | *Brought forward* - - - | - - | 113,702 | - - | 36,848,981 |
| Saugor and Nerbudda - | Jaloun and the Pergunnahs, ceded by Jhansie - - - - - | - - | 1,873 | - - | 176,297 |
| | The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, comprising the Districts of— | | | | |
| | Saugor - - - - - | 1,857 | - - | 305,594 | |
| | Jubbulpore - - - - | 6,237 | - - | 442,771 | |
| | Hoshungabad - - - | 1,916 | - - | 242,641 | |
| | Seonee - - - - - | 1,459 | - - | 227,070 | |
| | Dumoh - - - - - | 2,428 | - - | 363,584 | |
| | Nursingpore - - - | 501 | - - | 254,486 | |
| | Baitool - - - - - | 990 | - - | 93,441 | |
| | | | 15,388 | | 1,929,587 |
| | British Mahairwarrah - - - | - - | 282 | - - | 37,715 |
| Cis Sutlej - - - | Umballah - - - - - - | 293 | - - | 67,134 | |
| | Loodianah, including Wudni - - | 725 | - - | 120,898 | |
| | Kythul and Ladwa - - - - | 1,538 | - - | 164,805 | |
| | Ferozepore - - - - - - | 97 | - - | 16,890 | |
| | | | | | 369,727 |
| | Territory lately belonging to Seik Chiefs who have been reduced to the condition of British subjects, in consequence of non-performance of feudatory obligations during Lahore war - - - - - | 1,906 | - - | - - | 249,686 |
| | | | 4,559 | | |
| North East Frontier (Assam) | Cossya Hills - - - - - - | 729 | - - | 10,935 | |
| | Cachar - - - - - - - | 4,000 | - - | 60,000 | |
| | | | 4,729 | | |
| | Lower: Camroop - - - 2,788 | - - | - - | 300,000 | |
| | Lower: Nowgong - - - 4,160 | - - | - - | 70,000 | |
| | Lower: Durrung - - - 2,000 | - - | - - | 80,000 | |
| | | 8,948 | | | |
| | Upper: Joorhat (Seebpoor) - 2,965 | - - | - - | 200,000 | |
| | Upper: Luckimpoor - - 2,950 | - - | - - | 30,000 | |
| | Upper: Sudiya, including Mutruck 6,942 | - - | - - | 30,000 | |
| | | 12,857 | | | |
| | | | 21,805 | | 780,935 |
| Goalpara - - - - - | - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 3,506 | - - | 400,000 |
| Arracan - - - - - | - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 15,104 | - - | 321,522 |
| Tenasserim Provinces - - | - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 29,168 | - - | 115,431 |
| South-West Frontier - | Sumbulpore - - - - - - | 4,693 | - - | 800,000 | |
| | Ramgurh, or Hazareebah - - - | 8,524 | - - | 372,216 | |
| | Lohurdugga: Chota, Nagpore, and Palamow - - | 5,308<br>3,468 | - - | 482,900 | |
| | Singhbhoom - - - - - - | 2,944 | - - | 200,000 | |
| | Maunbhoom: Pachete - - - <br>Barabhoom - - | 4,792<br>860 | - - | 772,340 | |
| | | | 30,589 | | 2,627,456 |
| The Punjaub, inclusive of the Julundur, Doab and Kooloo Territory - | - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 78,447 | - - | 4,100,983 |
| | The Sunderbunds - - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| | From Saugor Island, on the West, to the Ramnabad Channel on the East | - - | 6,500 | - - | unknown |
| | TOTAL - - - | | 325,652 | - - | 47,958,320 |

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

The Regulation Provinces of the Agra Division of the Bengal Presidency, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, are divided as follows.

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District. | Of each Division. | Of each District | Of each Division. |
| | | *Sq Miles* | | | |
| Delhi - - - - | Paneeput - - - - - - | 1,279 | - - | 283,420 | |
| | Hurreeanah - - - - - - | 3,300 | - - | 225,086 | |
| | Delhi - - - - - - - | 602 | - - | 306,550 | |
| | Rohtuck - - - - - - | 1,340 | - - | 294,119 | |
| | Goorgaon - - - - - - | 1,942 | - - | 460,326 | |
| | | | 8,463 | | 1,569,501 |
| Meerut - - - - | Saharunpoor - - - - - - | 2,165 | - - | 547,353 | |
| | Mozuffernuggur - - - - - | 1,617 | - - | 537,594 | |
| | Meerut - - - - - - - | 2,332 | - - | 860,736 | |
| | Boolundshuhur - - - - - | 1,855 | - - | 699,393 | |
| | Allygurh - - - - - - | 2,149 | - - | 739,356 | |
| | | | 10,118 | | 3,384,432 |
| Rohilcund - - - - | Bijnour - - - - - - - | 1,904 | - - | 620,546 | |
| | Moradabad - - - - - - | 2,967 | - - | 997,362 | |
| | Budaon - - - - - - | 2,368 | - - | 825,712 | |
| | Bareilly and Pillibheet - - - | 2,937 | - - | 1,143,657 | |
| | Shajehanpore - - - - - - | 2,483 | - - | 812,588 | |
| | | | 12,659 | | 4,399,865 |
| Agra - - - - - | Muttra - - - - - - - | 1,607 | - - | 701,688 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - - | 1,860 | - - | 828,220 | |
| | Furruckabad - - - - - - | 1,909 | - - | 854,799 | |
| | Mynpoorie - - - - - - | 2,009 | - - | 639,809 | |
| | Etawah - - - - - - - | 1,674 | - - | 481,224 | |
| | | | 9,059 | | 3,505,740 |
| Allahabad - - - - | Cawnpore - - - - - - | 2,337 | - - | 993,031 | |
| | Futtehpore - - - - - - | 1,583 | - - | 511,132 | |
| | Humeerpore and Calpee - - - | 2,240 | - - | 452,091 | |
| | Banda - - - - - - - | 2,878 | - - | 552,526 | |
| | Allahabad - - - - - - | 2,801 | - - | 710,263 | |
| | | | 11,839 | | 3,219,043 |
| Benares - - - - | Goruckpore - - - - - - | 7,346 | - - | 2,376,533 | |
| | Azimghur - - - - - - | 2,520 | - - | 1,313,950 | |
| | Jounpore - - - - - - | 1,552 | - - | 798,503 | |
| | Mirzapore - - - - - - | 5,235 | - - | 831,388 | |
| | Benares - - - - - - - | 994 | - - | 741,426 | |
| | Ghazepore - - - - - - | 2,187 | - - | 1,059,287 | |
| | | | 19,834 | | 7,121,087 |
| | Carried down - - - | | 71,972 | - - | 23,199,668 |

## NON-REGULATION PROVINCES

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District | Of each Division | Of each District. | Of each Division |
| | | *Sq Miles* | | | |
| | Brought down - - - - - | - - | 71,972 | - - | 23,199,668 |
| | The Butty Territory, including Wuttoo | 3,017 | - - | 112,974 | |
| | Pergunnah of Kote Kasim - - | 70 | - - | 13,767 | |
| | Jaunsar and Bawur - - - | 579 | - - | 24,684 | |
| | Deyrah Dhoon - - - - | 673 | - - | 32,083 | |
| | Kuman, including Ghurwal - - | 6,962 | - - | 166,755 | |
| | Ajmeer - - - - - - - | 2,029 | - - | 224,891 | |
| | British Nimaur - - - - - | 269 | - - | 25,727 | |
| | | | 13,599 | | 600,881 |
| | Total - - - | | 85,571 | - - | 23,800,549 |

## MADRAS.

Madras is divided, for Revenue Purposes, into Twenty-one Divisions or Collectorates, of which the Eighteen following are under the Regulations of the *Madras* Government

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District | Of each Division | Of each District. | Of each Division |
| | | | *Sq Miles* | | |
| | Rajahmundry - - - - - | - - | 6,050 | - - | 887,260 |
| | Masulipatam - - - - - | - - | 5,000 | - - | 544,672 |
| | Guntoor, including Palnaud - - | - - | 4,960 | - - | 483,831 |
| | Nellore - - - - - - - | - - | 7,930 | - - | 421,822 |
| | Chingleput - - - - - - | - - | 3,020 | - - | 404,368 |
| | Madras, included in Chingleput - | - - | - - | - - | 462,951 |
| | Arcot, South Division, including Cuddalore | - - | 7,610 | - - | 873,925 |
| | Arcot, North Division, including Consoody | - - | 5,790 | - - | 623,717 |
| | Bellary - - - - - - - | - - | 13,056 | - - | 1,200,000 |
| | Cuddapah - - - - - - | - - | 12,970 | - - | 1,228,546 |
| | Salem, including Vomundoor and Mullapandy | - - | 8,200 | - - | 946,181 |
| | Coimbatore - - - - - - | - - | 8,280 | - - | 821,986 |
| | Trichinopoly - - - - - - | - - | 3,000 | - - | 634,400 |
| | Tanjore, including Najore - - | - - | 3,900 | - - | 1,128,730 |
| | Madura, including Dindigul - - | - - | 10,700 | - - | 570,340 |
| | Tinnivelly - - - - - - | - - | 5,700 | - - | 1,065,423 |
| | Malabar - - - - - - - | - - | 6,060 | - - | 1,318,398 |
| | Canara - - - - - - - | - - | 7,720 | - - | 995,656 |
| | Carried down | - - - | 119,946 | - - | 14,612,206 |

The Three following are Non-Regulation Districts, and are under the Control of Agent of the Governor

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District. | Of each Division | Of each District | Of each Division |
| | | | *Sq Miles* | | |
| | Brought down - - - | - - | 119,946 | - - | 14,612,206 |
| | Gangam - - - - - - - | 6,400 | - - | 438,174 | |
| | Vizagapatam - - - - - | 15,300 | - - | 1,047,414 | |
| | Kurnool - - - - - | 3,243 | - - | 241,632 | |
| | | | 24,943 | | 1,727,220 |
| | Total - - - | | 144,889 | - - | 16,339,426 |

## BOMBAY.

For Revenue Purposes the British Territory of the *Bombay* Presidency is divided into Thirteen Divisions or Collectorates.

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District. | Of each Division | Of each District. | Of each Division. |
| | | | *Sq Miles.* | | |
| Surat | | - - | 1,629 | - - | 492,684 |
| Broach | | - - | 1,319 | - - | 290,984 |
| Ahmedabad | | - - | 4,356 | - - | 650,223 |
| Kaira | | - - | 1,869 | - - | 580,031 |
| Khandeish | | - - | 9,311 | - - | 778,112 |
| Tannah, or Northern Concan | | - - | 5,477 | - - | 815,849 |
| Poonah | | - - | 5,298 | - - | 666,006 |
| Ahmednuggur, including Nassick Sub-collectorate | | - - | 9,931 | - - | 995,585 |
| Sholapore | | - - | 4,991 | - - | 675,115 |
| Belgaum | | - - | 5,405 | - - | 1,025,882 |
| Dharwar | | - - | 3,837 | - - | 754,385 |
| Rutnagherry, or Southern Concan | | - - | 3,964 | - - | 665,238 |
| Bombay Island, including Colaba Island | | - - | 18 | - - | 566,119 |
| | Carried down | - - - | 57,405 | - - | 8,956,813 |

The following are the Non-Regulation Provinces under the Control of the Bombay Government.

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS. | AREA | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of each District | Of each Division | Of each District. | Of each Division. |
| | | | *Sq Miles* | | |
| | Brought down | - - | 57,405 | - - | 8,956,813 |
| Colaba | | - - | 318 | - - | 58,721 |
| Sinde | Shikapore | 6,120 | - - | 350,401 | |
| | Hydrabad | 30,000 | - - | 551,811 | |
| | Kurrachee | 16,000 | - - | 185,550 | |
| | | | 52,120 | | 1,087,762 |
| Sattara | | - - | 10,222 | - - | 1,005,771 |
| | TOTAL | - - - | 120,065 | - - | 11,109,067 |
| EASTERN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: | | | | | |
| | Penang | 160 | - - | 39,589 | |
| | Province Wellesley | 140 | - - | 51,509 | |
| | | | 300 | | 91,098 |
| | Singapore | - - | 275 | - - | 57,421 |
| | Malacca | - - | 1,000 | - - | 54,021 |
| | TOTAL | - - - | 1,575 | - - | 202,540 |

## ABSTRACT

| BRITISH STATES | AREA. | | POPULATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Sq Miles* | | | |
| Bengal | 325,652 | - - | 47,958,320 | |
| North-Western Provinces | 85,571 | - - | 23,800,549 | |
| Madras | 144,889 | - - | 16,339,426 | |
| Bombay | 120,065 | - - | 11,109,067 | |
| Eastern Straits Settlements | 1,575 | - - | 202,540 | |
| | | 677,752 | | 99,409,902 |
| NATIVE STATES | | | | |
| Bengal | 583,404 | - - | 43,054,596 | |
| Madras | 50,637 | - - | 4,691,230 | |
| Bombay | 56,320 | - - | 4,613,225 | |
| | | 690,361 | | 52,359,051* |
| | | 1,368,113 | - - - | 151,768,953 |
| FOREIGN STATES | | | | |
| French | 188 | - - | 171,217 | |
| Portuguese | 800 | | not known | |
| | | 988 | | 171,217 |
| GRAND TOTAL | - - - | 1,369,101 | - - - | 151,940,170 |

* It is proper to observe, that this statement of the population of the Native States must be regarded only as an approximation to the actual amount In a large number of cases the particulars have been derived from official sources, where no information of an official character existed, recourse was had to such publications as had reference to the subject, but some of these, it is right to mention, are not of recent date Thus, the population of the States of Central India is given chiefly on the authority of Sir John Malcolm, and that of the Rajpoot States on that of Colonel Tod In regard to the few States where no information from any quarter was attainable, the density of the population has been calculated in the same ratio to their areas as was found to prevail in the territories by which they are respectively surrounded

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852

*Edw Thornton*

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STATEMENT showing the Number of EUROPEAN RESIDENTS under each Presidency in British India, who are not in the Service of The Queen or of the East India Company

| | Males. | Females | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 3,662 | 3,087 | 6,749 |
| Madras | 1,087 | 574 | 1,661 |
| Bombay | 980 | 616 | 1,596† |
| | 5,729 | 4,277* | 10,006 |

* Exclusive of the wives and families of civil and military servants.

† The numbers given for Bombay are stated upon estimate, the census returns for that Presidency not admitting of a strictly accurate classification.

*Note* —In regard to the resort of Europeans to India, there is reason to conclude that little or no accession has taken place within the last 20 years From the best sources of information which could be rendered available, it would appear that the number of British-born subjects, not in the service of the Company, residing in the interior of the country, and engaged in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits, including indigo and sugar planters, farmers, landed proprietors, cotton agents, &c, does not exceed

| | |
|---|---|
| In Bengal | 273 |
| Madras | 37 |
| Bombay | 7 |
| TOTAL | 317 |

Statistical Office, East India House,
13 May 1852

*Edw Thornton*

East India House,
13 May 1852

JAMES C MELVILL,
Secretary

STATEMENT of the EXTENT of the EXPERIMENTAL LINES OF RAILWAY in *Bengal* and *Bombay* respectively, together with an Account of the Progress made, and of the Expense incurred in the Prosecution of those Undertakings.

## BENGAL RAILWAY

THE Experimental Railway now in course of construction in the Bengal Presidency will extend a distance of 116 miles, consisting of 41 miles of a main line from Calcutta towards Rajmahal and the N W Provinces, and 75 miles of a branch to the Burdwan and Raneegunge coal districts This railway is being executed by a company, who have undertaken to raise a capital of £ 1,000,000 for the purpose, the East India Company providing the land, and guaranteeing, under certain contingencies, which are specified in a deed of contract, five per cent upon the capital as it is paid into their Treasury The works were commenced in September 1850 Different sections of the whole line are in the hands of contractors, considerable progress has been made in the works, and it is expected that the Railway will be opened in the course of next (1853) year.

No account has yet been received of the expenses incurred by the Government in providing the land

Surveys are now being taken of the line of country between Pundooah and Rajmahal with a view of extending the railway in that direction.

## BOMBAY RAILWAY.

THE portion of railway already sanctioned, and now in course of construction in the Bombay Presidency, extends from Bombay to Callian, a distance of 32 miles, together with a branch to the Port of Mahim, two miles in length. The works on the line, as far as Tannah, 21 miles, have been in operation about 12 months, and it is expected that this section will be opened by the end of the present year. The next section of the line, reaching four miles beyond Tannah, is also rapidly progressing, and will probably be completed in the spring of 1853 The third section, which extends to Callian, has been surveyed, and the works are advertised for contract.

A capital of 500,000 *l.* for the construction of the above line was raised by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, upon the same terms as those conceded to the East Indian Railway Company, but the probable cost, exclusive of rolling stock, will not exceed 350,000 *l*

Under a clause in the contract, a further sum of 500,000 *l.* may be raised by this Company, for the purpose of extending the line in a direction to be fixed upon by Government. The surveys are now being prosecuted with the view of ascertaining the best route for crossing the Ghauts.

East India House,
14 May 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

## STATEMENT of the Value of the IMPORTS between the several PRESIDENCIES of *British India* and the *United Kingdom*, and other Countries, in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50

|  | MERCHANDIZE |  |  |  |  | TREASURE |  |  |  | MERCHANDIZE AND TREASURE |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL | Of which from England | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL |
|  | *Rupees.* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
| 1834-35 | 1,99,91,307 | 50,32,900 | 1,75,86,858 | 4,26,11,065 | 2,68,22,216 | 64,62,248 | 15,31,150 | 1,09,36,835 | 1,89,30,233 | 2,64,53,555 | 65,64,050 | 2,85,23,693 | 6,15,41,298 |
| 1835-36 | 2,17,03,613 | 47,23,285 | 2,13,91,580 | 4,78,18,478 | 3,13,54,106 | 68,71,687 | 11,27,602 | 1,34,65,362 | 2,14,64,651 | 2,85,75,300 | 58,50,887 | 3,48,56,942 | 6,92,83,129 |
| 1836-37 | 2,78,28,965 | 59,70,276 | 2,15,70,661 | 5,53,69,902 | 3,83,05,042 | 61,25,274 | 7,59,580 | 1,34,76,818 | 2,03,61,672 | 3,39,54,239 | 67,29,856 | 3,50,47,479 | 7,57,31,574 |
| 1837-38 | 2,46,39,050 | 60,39,238 | 1,96,46,423 | 5,03,24,711 | 3,21,06,633 | 1,04,88,830 | 12,85,429 | 1,46,26,754 | 2,64,01,013 | 3,51,27,880 | 73,24,667 | 3,42,73,177 | 7,67,25,724 |
| 1838-39 | 2,63,21,522 | 64,74,021 | 1,96,11,224 | 5,24,06,767 | 3,50,59,300 | 121,90,314 | 13,11,340 | 1,66,07,541 | 3,01,09,195 | 3,85,11,836 | 77,85,361 | 3,62,18,765 | 8,25,15,962 |
| 1839-40 | 3,34,15,915 | 68,33,079 | 1,80,63,374 | 5,83,12,368 | 4,28,94,892 | 1,22,67,867 | 11,24,062 | 60,60,713 | 1,94,52,642 | 4,56,83,782 | 79,57,141 | 2,41,24,087 | 7,77,65,010 |
| 1840-41 | 4,59,07,555 | 76,89,328 | 3,05,62,522 | 8,41,59,405 | 6,01,43,398 | 91,88,079 | 6,81,465 | 79,92,989 | 1,78,62,533 | 5,50,95,634 | 83,70,793 | 3,85,55,511 | 10,20,21,938 |
| 1841-42 | 4,26,29,101 | 67,83,268 | 2,84,73,284 | 7,78,85,653 | 5,43,95,648 | 98,96,176 | 6,75,609 | 78,41,568 | 1,84,13,353 | 5,25,25,277 | 74,58,877 | 3,63,14,852 | 9,62,99,006 |
| 1842-43 | 3,91,51,858 | 58,11,805 | 3,10,72,366 | 7,60,36,029 | 5,35,49,012 | 1,64,87,117 | 7,94,130 | 1,71,51,669 | 3,44,32,916 | 5,56,38,975 | 66,05,935 | 4,82 24,035 | 11,04,68,945 |
| 1843-44 | 4,47,44,726 | 65,22,637 | 3,69,10,611 | 8,81,77,974 | 6,34,73,490 | 1.75,23,763 | 11,52,409 | 2,92,70,609 | 4,79,46,781 | 6,22,68,489 | 76,75,046 | 6,61,81,220 | 13,61,24,755 |
| 1844-45 | 5,93,39,902 | 1,04,68,940 | 3,77,31,817 | 10,75,40,659 | 7,95,21,795 | 1,58,13,651 | 18,85,612 | 1,98,25,455 | 3,75,24,718 | 7,51,53,553 | 1,23,54,552 | 5,75,57,272 | 14,50,65,377 |
| 1845-46 | 5,23,26,174 | 84,99,134 | 3,00,49,486 | 9,08,74,794 | 6,47,71,431 | 99,10,058 | 17,22,976 | 1,33,26,552 | 2,49,59,586 | 6,22,36,232 | 1,02,22,110 | 4,33,76,038 | 11,58,34,380 |
| 1846-47 | 5,31,34,429 | 88,18,041 | 2,70,14,175 | 8,89,66,645 | 6,42,04,045 | 1,33,62,287 | 14,71,994 | 1,45,64,943 | 2,93,99,224 | 6,64,96,716 | 1,02,90,035 | 4,15,79,118 | 11,83,65,869 |
| 1847-48 | 4,67,13,614 | 97,66,641 | 2,94,95,915 | 8,59,76,170 | 5,79,02,284 | 74,72,234 | 13,21,533 | 1,09,40,147 | 1,97,33,914 | 5,41,85,848 | 1,10,88,174 | 4,04,36,062 | 10,57,10,084 |
| 1848-49 | 4,35,60,144 | 94,80,720 | 3,04,07,178 | 8,34,48,042 | 5,51,21 104 | 1,41,46,091 | 11,71,992 | 2,67,26,950 | 4,20,45,033 | 5,77,06,235 | 1,06,52,712 | 5,71,34,128 | 12,54,93,075 |
| 1849-50 | 5,28,31,701 | 90,60,046 | 4,11,07,139 | 10,29,98,886 | 7,57,89,807 | 1,21,48,653 | 12,14,371 | 2,06,05,050 | 3,39,68,074 | 6,49,80,354 | 1,02,74,417 | 6,17,12,189 | 13,69,66,960 |

## STATEMENT of the Value of EXPORTS between the several Presidencies of *British India* and the *United Kingdom*, and other Countries, in each Year, from 1834–35 to 1849–50.

| | MERCHANDIZE | | | | | TREASURE | | | | MERCHANDIZE AND TREASURE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL. | Of which to England | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL |
| | *Rupees.* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees.* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees.* |
| 1834–35 | 4,09,20,436 | 88,61,079 | 3,01,52,688 | 7,99,34,203 | 3,05,69,730 | 6,65,549 | 10,63,776 | 2,18,082 | 19,47,407 | 4,15,85,985 | 99,24,855 | 3,03,70,770 | 8,18,81,610 |
| 1835–36 | 5,53,72,967 | 1,12,14,395 | 4,44,77,593 | 11,10,64,955 | 3,97,53,038 | 5,65,994 | 3,15,289 | 1,99,810 | 10,81,093 | 5,59,38,961 | 1,15,29,684 | 4,46,77,403 | 11,21,46,048 |
| 1836–37 | 6,68,82,110 | 1,27,88,009 | 5,27,31,713 | 13,24,01,832 | 4,91,54,702 | 16,13,164 | 7,26,158 | 3,00,018 | 26,39,340 | 6,84,95,274 | 1,35,14,167 | 5,30,31,731 | 13,50,41,172 |
| 1837–38 | 6,76,53,760 | 96,62,085 | 3,51,11,956 | 11,24,27,801 | 4,35,38,221 | 14,04,337 | 10,64,318 | 9,37,908 | 34,06,563 | 6,90,58,097 | 1,07,26,403 | 3,60,49,864 | 11,58,34,364 |
| 1838–39 | 6,79,16,215 | 1,02,04,828 | 3,96,26,650 | 11,77,47,693 | 4,51,31,593 | 16,27,600 | 9,12,371 | 9,39,087 | 34,79,058 | 6,95,43,815 | 1,11,17,199 | 4,05,65,737 | 12,12,26,751 |
| 1839–40 | 6,80,09,258 | 1,22,84,678 | 2,83,33,520 | 10,86,27,456 | 5,96,99,519 | 20,00,174 | 12,74,464 | 14,30,593 | 47,05,231 | 7,00,09,432 | 1,35,59,142 | 2,97,64,113 | 11,33,32,687 |
| 1840–41 | 8,06,05,651 | 1,04,41,658 | 4,35,08,533 | 13,45,55,842 | 7,05,43,881 | 14,62,061 | 8,93,005 | 13,09,793 | 36,64,859 | 8,20,67,712 | 1,13,34,663 | 4,48,18,326 | 13,82,20,701 |
| 1841–42 | 8,06,63,841 | 1,24,25,824 | 4,51,62,511 | 13,82,52,176 | 7,12,07,484 | 15,91,555 | 18,04,817 | 17,54,385 | 51,50,757 | 8,22,55,396 | 1,42,30,641 | 4,69,16,896 | 14,34,02,933 |
| 1842–43 | 7,36,34,357 | 1,30,19,916 | 4,88,63,973 | 13,55,18,246 | 5,82,09,658 | 7,29,341 | 2,53,172 | 11,75,453 | 21,57,966 | 7,43,63,698 | 1,32,73,088 | 5,00,39,426 | 13,76,76,212 |
| 1843–44 | 9,89,11,098 | 1,20,86,551 | 6,15,37,123 | 17,25,34,772 | 7,76,01,283 | 18,57,947 | 2,16,000 | 53,86,816 | 74,60,763 | 10,07,69,045 | 1,23,02,551 | 6,69,23,939 | 17,99,95,535 |
| 1844–45 | 9,82,21,971 | 1,64,14,627 | 5,12,65,526 | 16,59,02,124 | 7,24,06,197 | 39,65,434 | 6,50,533 | 64,52,435 | 1 10,68,402 | 10,21,87,405 | 1,70,65,160 | 5,77,17,961 | 17,69,70,526 |
| 1845–46 | 9,81,56,759 | 1,41,12,172 | 5,80,17,805 | 17,02,86,736 | 6,65,89,433 | 28,70,792 | 6,57,644 | 46,31,848 | 81,60,284 | 10,10,27,551 | 1,47,69,816 | 6,26,49,653 | 17,84,47,020 |
| 1846–47 | 9,23,43,934 | 1,51,61,468 | 4,60,48,973 | 15,35,54,375 | 6,51,16,865 | 28,54,043 | 6,81,699 | 36,02,954 | 71,38,696 | 9,51,97,977 | 1,58,43,167 | 4,96,51,927 | 16,06,93,071 |
| 1847–48 | 7,96,18,571 | 1,27,72,963 | 4,07,32,436 | 13,31,23,970 | 5,68,38,267 | 90,50,711 | 21,42,626 | 30,67,048 | 1,42,60,380 | 8,86,69,282 | 1,49,15,589 | 4,37,99,479 | 14,73,84,350 |
| 1848–49 | 9,03,88,639 | 1,21,24,629 | 5,83,71,750 | 16,08,85,018 | 6,19,19,593 | 78,08,785 | 73,38,483 | 102,50,157 | 2,53,97,425 | 9,81,97,424 | 1,94,63,112 | 6,86,21,907 | 18,62,82,443 |
| 1849–50 | 10,14,80,387 | 1,27,28,842 | 5,89,13,764 | 17,31,22,993 | 7,02,64,706 | 35,42,058 | 7,26,378 | 54,44,005 | 97,12,441 | 10,50,22,445 | 1,34,55,220 | 6,43,57,769 | 18,28,35,434 |

Statistical Office, East India House,
17 May 1852.

*Edw. Thornton*

STATEMENT showing the Number of the NATIVES of *India* employed in the Civil Administration of British India in the Year 1828, and at the present Time

| | 1828 | 1849 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue and Judicial | | |
| Principal Sudder Aumeens - - - - | - - | 64 |
| Sudder Aumeens - - - - - - | 157 | 81 |
| Moonsiffs - - - - - - - | 86 | 494 |
| Deputy Magistrates - - - - - | - - | 11 |
| Deputy and Assistant Collectors - - | - - | 86 |
| Sub-Collectors' Assistants - - - - | - - | 27 |
| Abkaree Superintendents - - - - | - - | 15 |
| Tehsuldars - - - - - - - | 356 | 276 |
| Sherishtadars - - - - - - | 367 | 155 |
| Mamlutdars - - - - - - | 9 | 110 |
| Dufterdars - - - - - - - | 2 | 19 |
| Camavisdars - - - - - - | 57 | — |
| Adawluttus - - - - - - - | - - | 5 |
| Meer Moonshees - - - - - - | - - | 1 |
| Educational - - - - - - - | 14 | 479 |
| Various - - - - - - - - | 149 | 990 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,197 | 2,813 |

Before 1828 there were only two grades of Native Judges, viz, the Sudder Aumeens and Moonsiffs

The office of Principal Sudder Aumeen was instituted in 1837, that of Deputy Collector in 1833, and that of Deputy Magistrate in 1843 In 1827 no native of India employed in the Judicial or Revenue Department in Bengal received more than 250 rupees per mensem, or 300*l* per annum. The allowances now received are as under, at 2*s* the Company's rupee

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | receives | 1,560*l* - - | per annum |
| 8 | receive | 840*l* to 960*l* | „ |
| 12 | „ | 720*l* to 840*l*. | „ |
| 68 | „ | 600*l* to 720*l* | „ |
| 69 | „ | 480*l* to 600*l* | „ |
| 58 | „ | 360*l* to 480*l* | „ |
| 277 | „ | 240*l* to 360*l* | „ |
| 1,173 | „ | 120*l*. to 240*l* | „ |
| 1,147 | „ | 24*l* to 120*l* | „ |
| 2,813 | | | |

*Note* —The Indo-Britons are not included in the above Statement, and, not being distinguished in the returns received from India from the European Uncovenanted Service, their number cannot be ascertained

Statistical Office, East India House,
17 May 1852

*Edw Thornton.*

East India House,
17 May 1852

JAMES C MELVILL,
Secretary

## Appendix, No. 4

Appendix, No. 4.

NOMINAL LIST of the several Persons Employed on the Establishment at the India Board, with the Salary and Allowances of each Person.

| | | Length of Service. | Annual Salary and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Years.* | £. |
| President - - - | - - The Right Honourable John Charles Herries, M.P. | - - | 3,500 - - |
| Joint Secretaries - | Henry Baillie, Esq., M.P. - - - | - - | 1,500 - - |
| | Charles Lennox Cumming Bruce, Esq., M.P. | - - | 1,500 - - |
| Senior Clerks - - | Hugh Stark, and Assistant Secretary - | 48 | 1,200 - - |
| | William Leach - - - - - | 46 | 1,150 - - |
| | Arthur Easton - - - - - | 36 | 1,000 - - |
| | Charles Plowden - - - - - | 34 | 1,000 - - |
| | Thomas Waterfield - - - - - | 33 | 1,150 - - |
| | Charles Fletcher - - - - - | 32 | 900 - - |
| Assistant Clerks - | William Henry Deedes - - - - | 32 | 800 - - |
| | Robert Corbett - - - - - | 29 | 600 - - |
| | Henry L. Hunter - - - - - | 28 | 600 - - |
| | Price B. Williames - - - - - | 25 | 500 - - |
| | Thomas B. Lenon - - - - - | 23 | 500 - - |
| | Cecil Lukin - - - - - - | 21 | 500 - - |
| Junior Clerks - - | - - Charles Unwin, including 100 *l.* as Clerk to one of the Secretaries | 17 | 550 - - |
| | Charles Phillimore - - - - - | 17 | 400 - - |
| | Henry Deedes - - - - - - | 10 | 300 - - |
| | Josceline Courtenay - - - - | 10 | 300 - - |
| | William Blackburne - - - - | 9 | 250 - - |
| | Honourable Gerald Dillon - - - | 9 | 250 - - |
| | Charles Lushington - - - - - | 9 | 200 - - |
| | Henry Pierson - - - - - | 7 | 200 - - |
| | Honourable Frederic Hobart - - - | 6 | 150 - - |
| | Henry Jones - - - - - - | 6 | 150 - - |
| | Honourable Frederick Chichester, including 100 *l.* as Clerk to one of the Secretaries | 6 | 250 - - |
| | Arthur Hobhouse - - - - - | 2 | 100 - - |
| Private Secretary to the President. | Charles Creed - - - - - - | - - | 300 - - |
| Librarian - - - | Thomas Sharpe - - - - - | 14 | 400 - - |
| Assistant Librarian - | J. F. Ludlam - - - - - - | 4 | 190 - - |
| Solicitor - - - | Richard Groom - - - - - | 22 | 200 - - |
| Office Keeper - - | Thomas Scarman - - - - - | 15 | 150 - - |
| House Keeper - - | Caroline Renshaw - - - - - | 8 | 100 - - |
| Messengers - - | W. Laws - - - - - - | 10 | 140 - - |
| | J. Falcieri - - - - - - | 4 | 100 - - |
| | J. Larrett - - - - - - | 1 | 80 - - |
| Porter - - - | George Perrott - - - - - | 15 | 100 - - |

India Board,
11 May 1852.

Appendix, No 4

NOMINAL LIST of the Persons Retired from the Establishment of the India Board with Pensions, with the Amount of each Pension

| NAME and OFFICE | Date of Pension | Amount of Pension £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Robert Lane, Assistant Clerk - - - - - - - | 1818 | 250 | - | - |
| – Benjamin H Jones, Assistant Clerk - - - - - | 1826 | 366 | - | - |
| – John Blandford, Messenger - - - - - - - - | 1827 | 100 | - | - |
| – John Wright, Assistant Secretary - - - - - - | 1828 | 900 | - | - |
| – Henry Shepheard, Senior Clerk - - - - - - - | 1834 | 425 | - | - |
| – Henry Alves, Assistant Secretary - - - - - - | 1835 | 700 | - | - |
| – Henry Robinson, Librarian - - - - - - - - | 1837 | 133 | 6 | 8 |
| – John Crokatt, Senior Clerk - - - - - - - - | 1838 | 566 | 13 | 4 |
| – Henry Jadis, Clerk for Licences, an Office not now in existence | „ | 250 | - | - |
| – William Cabell, Assistant Secretary - - - - - | 1841 | 1,000 | - | - |
| – John Moore, Librarian - - - - - - - - - | 1847 | 200 | - | - |
| – John Francis, Messenger - - - - - - - - | 1848 | 52 | - | - |
| – John Alfred Trimmer, Senior Clerk - - - - - | „ | 666 | 13 | 4 |
| TOTAL Amount per Annum - - - - £ | | 5,609 | 13 | 4 |

India Board,<br>
11 May 1852

NUMBER of Proprietors of East India Stock Entitled to Vote at the Election of Directors, on the 14th April 1852

1,765

NUMBER of Proprietors of East India Stock having more than One Vote

311 having 2 Votes
60 „ 3 „
42 „ 4 „

413

TOTAL Number of Votes

2,322

NUMBER of Voters now or heretofore in the Civil or Military Service respectively of the East India Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil Service - - - - | 93 |
| Military Service - - - | 160 |
| | 253 |

Appendix, No 4

NAMES of CHAIRMEN and DEPUTY CHAIRMEN of the Court of Directors since 1834, specifying (by this mark * against their Names) such of the same as have actually served or resided Ten Years in India.

| YEAR | CHAIRMAN | DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. |
|---|---|---|
| 1834-5 | * Henry St George Tucker, Esq - - | William Stanley Clarke, Esq. |
| 1835-6 | William Stanley Clarke, Esq. - - | * Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. |
| 1836-7 | * Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart - | John Loch, Esq |
| 1837-8 | | * Major-general Sir James Law Lushington, G C. B |
| 1838-9 | * Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G C B. | * Sir Richard Jenkins, G C. B. |
| 1839-40 | * Sir Richard Jenkins, G C B - - | * William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. |
| 1840-1 | * William Butterworth Bayley, Esq - | George Lyall, Esq. |
| 1841-2 | George Lyall, Esq - - - - | * Major-general Sir James Law Lushington, G C. B. |
| 1842-3 | * Major-general Sir James Law Lushington, G C B | * John Cotton, Esq |
| 1843-4 | * John Cotton, Esq - - - - | John Shepherd, Esq. |
| 1844-5 | John Shepherd, Esq - - - - | * Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S. |
| 1845-6 | * Sir Henry Willock, K. L S - - - | * James Weir Hogg, Esq., M. P |
| 1846-7 | * Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M. P - | * Henry St. George Tucker, Esq |
| 1847-8 | * Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. - - | * Lieut.-general Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. |
| 1848-9 | * Lieut -general Sir James Law Lushington, G C B | * Major general Sir Archibald Galloway, K C. B |
| 1849-50 | * Major-general Sir Archibald Galloway, K C B | John Shepherd, Esq. |
| 1850-1 | John Shepherd, Esq - - - - | * Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M P. |
| 1851-2 | | |
| 1852-3 | * Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart, M. P. - | Russell Ellice, Esq |

East India House,
14 May 1852

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

NUMBER of OFFICERS Dismissed from the Service by Sentence of Courts Martial, distinguishing the Presidencies to which such Officers belonged, and the Army from the Indian Navy, in each year from 1834 to 1851

| —— | Bengal. | Madras | Bombay | Indian Navy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 - - - - - - - | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| 1836 - - - - - - - | 3 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 1837 - - - - - - - | 3 | 3 | 1 | — |
| 1838 - - - - - - - | 1 | 3 | 2 | — |
| 1839 - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1840 - - - - - - - | - - - | 3 | 1 | — |
| 1841 - - - - - - - | 1 | 4 | 2 | — |
| 1842 - - - - - - - | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 1843 - - - - - - - | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1844 - - - - - - - | 3 | 4 | 1 | — |
| 1845 - - - - - - - | 2 | 5 | 1 | — |
| 1846 - - - - - - - | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| 1847 - - - - - - - | - - - | 3 | 1 | — |
| 1848 - - - - - - - | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1849 - - - - - - - | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| 1850 - - - - - - - | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1851 - - - - - - - | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | 47 | 45 | 16 | 2 |
| | | 108 | | |

Appendix, No 4.

NUMBER of Cases in which the Court of Directors have recommended to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the Restoration of any such Officers to the Service, and Instances in which the Commissioners have complied with such Recommendations, in each year from 1834 to 1851

| | MILITARY | | INDIAN NAVY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Restoration recommended by Court of Directors | Restoration concurred in by Board of Commissioners | Restoration recommended by Court of Directors | Restoration concurred in by Board of Commissioners |
| 1835 | — | — | Not any. | |
| 1836 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 1837 | — | — | | |
| 1838 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 1839 | — | — | | |
| 1840 | — | — | | |
| 1841 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1842 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1843 | — | — | | |
| 1844 | — | — | | |
| 1845 | 1 | — | | |
| 1846 | — | — | | |
| 1847 | — | — | | |
| 1848 | — | — | | |
| 1849 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1850 | — | — | | |
| 1851 | 1 | 1 | | |

East India House,
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill*,
Secretary Military Department

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NUMBER of Cases in which the Court of Directors have asked the Sanction of the Commissioners for any Relaxation of the Rules for the Admission of Cadets and Writers to the Service, and Instances in which that Sanction has been given, from 1834 to 1851

| | |
|---|---|
| Cadets | None |
| Writers | None |

East India House,
14 May 1852

JAMES C MELVILL,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 4.

### ESTABLISHMENT in OFFICERS of a Regiment of Infantry and of Cavalry, and of the Artillery of each Presidency, in 1834 and 1851.

| ——— | Colonels. | Lieutenant Colonels | Majors | Captains. | Lieutenants | Second Lieutenants Cornets, or Ensigns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INFANTRY | | | | | | |
| European: | | | | | | |
| 1834 - - - - - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| 1851 - - - - - - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 10 |
| Native | | | | | | |
| 1834 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 1851 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| CAVALRY | | | | | | |
| 1834 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 1851 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| ARTILLERY. | | | | | | |
| To each Brigade of Horse and each Battalion of Foot | | | | | | |
| 1834 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 1851 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 |

East India House,
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*
Secretary Military Department.

### NUMBER of OFFICERS on the Retired List of each of the Three Presidencies, January 1852

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - | 543 |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - - | 440 |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - | 218 |
| TOTAL - - - - - - - - - | 1,201 |

*Note* —The above return includes military and medical officers

East India House,
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*
Secretary Military Department.

### STATEMENT of the Number of Officers on the Active List of the Army of each of the Three Presidencies in 1851

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,913 |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,341 |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - | 979 |
| TOTAL - - - - - - - - - | 4,233 |

*Note* —This statement contains the number of European officers, military and medical, Queen's and Company's, reported as being present with the head quarters of corps, and does not include those absent on detached employment or on leave

East India House,
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*
Secretary Military Department.

Appendix, No 4.

## FURLOUGHS

NUMBER of OFFICERS of each of the ARMIES of *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, on Furlough, on the 30th of April 1834 and 1851

| | BENGAL | | MADRAS | | BOMBAY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Private Affairs | Sick Certificate | Private Affairs | Sick Certificate | Private Affairs | Sick Certificate |
| 1834 | | | | | | |
| Military - - - | 82 | 171 | 64 | 211 | 32 | 116 |
| Medical - - - | 14 | 39 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 15 |
| TOTAL - - - | 96 | 210 | 70 | 241 | 38 | 131 |
| 1851 | | | | | | |
| Military - - - | 62 | 171 | 44 | 223 | 40 | 148 |
| Medical - - - | 11 | 20 | 6 | 36 | 1 | 37 |
| TOTAL - - - | 73 | 191 | 50 | 259 | 41 | 185 |

## 1834

| | | — | Private Affairs | Sick Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number on Furlough, 786 - | Military - | 676 | 178 | 498 |
| | Medical - | 110 | 26 | 84 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 786 | 204 | 582 |

## 1851.

| | | — | Private Affairs | Sick Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number on Furlough, 799 - | Military - | 688 | 146 | 542 |
| | Medical - | 111 | 18 | 93 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 799 | 164 | 635 |

*Note* —The above Return does not include Colonels of regiments, of whom the number on Furlough in—

| | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 was - - - | 58 | 53 | 27 | 138 |
| 1851 was - - - | 70 | 50 | 29 | 149 |

East India House,
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill*,
Secretary Military Department.

Appendix, No. 4.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of each ARMY employed in 1834 and 1851 on Detached Service, Civil, and Political, and Military, respectively

| | BENGAL. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civil and Political. | Military | Civil and Political. | Military | Civil and Political | Military. |
| 1834 - - - - | 49 | 208 | 16 | 148 | 10 | 101 |
| 1851 - - - - | 151 | 430 | 44 | 208 | 42 | 165 |

*Note* —The above return does not include the officers of Engineers

East India House,
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*
Sec. Mil. Dep<sup>t</sup>

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in India.

| | RETIRED LIST | ON FURLOUGH. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - - - - | 500 | 223 | 723 |
| Madras - - - - - - - | 369 | 228 | 597 |
| Bombay - - - - - - - | 191 | 156 | 347 |
| | 1,060 | 607 | 1,667 |

East India House, }
10 May 1852 }

*Philip Melvill,*
Sec Mil. Dept.

East India House, }
14 May 1852. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

Appendix, No 4.

STATEMENT of the Number of WRITERSHIPS, CADETSHIPS, and APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN NAVY, allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respectively, in each year from 1834 to 1851, and of the Number of such Appointments not actually filled up on 30th September 1851

| YEAR. | Writerships | | Cadetships, including Seminary Appointments | | Appointments to Indian Navy | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number to Court of Directors | Number to President of India Board. | Number to Court of Directors | Number to President of India Board | Number to Court of Directors | Number to President of India Board. |
| 1835 - | 26 | 2 | 156 | 12 | — | — |
| 1836 - | 26 | 2 | 182 | 14 | — | — |
| 1837 - | 26 | - - - | 234 | 18 | — | — |
| 1838 - | 52 | 4 | 182 | 14 | — | — |
| 1839 - | 52 | 4 | 208 | 16 | — | — |
| 1840 - | 52 | 4 | 338 | 26 | — | — |
| 1841 - | 52 | 4 | 552 | 44 | 26 | 2 |
| 1842 - | 26 | 2 | 247 | 19 | 26 | 2 |
| 1843 - | 26 | 2 | 390 | 30 | — | — |
| 1844 - | 26 | 2 | 234 | 18 | — | — |
| 1845 - | 26 | 2 | 416 | 32 | 26 | 2 |
| 1846 - | 26 | 2 | 312 | 24 | — | — |
| 1847 - | 26 | 2 | 260 | 20 | 26 | 2 |
| 1848 - | 26 | 2 | 234 | 18 | — | — |
| 1849 - | 26 | 2 | 208 | 16 | 26 | 2 |
| 1850 - | 26 | 2 | 234 | 18 | — | — |
| 1851 - | 26 | 2 | 182 | 14 | 26 | 2 |

| | Writerships | Cadetships | Indian Navy |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number not actually filled up on 30 Sept 1851 | 50 | 49 Direct appointments<br>41 Addiscombe ditto | 9 |

*Note*—The allotments above specified are those made in the month of November preceding each year

East India House,
10 May 1852

*James C Melvill*

NUMBER of WRITERSHIPS and CADETSHIPS given by the Court on account of Special Service, from 1834 to 1851

THE Court of Directors, in their collective capacity, have not given any appointment of Writer or Cadet on account of special service, from 1834 to 1851

East India House,
10 May 1852

*James C. Melvill.*

Appendix, No. 4.

NUMBER of WRITERSHIPS given in each Year, from 1834 to 1851, to the Sons of Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such Number can be ascertained

| YEAR | To Sons of Civil Officers | To Sons of Military Officers | YEAR. | To Sons of Military Officers. | To Sons of Civil Officers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 - - | 9 | 5 | 1844 - - | 8 | 6 |
| 1836 - - | 6 | 3 | 1845 - - | 11 | 5 |
| 1837 - - | 4 | 3 | 1846 - - | 8 | 12 |
| 1838 - - | 11 | 5 | 1847 - - | 10 | 6 |
| 1839 - - | 13 | 7 | 1848 - - | 13 | 3 |
| 1840 - - | 12 | 5 | 1849 - - | 13 | 13 |
| 1841 - - | 7 | 7 | 1850 - - | 12 | 4 |
| 1842 - - | 9 | 5 | 1851 - - | 5 | 3 |
| 1843 - - | 13 | 4 | | | |

East India House,  
10 May 1852

*James C. Melvill*

NUMBER OF CADETSHIPS given in each Year, from 1834 to 1851, to the Sons of Civil and Military Officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such Number can be ascertained.

| YEAR | To Sons of Civil Officers. | To Sons of Military Officers | YEAR | To Sons of Civil Officers. | To Sons of Military Officers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 - - | 23 | 34 | 1844 - - | 10 | 36 |
| 1836 - - | 18 | 33 | 1845 - - | 19 | 93 |
| 1837 - - | 28 | 46 | 1846 - - | 20 | 83 |
| 1838 - - | 10 | 50 | 1847 - - | 21 | 60 |
| 1839 - - | 20 | 60 | 1848 - - | 23 | 66 |
| 1840 - - | 30 | 83 | 1849 - - | 18 | 60 |
| 1841 - - | 19 | 99 | 1850 - - | 26 | 66 |
| 1842 - - | 21 | 85 | 1851 - - | 18 | 53 |
| 1843 - | 18 | 57 | | | |

*Note*—Amongst sons of Military Officers are included sons of Army Surgeons and Military Chaplains

East India House,  
10 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*  
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House,  
14 May 1852

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Secretary.

## Appendix, No 5.

Appendix, No. 5

COPY of the ACTS of the INDIAN LEGISLATURE as to Trade and Navigation, passed since the 1st May 1834

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All the Acts of the Indian Legislature from the 1st May 1834, have been printed by Parliament Those relating to Trade and Navigation are the following —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | Act, | 2, 3, 14, 22, 25, 32 |
| 1837 | „ | 5, 14, 16, 17, 32. |
| 1838 | „ | 1, 5, 19, 29, 31 |
| 1839 | „ | 5, 13, 15, 20 |
| 1840 | „ | 13 |
| 1841 | „ | 6, 10, 13, 18, 23 |
| 1842 | „ | 3, 4, 11, 15 |
| 1843 | „ | 14, 25 |
| 1844 | „ | 6, 15, 16, 20, 21 |
| 1845 | „ | 7, 9, 24, 32 |
| 1846 | „ | 2, 9 |
| 1848 | „ | 6, 17, 16, 23 |
| 1849 | „ | 5, 8, 13 |
| 1850 | „ | 5, 10, 11, 24, 27, 28 |

Statistical Office, East India House,
24 May 1852

*Edw. Thornton.*

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East India House,
24 May 1852

JAMES C MELVILL,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 6

## Appendix, No. 6

**Resolution** of the Governor-General in Council in 1843, as to the Discontinuance of Remittances on the Hypothecation of Goods, and Correspondence with the Court of Directors thereupon

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| DATE. | | SUBJECT | PAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William, 4 August 1843 | - | Letter from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors - - - - - - - | 354 |
| Ditto - - - - - | - | Notification - - - - - - - - - | 355 |
| 29 November 1843 - - - | - | Financial letter to the Government of India - - | 355 |

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### Financial Department, No 40 of 1843

TO the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch No. 13 of 1843, dated the 30th May, authorizing us at our discretion to increase the proportion of our advances on the value of goods hypothecated to the East India Company from 3-5ths to 3-4ths of that value, and leaving us at liberty to make this alteration in whole or in part as respects all or either of the seven staple articles of produce to which our advances are limited

2 For the present we do not propose to take advantage of the option thus conceded to us, but should occasion arise when the active shipping season comes round, we shall not fail to avail ourselves of it to the extent that may be requisite to maintain the rate of exchange, 2 *s* per Company's rupee, at which we are now purchasing bills in favour of your Honourable Court

3 Meanwhile we think it right to express a very decided opinion, that in raising the annual supplies required for the purposes of the Home Treasury, your Court may with advantage rely more fully than has hitherto been the case on the resources of the London money market

4 Your Court, during the current year, have been selling your bills on India at a rate of exchange more favourable to your Treasury by about one halfpenny in the rupee, than that at which we have been able to raise funds for you by purchase in this country, and judging from the extent and apparent facility with which cash supplies have been attracted to your London Treasury, we apprehend that were the competition of Government removed from the Indian markets, and hypothecation advances left entirely free to private speculation, your Court would find no difficulty in negotiating the full amount of your wants at reasonable, and even more favourable rates than those at which we can ordinarily assist you from India.

*Rough Memorandum*

Bills drawn by the Honourable Court of Directors in Bengal, from 26th December 1842 to 5th June 1843, 1,049,395 *l*, 1,09,34,043 rupees Bills on England, purchased and paid for at the General Treasury of Bengal, between 1st January 1843 and 5th June 1843, 336,203 *l*, or 33,62,037 rupees.

5 It appears to us, that the argument that has been used, viz, that the producers in India would suffer by the stoppage of the Government advances, is fallacious No holder of produce will apply for assistance to the Government if he can obtain advances on equal or even rather more disadvantageous terms from the private capitalist, first, because the terms of hypothecation on which Government effects its purchases are almost invariably more stringent and complicated than can be arranged with a private dealer; and, secondly, because no merchant will willingly expose his credit to the investigation of Government if he can obtain the assistance he requires with the intervention alone of the private capitalist, who has no interest in making public his dealings

6 If Government ceases to make advances in India, and in lieu thereof your Court sell in London an additional amount of bills on India, the only consequence that we foresee will be, that the proceeds of those bills will pass into the hands of private speculators in India, and the only difference as regards the producer, or the holder of produce, that he will deal with the private instead of with the public capitalist a change that is scarcely likely to be detrimental to his interests

7 So long as a given amount of export produce, having a money value, shall be shipped to Europe in excess of the imports, it seems to us immaterial through what channel, whether public or private, that portion of its value which may be required by your Court shall be realized In point of economy, the private dealer will probably have an advantage over the public purchaser, and to this extent we apprehend that your Honourable Court, into whose hands the value of the excess of export principally passes, are likely to be benefited by the operation connected therewith being conducted by private rather than by

public agency Bullion remittance will always confine the rates of exchange on bills within certain limits, but within those limits the action of private speculation, and the better supplied money market of Europe will, we believe, ordinarily procure for your Court, who are the great capitalists of India, better remittances based on trade than can be obtained by your own executive management in India

8 We conceive it to be of importance worthy of the gravest consideration that the Indian markets shall be relieved from the irregular intrusions of an overwhelming Government competition, whose operations are influenced not by the state of trade, but by the wants of the Home Treasury We are of opinion that, as regards produce and exports from India, precisely the same encouragement will be afforded by your Court's bills as by the Government advances, whilst the expediency can hardly be questioned, of leaving the Indian markets to be operated on by mercantile enterprise rather than be governed by the political wants of the State

9 In the present state of the commercial relations between the two countries, we believe that no difficulty should be experienced in supplying the full wants of your Court by bills on India, whilst it may fairly be assumed, that under any additional encouragement to Indian trade, or the action of an easier commercial law, the exports from India to England, and consequently the necessity for a repayment by England to India, would so increase as to place the rates of exchange comparatively in your Court's own hands

10 Regarding the subject in this light, and deeming it of importance to the mercantile community of India that they shall be made aware at once of the views we entertain on points so intimately connected with their interests, we have determined to apprize them of the application we are now submitting to your Court, and we do ourselves the honour to enclose copy of a notification to this effect, that we have published for general information

We have, &c
(signed) *Ellenborough*
*W W Bird*
*Wm Casement*

Fort William, 4 August 1843

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## FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 4 August 1843

*Notification*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government of India has recommended to the Home authorities the expediency of discontinuing as soon as possible the present system of making advances in India upon the security of goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company

The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the full supplies required to meet the wants of the Home Treasury can be raised in England by the Honourable the Court of Directors by the sale of bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the Government in the Indian markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusions of a competition that is governed principally by the political exigencies of the State

The Governor-General in Council is aware that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has been long in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the gravest importance to the mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures which the Government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the Home authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest convenient opportunity

By order, &c
(signed) *J Dorin*,
Secretary to the Government of India

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## FINANCIAL LETTER TO INDIA, No. 28, dated 29 November 1843

Letter from, dated 4 Aug 1843 (No 40), relating to Advances by Hypothecation on Goods, and enclosing Copy of Public Notification on the subject

1 You will have observed by our despatches* that it has been our object gradually to increase the proportion of the annual remittance realized by bills upon India, and to diminish that by advances upon hypothecation This object we continue to keep in view, but we are not prepared to limit our means of remittance to bills drawn from hence Without now entering upon the abstract question involved in this matter, we deprecate a total and sudden departure from a practice which has so long prevailed, and we regret that you should have notified to the mercantile community your intention to recommend to us to abandon the system of advances upon goods, which might have had the effect of fettering our discretion, and occasioning the risk of serious embarrassment to the Home Treasury

2 We

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* 1 January, No 1, 1841 2 July, No 14, 1841 27 October, No 21, 1841 30 Dec, No 27, 1842

Appendix, No. 6

2. We have to inform you that the sums which will be required in England to meet the payments in the ensuing year are estimated to amount, as per margin, to 3,400,000*l.**

3. Of this sum we propose to realize 2,600,000*l* by means of our bills upon India.

4 The remainder, viz, 800,000*l*, you will advance upon hypothecation; and in order to guard against any misunderstanding on the part of the mercantile community consequent upon your late notification, we desire that you will give early publication of the amount intended to be advanced on hypothecation; and the fact that the amount of the sums ordered to be raised by hypothecation has been gradually diminished during the last four years, and that the amount for the next year does not exceed 800,000*l*, being considerably less than in any of the antecedent years, may properly be announced.

East India House,
18 May 1852.

JAMES C MELVILL.

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## REPORT of Bengal Finance Committee, dated 1 June 1844; with Documents annexed

[*Note*—There is no Report of this date, but it is presumed that the Report hereafter given, dated 6 August 1842, is the one required ]

| DATE | SUBJECT | PAGE. |
|---|---|---|
| Allahabad, 7 August 1842 - - | Letter from Right Hon Lord Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, No 2 - - - - - | 356 |
| Ditto, 6 August 1842 - - - | First Report of the Bengal Finance Committee - - | 358 |

### No. 2, of 1842

TO the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Financial Department

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting to you the first Report of the Committee of Finance, established under the Resolution issued by me on the 23d June.

2 Your Honourable Court will observe in this report evident indications of the earnestness of purpose and ability of execution with which the members of the committee have applied themselves to the performance of the very arduous duty with which they have been entrusted, and you will justly entertain the expectation that the finances of this Presidency will derive much benefit from their future exertions

3. I shall

---

| * | | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Bills of exchange from India, which include an extraordinary draft for 40,000*l*, General Avitabilis' expected remittance - - - - - - | | 121,000 |
| Dividends on stock of 5 per cent transfer loan - - - - - - - | | 128,200 |
| Advances to the civil, military and other provident funds of India, repayable there - - - - - - | | 237,000 |
| Civil Service Annuities - - - | | 195,000 |
| Family remittances, and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements - - - - - - | | 67,760 |
| Dividends on capital stock of Company | | 630,000 |
| Interest on home bond debt - - - | | 57,087 |
| Military and other public stores - - | | 304,830 |
| Purchase and equipment of steam vessels - * - - - - - - | | 88,095 |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company - - - - | | 20,000 |
| Transport of troops and stores - - | | 57,400 |
| Civil Establishment of India, absentee allowances - - - - - | | 40,000 |
| Military and marine officers' pay on furlough and retirement, including off-reckonings - - - - - - | | 549,500 |
| Paymaster-general of Her Majesty's Forces, and expense of Queen's troops serving in India - - - - | | 480,000 |
| Retiring pay, pension, &c of Queen's troops - - - - - - - | | 60,000 |
| Her Majesty's Establishment in China, and mission to the Court of Persia, portions payable to Company - - | | 16,874 |
| Charges general, being for the several home establishments and pensions, civil, military, and marine pensions, recruiting charges, &c - - - | | 556,000 |
| | | 3,608,656 |
| Deduct,— | | |
| Receivable from Her Majesty's Government in respect of steam communication with India - - - - - | 50,000 | |
| Remittances from India by bills on Her Majesty's Government on account of supplies to Her Majesty's Service, estimated amount of sketch estimate 1843–44, dated Calcutta, 19th September 1843 - - - | 102,100 | |
| | | 152,100 |
| Amount which India should provide by remittances, through merchants' bills, and the Court's drafts - - - | | 3,456,556 |
| Say - - - | | £. 3,400,000 |

3 I shall endeavour to assist their exertions in the manner they suggest, by associating with them some qualified persons at the seat of the Bengal Government, but I cannot but feel that in endeavouring to do this, there is some danger of creating two conflicting instead of two co-operating bodies, and of impairing the unity of authority which resides in the Committee of Finance as now constituted.

4 It occurs to me from a perusal of the Report, that it is probable that much benefit may be derived from an improvement in the manner of keeping the books of account, which should be framed so as to have the effect of putting prominently forward, instead of that of concealing, results I shall immediately transmit a copy of the Report to the Governments of Fort St George and Bombay I have not yet heard that my recommendation to establish a similar committee of finance has been acted upon at the former Presidency, but it has been by the Government of Bombay

5 It is desirable that, as far as the different circumstances of the several presidencies will permit, the several committees of finance should proceed in their inquiries on the same principle A general result will thus be sooner laid before your Honourable Court

6 I shall not fail to address to the several disbursing and controlling officers an exhortation to economy, as suggested by the Committee, and I shall not fail to give effect to that exhortation by making them all understand that, as far as my power extends, care and economy in the expenditure of the public money will be rewarded by the favour of the government, and that recklessness in the incurring, and in the sanctioning of undue charges, will be visited by substantial proofs of its displeasure

7. But I cannot withhold from your Honourable Court the expression of my decided and long formed opinion, that whatever diminution may be made by my exertions in the amount of expenditure, will only be of a temporary character; without an entire change in the financial department, and some very material modification of the system of carrying on the government There is now no one officer charged with the duty of viewing the expenditure of the state as a whole, and of considering every proposed or existing item of charge, not by itself only, but with reference to the total charge upon the revenue

8 Without this concentration of duty and authority in a really responsible officer, I have no hope of giving permanence to the influence of economical principles in the financial administration of India, or of even dealing satisfactorily with the details of expenditure. Moreover, all the official details which in England come before the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, and the Secretary at War, and many minute details which never come before these high officers in their respective departments, as well as many other details connected with inferior departments of the government, are at Calcutta all brought before the Governor-general, sitting in Council, by the several secretaries and assistant secretaries, not one of whom can really be considered responsible, as in England, for the efficient performance of his duty, but is held to have an interest, in the nature of a freehold, in his office, of which he may be deprived for wilful neglect or misconduct, but, according to the practice of the government, for such reasons alone

9 I do not hesitate to assure your Honourable Court, that no Governor-general in Council, however well disposed he and his Council may be, can, under these circumstances, by any extent of exertion satisfactorily perform the extent of duty which is imposed upon the government.

10 The commanding interests and importance of great political and military measures may secure for them a due portion of attention, but the ordinary business of the government cannot be adequately performed, and there is no part of that business which is necessarily so liable to be inadequately performed, as that which has relation to the numerous small charges which together constitute the great burden upon the finances of the state Whatever I can do during the short time I can remain in this country, I will do, in the prosecution of my declared purpose of effecting a surplus of revenue over charge

I have encountered difficulties which when I left England no one could have anticipated, in war and in finance, but these will not dishearten me I shall persevere in my endeavour to equalize revenue and expenditure; but I can now only hope to lay the foundation of the system which will promise that result. I cannot remain long enough to witness the completion of my object, but if I should receive the full and unqualified support of your Honourable Court, I do hope that I may succeed in doing that which will survive me, and produce in future time abundant fruits of public economy and public improvement

11 Without that full and unqualified support, I must utterly fail in whatever endeavours I may make for the benefit of India, and I will not remain to witness a mis-government I cannot prevent

I have, &c
(signed) *Ellenborough*

Allahabad, 7 August 1842

Appendix, No. 6. From the Committee of Finance to the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

My Lord, Allahabad, 6 August 1842

In entering on the investigation entrusted to us by your Lordship's resolution of June 23d last, we endeavoured to lay down some systematic plan on which our operations should be conducted

2 We proposed to break down the totals contained in the first paragraph of the resolution, in order that we might discover in what branches of the administration, or to what extent in each branch, an increase had taken place in the period under review. Then, by retrenching what was superfluous in each, we hoped to be able either to reduce the whole, to the same amount as at the commencement of the period, or satisfactorily to explain where and on what account the reduction was impracticable

3 We have, however, experienced great difficulty in the first step of this operation The statement is based on a comparison of the civil auditor's books in the several years, but the arrangement of these books, in the early part of the period, is very different from what it is in the latter A great change has intermediately taken place in the organization of the government, Bengal and the North-western Provinces have been separated from each other in all matters of local government

4 The accounts, as well as the administration, have been divided, and though a general uniformity of system and arrangement has been maintained, yet the divergence is sufficient to require great labour and care, if anything approaching to an accurate comparison is to be instituted

5 This circumstance, added to our separation at this station from the trained establishments and voluminous records of the offices of audit and account, both at Agra and Calcutta, has baffled our attempts to follow the course which we would have most approved

6 If, therefore, we hoped to accomplish anything during the brief period of your Lordship's stay in this part of the country, and consequently of our remaining united, it was evident that we must adopt some other plan, which, though less complete and certain, was yet calculated to produce results in themselves valuable, and would enable us to turn to best account the means of local information here available, and at the same time so dispose our work, that it might be prosecuted by separate parties, when we ceased to co-operate on the same spot

7 The disbursements of the Political Department we are separating from those of the General, in which they are now merged These, as being connected with the Supreme Government of British India, and coming more immediately under your Lordship's eye, will form the subject of a separate report.

8 We have also taken the civil auditor's books of 1840-41 for the North-western Provinces, and entered upon an examination of the items of civil expenditure which they contain

9 For purposes of comparison, it was necessary to assume a date, so far back as to be prior to the great organic changes in the government, occasioned by the Charter of 1833, because we could not otherwise rightly appreciate the effect of those changes We, therefore, took the books of 1830-31, and endeavoured to select from them the corresponding items to those in the books of 1840-41 for the North-western Provinces, so far as the two could be brought to correspond The comparison will sometimes be only of totals, and will sometimes extend to details, according as the changes may be greater or smaller.

10 At the conclusion we hope to bring the totals together, so as to agree with the entries in the resolution, and furnish the full Report which is expected at our hands.

11 We have thus already completed a Report on the civil salaries in the Judicial, Revenue and Customs Department

12 We are making progress in a further Report on the establishment in the same department.

13 The subject of contingencies has been brought particularly to our attention in paragraph five of your Lordship's resolution, and we have been anxious to enter upon its consideration as soon as possible, but here we have found our materials peculiarly defective

14 We were first compelled to call upon all public officers for the originals or copies of their contingent bills for a few years The three last were those we selected; but the civil auditor's books, which are the basis of the entries under this head in paragraph five of the resolution, give only the average monthly disbursements of each office, and we have found it impossible to reconcile the averages with the bills themselves, from want of information of the precise grounds on which the averages are struck, and from the labour which would necessarily attend the verification of all the items when the process of their reduction is known The reconciliation might no doubt be effected in time, but the object does not seem worth the trouble it would occasion

15 We have considered it more expedient to retain the civil auditor's totals merely for the purposes of comparison, and to proceed to an examination of the bills themselves without attempting to reconcile them with the civil auditor's returns We hope from this examination to attain a fresh total not fai differing from that of the civil auditor The several parts of this new total will be thoroughly analyzed, so as to show what items admit of reduction, and what do not, and how the corresponding charges in different parts of the country under similai circumstances stand. We may hence be able to deduce rules and principles which may assist in keeping this branch of the public expenditure within moderate bounds. Our inquiry may then enable us to estimate the future average monthly disbursement, and the contrast of this, with the averages formerly obtained from the civil auditor's books, will afford a test of the success of the operation

16 With this view we have first broken up the items as much as we were able, and present the result in an appended table It will be hence seen that two very large items, amounting together to 31,27,250 *Rs* are due on account of Cabool and China advances, and are properly war charges The deduction of these brings the total for 1840-41 from 84,35,855 *Rs* to 53,08,605 *Rs* , this, however, only includes the charges in Bengal Proper, to which alone the marginal entry in paragraph five of the resolution has reference There is over and above this an item of 24,53,800 *Rs*, occasioned by contingent disbursements in 1840-41 The total then with which we have to deal is 108,89,655 *Rs*, or, excluding China and Cabool, 77,62,405 *Rs* , the charge corresponding to which in 1830-31, as entered in the civil auditor's books, was only 37,34,687 *Rs* , which still leaves ample ground for inquiry and report

17 We are now applying ourselves to separate from these totals the contingencies in the Political Department, and more especially to examine this class of charges in the North-western Provinces, where local experience and situation will facilitate research But we are hopeless of being able to effect much good as regards the Bengal contingencies We cannot be expected to have any familiarity with the details of the Calcutta Customs, Salt, Opium, and Marine Departments, whilst the organization and circumstances in the Judicial and Revenue, and several branches of the General Department, are so different from what are found in this part of the country, that without the co-operation of officers of experience at the Presidency, we should be slow to apply to the former principles which we can unhesitatingly adopt in the latter

18 But whilst we remit no exertion in the prosecution of the course detailed above, we would take leave to point out a method by which some immediate reduction may be effected, and in the enforcement of which there need be no delay

19 Contingent disbursements are, of all others, those which most elude general rules or fixed principles, their amount is ever varying with the necessities of the moment, the temper of the disbursing, or the activity of the controlling officer The first cause may not admit of regulation, but the two latter are open to influence and to correction

20 We would recommend that a circular letter be addressed from the head of the Government to each disbursing and controlling officer, pointing out the importance of extreme attention to this subject, and enjoining the observance of scrupulous care in the admission of each item We would hope that the exertions of each person, though in itself yielding a small result, would, together, produce an aggregate of some importance in its bearing on the public expenditure

21 We would only further observe, that if the suggestion contained in the conclusion of paragraph 17 be approved, we would hope that we may have the benefit of similar co-operation at the Presidency in our inquiries regarding Bengal Civil Salaries and Establishments

We have, &c

(signed) *T H Maddock.*
*F Currie*
*J Thomason*
*C G Mansell.*
*J. Stuart*

TABLE of ANNUAL CONTINGENCIES in the CIVIL DEPARTMENT of *Bengal* and the *North-Western Provinces* for 1841, as compared with 1830.

| DEPARTMENTS | BENGAL |  |  |  |  |  | 1841 —NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Section Writing | Deputation Allowance | Travelling Charges | Temporary Establishment | Miscellaneous Contingencies | Total Bengal Contingencies. | Section Writing | Deputation Allowance | Travelling Charges | Temporary Establishment. | Miscellaneous Contingencies | Total Contingencies North Western Provinces | Total Contingencies in each Department. | 1830 TOTAL Contingencies in each Department |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *Co.'s Rs* | *Co.'s Rs* |
| General (inclusive of Cabool) - | 2,65,613 | 19,256 | 21,540 | 56,055 | 10,29,412 | 13,92,146 | 92,925 included in temporary establishment | 4,548 | 4,942 | 1,48,970 | 1,57,349 | 3,15,310 | 17,07,457 | 8,67,037 |
| Judicial - - - - - - | - - | 99,881 | 3,595 | 1,26,354 | 8,34,350 | 10,64,180 | - - | 1,42,271 | 13,349 | 3,40,070 | 8,21,844 | 13,17,534 | 23,81,713 | 15,71,008 |
| Revenue - - - - - - | - - | 1,04,649 | 19,861 | 69,121 | 8,71,686 | 10,65,317 | - - | 79,611 | 14,126 | 3,11,456 | 3,36,616 | 7,41,810 | 18,07,127 | 7,55,225 |
| Customs - - - - - - | - - | 4,088 | - - | 43,740 | 16,161 | 63,989 | - - | 3,798 | 464 | 4,322 | 70,561 | 79,146 | 1,43,135 | 58,920 |
| Salt - - - - - - - | - - | 13,086 | 342 | 3,143 | 6,81,906 | 6,98,479 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,98,479 | 98,910 |
| Opium - - - - - - | - - | 6,334 | - - | - - | 3,51,063 | 3,57,396 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,57,396 | 87,509 |
| Marine (inclusive of China advances) - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,67,098 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,67,098 | 2,96,077 |
| Total Ordinary Contingencies | 2,65,613 | 2,47,564 | 45,338 | 298,415 | 37,84,578 | 53,08,605 | - - | 2,30,228 | 32,881 | 8,04,818 | 13,86,370 | 24,53,800 | 77,62,405 | 37,34,687 |
| Cabool - - - - - | - - | 16,372 | 9,798 | 15,164 | 5,97,163 | 6,38,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,38,500 | — |
| China advances - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 24,88,750 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 24,88,750 | — |
| Total Extraordinary Contingencies | - - | 16,372 | 9,798 | 15,164 | 5,97,163 | 31,27,250 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 31,27,250 | — |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - | 2,65,613 | 2,63,936 | 55,136 | 3,13,579 | 43,81,741 | 84,35,855 | 92,925 included in temporary establishment | 2,30,228 | 32,881 | 8,04,818 | 13,86,370 | 24,53,800 | 1,08,89,655 | 37,34,687 |

East India House,
18 May 1852

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary

Appendix, No. 6

## REPORT of ALLAHABAD FINANCE COMMITTEE, dated 1842, with Enclosures

| DATE. | SUBJECT. | PAGE |
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| Camp, Dehlee, 17 February 1843 - | Letter from Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, No 2 - - - - | 361 |
| Simla, 4 October 1842 - - - | From Mr Hamilton, Secretary to Government N W P, to T H Maddock, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, No 52 - - - - | 361 |
| Fort William, 8 March 1843 - | From the Government of India to the Court of Directors, No 17 - - - - - - - | 364 |
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| Allahabad, 17 August 1842 - - | Second Report of the Finance Committee, addressed to the Governor-general, with Appendix (A) (B) and (C) - - - - - - - - - - | 365 |
| Simla, 2 November 1842 - - | From Junior Secretary to Government of India with Governor-general, to G A Bushby, Esq, Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No 93 of 1842 - - - - - - - | 379 |
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### No 2, of 1843

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP, DEHLEE, 17 February 1843

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, transcripts of a letter*, received from the late Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, containing His Honor's views on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee

2 The delay in despatching copies of this communication arose from my having awaited the receipt of letters from the Presidency, expressive of the opinions of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council on the subject, which have been since recorded, but as these will in the usual course be communicated to your Honourable Court direct from Calcutta, I lose no time in transmitting copies of Mr Robertson's letter already alluded to

I have, &c

Camp, Dehlee, 17 February 1843 (signed) *Ellenborough*

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### No 52, of 1842

From the Secretary to the Government, North-western Provinces, Agra, to *T H Maddock*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general, Head Quarters, Simla; Financial Department, 4th October 1842,

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th instant, enclosing a copy of the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and conveying the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor-general to have the sentiments of the Lieutenant-governor thereon

2 The Lieutenant-governor desires me to express his entire concurrence in the mode in which the Committee have treated the subject, in their avoiding any organic changes in the constitution and framework of the service as it now is constituted

3 The reduction of the number of judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from four to three, which, in paragraph 10, has already been effected His Honor concurs in the propriety of discontinuing the allowance to the Secretary to Board of Revenue for superintending the Survey Department, so soon as the work shall have been completed, and in fixing the future salary of the secretary to the Board at 2,000 rupees per mensem, that being the salary attached to the office of register to Sudder Dewanny Adawlut

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* Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the N W Provinces, dated 4 October 1842, No 52

4 In respect to the appointment of special commissioners at Agra and Meerut, the Lieutenant-governor is of opinion that they should be declared to cease and determine on the 1st January 1844, or at an earlier date, should the cases before the Court be disposed of

5 To enable the Government to put in train the gradual extinction of these offices, I am desired to suggest that a power be invested in the local government to declare that the appeals from any district shall be tried by the civil courts of that district, under the rules in force for special commissioners, and that all cases on the files of the special commissioners on the 1st January 1844 shall be transferred for decision to the civil judges of the district in which the lands may be situated

6 The abolition of the additional judge in Bundlecund has already been contemplated by the Lieutenant-governor, and the additional salary drawn by Mr Fraser will cease on his transfer to another appointment

7 The Lieutenant-governor quite agrees with the Committee in their remarks on the inexpediency of altering the present number of judges, and in apportioning a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem to the office of judge.

8 His Honor would beg to draw the attention of the Governor-general to the extent of duties in the province of Rohilcund, comprising the districts of Bareilly, Shajehanpoor, Budaon, and Pillibheet The Sudder Court at Allahabad has already recorded an opinion on the necessity for a second judge, to enable the civil and sessions duties to be adequately and regularly performed, considering the general character of the inhabitants, the necessity for holding gaol deliveries at Bareilly, Shajehanpoor, and Budaon; the absence from the Sudder station the circuit involves, and the fact that nine Moonsiffs' courts have to be narrowly supervised, his Honor trusts that, on reducing the salary of Mr. Cowell to 2,500 rupees, a second judge at Bareilly may be authorized, on a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem, the sanction to this appointment being considered open to reconsideration on the 1st January 1844 To show the extent of the duties in the several judgeships in the North-western Provinces, which devolve on the judge in superintending and controlling the Moonsiffs subordinate to each court, a statement is appended, by which it will appear that the duties which devolved on the judges in Rohilcund (Moradabad and Bareilly, 20 Moonsiffs, by whom 6,820 cases were decided) in 1841, nearly equal those performed by the judges of Gorackpoor, Ghazeepoor, Azimghur, Jounpore, and Mirzapoor, under whom were 25 Moonsiffs, who decided 7,113 cases

9 It is only a deep sense of the inexpediency of disturbing the present system in any material degree which induces his Honor to acquiesce in the continuance of the union in the same individual of the offices of magistrate and collector Independently of the difficulty of any officer with two duties to discharge avoiding to give an undue proportion of his time to one or other, there is an incompatibility in the very functions of a collector of revenue and those of a magistrate, which seems to render this union inexpedient. So long, however, as the office is continued on its present footing, the amount of salary, 2,000 rupees per mensem, fixed by the Committee, appears a fair and sufficient remuneration.

10 On the vacancy, by Colonel Young's removal or promotion, being declared, the Lieutenant-governor considers the proposal to place the Deyrah Dhoon under a joint magistrate, on 1,000 rupees, very proper His Honor desires me to observe, that the political charge of Gurhwal should be re-attached to Kumaon, and placed under the commissioner of that district This arrangement is desired by the Raja of Teree, and it is understood would be acceptable to the people

11 The proposed remodelling of the Custom Departments is, with a slight modification in regard to Agra, entirely approved.

12 The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the appointment at Agra be an independent one, to be held by a covenanted officer, and that the salary attached to it be 1,000 rupees His Honor urges this modification from a conviction that the duties at that station are of a nature which should be entrusted to a covenanted servant of the Government; the constant references with the durbars of native courts, the traffic which comes from independent states, and the numerous questions which arise with strangers to our rules, require the presence of a responsible officer to decide at once, a reference to Dehli would involve great loss to parties, and much public inconvenience, and as this modification could be effected without increasing the total cost which the Committee propose, the Lieutenant-governor trusts it will be favourably considered by his Lordship. The annexation of Allahabad to Mirzapoor is concurred in by the Lieutenant-governor, who would fix the salary of the Mirzapoor office at 2,000, leaving that at Dehli at 2,500, and having an officer on 500 at Allahabad

13 On the remarks regarding joint magistrates and deputy collectors, the Lieutenant-governor desires me to observe, that for a few months the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Rohtuck was suspended; but on the earnest application of the people, and referring to the character of the inhabitants of that part of the country, together with the decided opinion of the local officers in favour of the office, it was found expedient to continue it, as however the duties at Dehli may, now that the settlements are completed, and a deputy collector allowed for the treasury, be discharged by a magistrate with an

assistant, the Lieutenant-governor would suggest, rather than the office be abolished, that the joint magistrate at Dehli be ordinarily stationed at Rohtuck, an arrangement which will not entail any expense, and be very conducive to the peace and good order of that part of the country

14. I am directed to add, that by the employment of Mr G H. M. Alexander on deputation, without giving to him any extra allowance, there has not been so great an expense as seems to have been considered. Mr. Williams is still employed on his salary, as joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Pillibheeh, officiating for Colonel Young in Dehra Dhoon. Both these officers will be provided for on the first opportunity

15 The future salary of the superintendent of the Bhutta Territory may be 1,000 rupees, but it is hardly a sufficient remuneration for such a charge as that of the Bhutty country, involving as it does a residence in a dreary and far from healthy region, and the maintenance of establishments to admit of moving from point to point on any occasion of an inroad by the lawless inhabitants of the neighbouring states, or other interruption to the important line of traffic running through that jurisdiction from Dehli towards Bahawulpoor The Lieutenant-governor would add 250 rupees as a travelling allowance to the salary of 1,000 rupees allotted to the office by the Committee

16 The Lieutenant-governor concurs in the observation of the Committee regarding the number of assistants necessary for the North-western Provinces being not less than 30

17 The operations in the Settlement Department have been nearly brought to a close, and it has been his Honor's desire to absorb the officers into their proper grades as opportunities offered The Lieutenant-governor, entertaining the opinion that additional allowances given to the officers in this department should only be enjoyed whilst actually employed on the special duty, has on all recent occasions expressly recorded that the additional salary should cease with the duties for which it was granted, this course will be invariably carried out as any occasion may arise

18. His Honor coincides in the views of the Committee regarding the number of principal sudder ameens, sudder ameens, and moonsiffs The change in the Dehli Territory alluded to in paragraph 52, is too recent to admit of a decided opinion being formed His Honor apprehends some aid will be required to the four moonsiffs substituted for four sudder ameens, but the necessary assistance can be afforded without any additional cost

19 His Honor considers the proposed arrangements regarding the number and distribution of uncovenanted deputy collectors judicious, in respect to investing this class of officers with magisterial powers, the Lieutenant-governor has some hesitation, conceiving all the objections to the union of fiscal and police powers to possess full force in regard to these officers The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the local government might be empowered in special cases, on the recommendation of the commissioner and nizamut adawlut, to invest a deputy collector with the powers of an assistant to a magistrate Such a measure might pave the way to the more extensive introduction of the system, should it be found practically to answer

20. Of the appointments noted in the margin, one, that at Benares, may be immediately abolished, should his Lordship deem it expedient to vest the agency in Major Carpenter Arrangements are now under consideration for the final discontinuance of that at Meerut and Dehli, and Mr J. S. Clarke is at present acting for Mr. Begbie, who is acting commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. France.

Officiating Judge at Benares
Officiating Judge at Meerut and Dehli
Officiating Judge at Bareilly
Officiating Magistrate and Collector at Cawnpoor

21. For Bareilly an arrangement has already been proposed, and as regards Cawnpoor, the Lieutenant-governor can only observe, that no serious evil has resulted under his observation from the distribution of duties alluded to in paragraph 68 of the Committee's report, and which he found in force on taking charge of the government of these provinces

22 In the recommendation of the Committee, as noted in paragraph 62, the Lieutenant-governor entirely concurs, and would suggest that a resolution embodying its terms be passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General and notified for general information and observance

23. The reductions noticed in paragraphs 67 and 68 will be carried into effect from any date the Right Honourable the Governor-General may determine, and those in paragraph 69 as his Lordship may direct.

I have, &c
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

4 October 1842

Appendix, No 6.

STATEMENT alluded to in Paragraph 8 of this Letter.

| DISTRICTS | Number of Moonsiffs. | Number of Cases decided in 1841. | — |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dehli | 7 | 2,753 | |
| Seharunpore | 5 | 2,768 | |
| Meerut | 7 | 2,676 | |
| Allyghur | 7 | 2,578 | |
| Moradabad | 10 | 3,499 | Rohilcund. |
| Barelly | 9 | 3,121 | |
| Agra | 5 | 1,926 | |
| Furruckabad | 6 | 2,344 | |
| Mynpooree | 5 | 1,338 | |
| Cawnpoor | 5 | 1,510 | |
| Futtehpoor | 3 | 809 | |
| Bundlecund | 3 | 784 | |
| Allahabad | 4 | 1,279 | |
| Goruckpoor | 10 | 2,880 | |
| Azimghur | 4 | 683 | |
| Jounpoor | 3 | 969 | |
| Mirzapoor | 3 | 834 | |
| Benares | 5 | 1,384 | |
| Ghazeepoor | 5 | 1,747 | |

(signed) *R N. C. Hamilton,*
Secretary to the Government, North-western Provinces.

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First Copy.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 17 of 1843.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of papers having reference to the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and which would have been submitted to your Honourable Court at an earlier period, but for the impression that we should have been favoured with the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, on the opinions expressed in the Minutes recorded on our proceedings in reference to the Report in question His Lordship having addressed your Honourable Court on the subject, we now hasten to submit transcripts of the Minutes adverted to, to your Honourable Court, without further loss of time

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bird,*
*Wm. Casement*

Fort William,
8th March 1843

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No of 1842.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, to the Honourable *W. W. Bird,* President in Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, Simlah, 24 September 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of yourself and of my colleagues in the Council, the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, dated the 17th of August, but only placed in my hands since my arrival at this place.

I beg to express my hope that your Honor and my other colleagues will have the goodness to give your early attention to this Report.

I concur generally in the recommendations of the Committee, but your practical knowledge and experience may possibly suggest to you errors or deficiencies therein, of which, if such should in your opinion exist, I should be glad to be informed As far as your Honor and my colleagues may concur in the recommendations offered, I think it would be desirable at once to intimate such concurrence to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, with directions that the proposed reductions should be carried into effect.

I have communicated the report of the committee to the Lieutenant-governor, with the expression of my desire that he will be good enough to offer any observations which may occur to him upon it at his earliest convenience

I have, &c
(signed) *Ellenborough*

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## — No. 2 —

From the Committee of Finance for the Presidency of Bengal to the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-General of India, &c &c. &c.

My Lord, Allahabad, 17 August 1842

We propose to lay before your Lordship the result of our inquiries into civil salaries in the Judicial, Revenue, and Customs Departments in the North-western Provinces

2 Under the head of civil salaries we include the salaries of all officers, covenanted or uncovenanted, to whom is committed the administration of the system in these departments, and of them only, our classification, therefore, will differ from that of the civil auditor, for we exclude from this head the civil surgeons, assistant surgeons, and survey officers, whom he includes under it, and we bring under this denomination the principal sudder ameen, sudder ameens, moonsiffs and deputy collectors, under Regulation IX, 1833, all of whom, in the civil auditor's books, are comprised under the head of establishment

3 We conceive the distinction we have assumed to be in itself the more correct, and we find its adoption necessary to enable us to compare the state of the service in the present day with what it was in 1830, for much of the work which was then assigned to covenanted servants is now performed by uncovenanted officers On comparing the corresponding heads of accounts on May 1st, 1830, and May 1st, 1841, we find the annual charges to stand thus —

| YEAR | Superintending Boards | Local Officers | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
| 1 May 1830 - - - - - - | * 3,05,928 | † 32,26,380 | 35,32,308 |
| 1 May 1841 - - - - - - | 3,68,196 | † 32,02,068 | 35,70,264 |
| Difference in 1841 - - - - | more 62,268 | less 24,312 | more 37,956 |

On 1st May 1841, the Superintending Boards at Calcutta and Allahabad stood thus

| | Sudder Dewanny Adawlut | | Sudder Board of Revenue | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries |
| Calcutta - - - | 8 | 22,990 | 4 | 14,933 | 12 | 37,923 |
| Allahabad - - - | 5 | 19,400 | 3 | 11,283 | 8 | 30,683 |
| TOTAL - - - | 13 | 42,390 | 7 | 26,216 | 20 | 68,606 |

---

* Or 25,494 per mensem

† *See* Tables in Appendix

The corresponding items, &c , in the United Presidency, on May 1st, 1830, were—

| | No | Salaries in Sicca Rupees | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - - | 11 | 29,948 | Or at the rate of Sonat or Company's rupees, 104 8 for 100 Sicca rupees, |
| Sudder Board of Revenue - - | 6 | 20,020 | |
| Chief Commissioner of Delhi, charge equal to salary of Sudder Judge - | 1 | 4,584 | |
| TOTAL - - - | 18 | 54,552 | - - - 57,007. |

The grand total in 1841, viz , 68,603, bears to 30,686, the total for Allahabad, the same proportion that 57,007, the total in 1830, bears to 25,494, the sum assumed for Allahabad in 1830 On the same ground, seven is the number of servants assumed for Allahabad in 1830 under this head.

4 The excess in 1841 is small, and even this is already in course of rapid reduction, partly from the discharge of the extra establishments lately entertained for the formation of the settlements, and the investigation of rent-free tenures, and partly from the power of dispensing with the higher paid covenanted agency, which the more extended use of uncovenanted servants occasions Between May 1st, 1841, and the present date, many retrenchments have been effected, which reduce the present charge considerably below that of 1830.

5 We have still felt it our duty carefully to revise the whole establishments, so as to point out what further reductions may be effected without diminishing the efficiency of the system; in doing this we have been careful to make no organic change, to maintain the constitution and framework of the service as it now is, and to introduce nothing which may disturb the present system, or prevent its having full play.

6 We have also endeavoured to avoid breaking up districts, or altering the existing limits of jurisdictions under a Resolution of the Government of the North-western Provinces in the Revenue Department, dated October 30th, 1837, these have been lately adjusted with care, or are now in course of adjustment, on data furnished by the revenue survey; any disturbance of the arrangements, without evident necessity, might, we fear, introduce confusion, harass the people, and in the end probably entail further expense in the remedy of the evils which would result

7. We have further, with one exception, which will be hereafter noticed, adhered to the scale of salaries now in force, and enjoined by the Court of Directors in their despatches in the Financial Department, May 4th, 1836, and No. 15 (September 5th), of 1838, as embodied in the Resolution of the Governor-general, dated August 20th, 1839.

8. We are of opinion that this will be found the most practically useful mode of dealing with the subject, and will be in itself the most safe and certain method of introducing a stricter economy

9 The strength and cost of the local officers, as they stood on May 1st, 1830, and May 1st, 1841, and as proposed by ourselves, will be found in detail in the Appendix, in Tables (A ), (B ), and (C). The following Table brings into contrast, in an abstract form, the whole of the establishments of which we are now treating.

| CLASSES of OFFICERS. | On 1st May 1830 |  | On 1st May 1841 |  | Proposed. |  | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | No | Salaries. | No. | Salaries. | No. | Salaries. |  |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - | 7 | 25,494 | 5 | 19,400 | 4 | 15,050 |  |
| Sudder Board Revenue - |  |  | 3 | 11,283 | 3 | 10,700 |  |
| Commissioners - - - | 13 | 46,205 | 9 | 27,502 | 10 | 30,419 | In 1830 the Commissioners held the criminal sessions, from which they are under the present system relieved. |
| Judges - - - - | 24 | 65,796 | 20 | 51,367 | 19 | 47,500 | In 1830 several of the judges were also magistrates, in 1841, and the proposed scheme, none are |
| Magistrates - - - | 4 | 6,900 | 34 | 74,760 | 33 | 74,760 | In 1830 some of the collectors were magistrates, in 1841, and the proposed scheme, they all are |
| Collectors - - - | 33 | 67,035 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collectors of Customs - | 4 | 10,808 | 4 | 8,500 | 2 | 5,000 |  |
| Deputy Collectors - - | 5 | 5,600 | 29 | 29,700 | 28 | 27,400 | In 1830 some of the deputy collectors had also magisterial powers, in 1841, and the proposed scheme, the two offices are united |
| Joint Magistrates - - | 6 | 9,697 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registers - - - - | 17 | 12,286 | — | — | — | — |  |
| Deputy Collectors of Customs | 2 | 2,306 | 5 | 2,100 | 8 | 3,800 |  |
| Assistants - - - | 57 | 25,672 | 23 | 10,250 | 30 | 12,000 |  |
| Settlement Officers - - | - - | - - | 15 | 18,600 | — | — |  |
| Resumption Officers - - | - - | - - | 4 | 4,000 | — | — |  |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - | - - | - - | 25 | 10,600 | 24 | 10,200 |  |
| Sudder Ameens - - | 51 | 5,500 | 23 | 5,550 | 19 | 4,650 | In 1830 the moonsiffs had no salaries, but were paid by fees They now have fixed salaries, which are covered by the stamps on the institution of suits<br>The number and salaries have been assumed, for the sake of comparison, to be the same in 1830 as in 1841 |
| Moonsiffs - - - - | 101 | 11,060 | 101 | 11,060 | 105 | 11,450 |  |
| Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, Regulation IX | - - | - - | 42 | 12,850 | 48 | 15,600 |  |
| TOTAL per Mensem - | 324 | 2,94,359 | 342 | 2,97,522 | 333 | 2,59,769 |  |
| TOTAL per Annum - | - - | 35,32,308 | - - | 35,70,264 | - - | 31,17,228 | Or annually 453,036 less than in 1841 |

The Number of Officers of each Class in the three Scales of Establishment may be thus distributed

|  | Covenanted. |  | Uncovenanted | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Civil | Military |  |  |
| In 1830 - - - - - | 163 | 9 | 152 | 324 |
| In 1841 - - - - - | 128 | 17 | 197 | 342 |
| As proposed - - - - - | 129 |  | 204 | 333 |

10 We proceed to notice in detail the particular changes we recommend in each class of officers from what existed on May 1st, 1841.

| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut | |
|---|---|
| On 1st May 1841 - - - | 19,400 |
| Proposed - - - - | 15,050 |
| Decrease - - - | 4,350 |

11. This difference arises from a reduction of the number of judges from four to three, which has been already effected, and has left the Court still fully adequate to the performance of the duties at present imposed on it.

12. We reserve to a future opportunity the liberty for us to consider the present constitution of the local government of the North-western Provinces, and of the Sudder Court, and Board of Allahabad, with a view to any reduction of cost that might attend an organic change in the form of administration in the two divisions of the Bengal Presidency

| Sudder Board of Revenue | |
|---|---|
| 1st May 1841 - - - | 11,283 |
| Proposed - - - - | 10,700 |
| Decrease - - - | 583 |

13 The secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at present draws a salary of 2,333 per mensem, and has besides an extra allowance of 250 rupees per mensem for superintending the revenue surveys. As these surveys are now drawing to a close, the extra allowance will of course cease as soon as the work is completed, and we recommend its discontinuance at the end of the present year. We are not, however, aware of any sufficient reason why the salary of the secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue should be fixed at 2,333 rupees, when the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut receives only 2,000, the duties of the former are by no means more laborious or important than those of the latter. The Honourable the Court of Directors have frequently resisted proposals for the increase of the latter, and we think the former should be brought to the same amount

14 In Calcutta both the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and the secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue receive alike, or 2,500 rupees each.

15. We have assumed the future salary of the secretary to the Board at Allahabad to be 2,000 rupees

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioners in 1841 - - | 27,502 |
| Proposed - - - - | 30,419 |
| Increase - - - | 2,917 |

16. This head includes commissioners for the hearing of appeals under Regulation III, 1828, regarding the resumption of rent-free tenures, as well as commissioners of revenue and police

17. The increase involves three items, noted in the margin

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Special Commissioner under Regulation III, 1828, at Agra - - - - | 3,000 |
| 2 The difference between Mr Davidson's former salary and his present salary, as Commissioner of Agra - | 417 |
| | 3,417 |
| Deduct proposed reduction of Saugor Commissioner's salary - - - - | 500 |
| Net Increase - - - | 2,917 |

18 The Special Commissioner at Agra has been already appointed, and is greatly required to aid in disposing of the heavy arrears which had accumulated on the file of the Special Commissioner at Meerut.

19 The necessity for the appointment is only temporary, and we trust that in the course of a short time, both this and the Meerut commissionership may be abolished With reference to the state of the work in this department, we would propose that it be declared that the sanction of the Supreme Government to these appointments is to be understood as extending to no more than two years from the present date, at the expiration of which the appointments will cease, and on a special report to be then made, the Supreme Government will determine what measures should be taken for disposing of any arrear of cases that may remain The abolition of these offices will yield a saving beyond our proposed scale of 6,250 rupees per mensem, or 75,000 per annum.

20 Mr Davidson was promoted to be a commissioner whilst already at the Cape on medical certificate The present rules regarding allowances do not admit the full salary to be drawn till after the officer has joined his appointment This apparent increase of charge is, therefore, only a matter of account, occasioned by Mr Davidson having now assumed charge of his office, and consequently become entitled to the full salary.

21. The Commissioner of the Saugor Division has 500 rupees more allowed to him than any other commissioner. It is believed that though this is entered as a revenue charge, it has been conferred in consequence of his political duties We are not, however, disposed to recommend its continuance

| | |
|---|---|
| Judges in 1841 - - - - - | 51,367 |
| Proposed - - - - - | 47,500 |
| Decrease - - - | 3,867 |
| Reduction of additional Judge of Bundlekhund - - - - | 2,167 |
| Reduction of Mr Cowell's personal salary - - - - - - | 1,700 |
| TOTAL - - - | 3,867 |

22. A decrease of 2,167 is anticipated by the abolition of the additional judgeship in Bundlekhund Mr S. Fraser, the present judge of Bundlekhund, was also political agent, and was so fully occupied by his duties in the Political Department, that it was found necessary to give him the assistance of an additional judge. We understand that Mr Fraser has lately been relieved from his political duties, and in that event, we are of opinion that the additional judgeship may be immediately abolished, and some other appointment conferred on the present incumbent, Mr. Pidcock.

23 We purposely refrain from any inquiry into the necessity of maintaining all these judgeships. We have not sufficiently accurate statistical data at hand to enable us confidently to treat the subject on that basis; and we are averse, for the reasons already stated in paragraph 6, to any hasty alteration of this

nature, except on the most carefully considered grounds, and long experience The work may be lighter in one judgeship than in another, either for a time or permanently, but this we understand is constantly changing, and it is urged by experienced officers that the system has not yet been long enough in operation, on its present footing, to enable any sound opinion to be formed The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the Civil Department, annually lay before the Government the state of the business in each district, and possess the means of adjusting the strength of the several establishments to any temporary change, by increasing or diminishing the number of the subordinate judges The abolition of a judgeship involves the removal of a Session Court, as well as of a High Court of Civil and Criminal Appeal, from a locality where it has long existed This cannot but be in itself a source of vexation to all suitors, and should not be adopted till lengthened experience proves that there is no exigency which warrants the expense

24 It is further urged that it would be inexpedient to recommend any change of this nature, on an exhibition of the present state of the files in the several courts The settlement of the land revenue, now completed, is beginning to show its effects in the civil courts, and it is not possible immediately to foresee what that effect will be If it raises the value of land, and facilitates its transfer from hand to hand, as may naturally be expected, various complicated questions are not unlikely to arise, which can only be met by a powerful and well-organized judicial establishment We would therefore prefer leaving the existing judgeships as we find them, and would only recommend to the Government that this consideration should be carefully kept in view when each annual civil report is laid before them.

25 Mr Cowell was a member of the old Provincial Court of Appeal, and, under a rule hitherto observed, continues to draw the salary which he then had, of rupees 4,200 The difference between that sum and 2,500, the ordinary pay of Civil and Sessions Judge, or rupees 1,700, is the saving to which we look

26 This decrease arises in part from several small items of personal allowance, and in part from a proposed general reduction of the salaries of this class of officers They are separately stated in the marginal entry

| | |
|---|---|
| Collectors and Magistrates in 1841 | 74,760 |
| Proposed - - - - - | 66,000 |
| Decrease - - - | 8,760 |

27 Mr Tyler, Mr Wemyss, and Mr Conolly, all drew the allowances they at present hold, before the Resolution of the Governor-general, in the North-western Provinces, dated August 31st, 1839, under the terms of which they were to continue to draw them, till they vacated the appointments Mr Conolly has subsequently vacated his, on his promotion to a commissionership, and that saving has already been effected We look to the ultimate reduction of the personal allowances drawn by Mr Tyler and Mr Wemyss

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Tyler's personal allowance - | 83 |
| " Wemyss - ditto - - - | 427 |
| " Conolly's - ditto - - - | 250 |
| Appointment at Dehra Dhoon, transferred to the head of joint magistrates - - - - - - | 500 |
| General reduction of the salaries of 30 collectors, from 2,250 to 2,000 - - - - - - - | 7,500 |
| | 8,760 |

28 The commanding officer of the Sirmoor Battalion, at Dehra Dhoon, formerly drew an allowance of 500 rupees for the performance of the civil duties at that station It has since been resolved to separate the civil office from the military command, and the former is at present held, for the time, by a civilian, during Colonel Young's absence on duty It will be necessary to constitute the office a joint magistracy and deputy collectorship, and we have therefore removed it from this head, and transferred it to its proper place Though here appearing as a decrease of charge, there is, in fact, an increase of 500 rupees occasioned by the arrangement

29 The salaries of magistrates and collectors in the North-western Provinces used originally to be 2,500 rupees, afterwards three grades were appointed, on 2,000, 2,250, and 2,500 rupees per mensem. The gradations were disapproved by the Honourable Court of Directors, who, in their despatch in the Financial Department, No 15 (September 5th, 1838), fixed the salary to be drawn by these officers at 2,333 per mensem The Governor-general, however, in his Resolution of August 31st, 1839, fixed it at 2,250, and at that sum it has stood to the present time The collectors and magistrates in Bengal draw 2,167, and those who are only collectors, 1,917 per mensem, under the Resolution of the President in Council, dated March 20th, 1839, founded on the same despatches from the Honourable the Court of Directors as those we have already noticed

30 But of late years the duties of a collector of land revenue in these provinces have been materially altered The conclusion of the settlement has relieved them from much perplexing responsible work, which was before devolved upon them; and the whole of their operations have now been reduced to a fixed and methodical system, the successful conduct of which demands attention and diligence rather than those higher powers of research and nice discrimination which were before principally in request, but their labours will still be arduous

31 It is urged that they are now, as it were, the guardians of the agricultural interests of the country, in all the varying phases and intricate perplexities which those interests display They will have to maintain a minute record of all rights in every village, and of all the changes which those rights undergo Through them, or through the records which they

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they maintain, every question of right connected with the land will be presented to the Civil Courts, and its nature elucidated, and when the Civil Courts have come to a decision on the question, they are the agents through whom the orders of the courts are executed.

32 It is evident that when these duties are superadded to the ordinary details of a collector's office, and to the task of realizing the Government demand, from a number of small independent proprietors, it will require much exertion to perform the duties efficiently; still the qualifications necessary for their discharge are not of the highest class, and we think that much may be well performed by a cheaper agency than used to be formerly employed

33 This agency is found in the uncovenanted deputy collectors, appointed under Regulation IX, of 1833, accordingly we propose to maintain an efficient establishment of them in each district, as will hereafter appear, but we are of opinion that this new means of assistance, now for the first time systematically placed at the disposal of the collectors, for the conduct of their ordinary duties, should not constitute entirely a new charge on the Government We therefore propose a reduction of the salaries of collectors from 2,250 rupees to 2,000 rupees, and though this will not entirely meet the charge, yet it will bring down the salaries of collectors and magistrates as low as consists with other branches of the service, and we cannot but bear in mind that, when the last adjustment of their salaries took place in 1839, the existence of the class of uncovenanted deputy collectors was one of the reasons which induced the Governor-general to assume the standard then fixed.

34 It seems necessary to remark that whilst a similar machinery has been called into existence in the Judicial Department during the period under review, the functions of the Zillah judges have been materially altered As judges of appeal and sessions, they now occupy the same post which was formerly held by the judges of the provincial courts, but in the Revenue Department the duties of the collectors remained unaltered in their character and essence The uncovenanted deputy collectors are given to them simply for the performance of those duties which otherwise, and in the ordinary course of things, would have devolved on themselves A reason therefore evidently exists why the employment of the same sort of machinery in the Judicial and Revenue Departments should cause the reduction of salaries in the latter, when it does not do so in the former

35. There is one further consideration which seems to recommend the measure We have already noticed what the duties of a collector have become under the present system, and, being such, we consider it of importance that a person should pass through the collector's office in his passage to a judgeship The great mass of litigation in these provinces has reference to landed property, and it is right that a judge, before he is called upon to decide suits regarding that property, should have had an opportunity of examining it through the many sources of information which the collector's office affords He should know what materials are at hand in the office, and how far they are to be trusted, what agency exists in the department for enforcing the decrees of Court, to what perverting influences it is most exposed, and how it can be best and most efficiently employed. Now the surest method of making one office a stepping stone to the other is to adjust the salaries, that the difference between the two should constitute an object of desire and ambition So long as the difference between the salaries of the two offices is small, indisposition to leave a familiar office, or a favourite station, or various other motives, will indispose a man to seek a transfer from one to the other, but when the difference is large, the promotion will be sought after ,

36 Similar reasons to those which have been urged regarding the collector, are found in operation in the office of magistrate, which is held by the same person A new and separate machinery has been called into exercise to grapple with the two great crimes of Thuggee and Dacoity, and has been greatly instrumental in suppressing them Violent affrays are less frequent than they were, and in some districts are scarcely known In general, the consolidation of our power and system has greatly diminished the more violent and serious crimes, whilst the lesser crimes are more generally detected, and afford laborious occupation of a different character

37 It must, however, be borne in mind that the magistrate and collector in both capacities should be subordinate to the sessions' as well as the civil judge, and subordination is in no way so well and generally ensured as by a marked difference of salary

| | In 1841 | Proposed | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collectors of Customs | 8,500 | 5,000 | 3,500 less |
| Deputy Collectors of Customs - - | 2,100 | 3,800 | 1,700 more |
| **Total** - - - | 10,600 | 8,800 | 1,800 less. |

38 We are compelled to group these two classes together, to enable us to show clearly the nature of the alteration we here propose The contemplated reduction of charge in this department is owing to the increased employment of uncovenanted agency, and a consequent change in the nature of the duties expected of the covenanted officers Uncovenanted deputy collectors are at present employed at Shaharunpore, Delhi, Hurianah, Horul and Bundlekund The four former are subordinate to the collector of Delhie, who has the local charge of his own office, whilst he superintends the others who are distant from him • The deputy collector in Bundlekund is independent of any local control, and corresponds direct with the Sudder Board of Revenue

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39. We think the system in force at Delhi may be advantageously extended and brought under uniform regulation. The line of customs naturally divides itself into two great sections, separated by the river Churubul, at the point of its confluence with the Jumna. The north-western section mainly deals with the trade from Rajpootanah and the westward, especially the important traffic in salt from Lahore, the Sambahar Lake, and whole tract of country along our frontier The south-eastern section, again, has to deal with the trade from Omrattee, the valley of the Nerbuddah, and all Central India as far as Indore, which finds passage at Calpee and Mirzapore, and also with the special duty collected on the passage of salt into the province of Benares

40 We would place each of these sections under the superintendence of a covenanted officer, relieving him from local duties, and we would do away with the appointments of collectors at Agra and Allahabad, and place uncovenanted deputy collectors both there and at Mirzapore We recommend for each collector the salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, because we are desirous so to constitute the appointment as to be able to command the services of efficient men, and because we are aware that the acceptance of such appointments throws a person out of the regular line of the service, and impedes his attaining promotion in its usual course The travelling expenses also involved in the superintendence of such long lines will be considerable One of the collectors, Mr G H Smith, already draws 2,500 rupees per mensem, and we estimate highly the services he has already rendered to the department He will find his sphere of labour increased, whilst his emoluments remain the same Mr Todd, the collector at Mirzapore, has at present 2,000 rupees per mensem, and should not have his salary increased till a saving has been made in those parts of the establishments which are to be reduced We must leave the Government to determine at what rate these salaries should be maintained under circumstances which may hereafter arise of increased revenue and higher responsibilities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abolition of Collectorship of Customs of Agra - - - - | | 2,000 |
| Abolition of Collectorship of Customs of Allahabad - - - | | 2,000 |
| Decrease - - - | | 4,000 |
| Deduct increase to Mirzapore | 500 | |
| Ditto in Deputy Collectors | 1,700 | |
| | | 2,200 |
| Net Decrease - - - | | 1,800 |

41 The position which the uncovenanted deputy collectors of Customs will occupy, and the salaries allotted to them, deserve notice It is evident that they will be placed in very important situations, invested with much pecuniary responsibility, and exercising a powerful influence over the foreign commerce of the country. We have, therefore, fixed for them a higher scale of remuneration than for the uncovenanted branch of the Revenue Department We have taken the highest standard at present recognised for servants of this class, and we are not without expectation that it may be found politic to reward with still higher salaries long-tried and valuable service in a department which bears more directly than most on the resources of the State In adjusting the amount of salaries, we have followed a principle similar to that already prevalent in the Judicial Branch We have divided the eight officers into three classes the first, comprising two, will draw 600 rupees each, the second, comprising also two, each 500 rupees, and the third, comprising four, 400 each Promotions should only take place from one grade to the other on the occurrence of vacancies, and not then till after five years' approved service Of the five officers now on the list, four draw 400 rupees each, and one, 500, so that our estimate is a maximum, and if the rule be observed, some time must evidently elapse before the whole charge is incurred The above scheme is founded on a communication from the Sudder Board of Revenue, and is understood entirely to meet with their concurrence

42 The joint magistracy and deputy collectorship at Rhotuck was abolished a short time ago, and subsequently revived We are not fully informed of the circumstances which occasioned this change of purpose, but have grounds for supposing that its maintenance as a separate jurisdiction is no longer requisite, and that the Pergunnahs which constitute it may be annexed to the adjacent districts of Delhie, Hurrianah, and Paniput The salary of the appointment has been hitherto 1,500, which has made it a stepping-stone between an ordinary joint magistracy and deputy collectorship, and a magistracy and collectorship, and occasioned a frequent change of officers, which in itself is injurious to the prosperity of any district If the appointment be not at once abolished, which we strongly recommend, the salary should at least be reduced to 1,000 The present incumbent, Mr G H M Alexander, has been long absent from the appointment on deputation in other districts.

43 The joint magistracy and deputy collectorship of Pillibheet has been already abolished, but the incumbent, Mr F Williams, has not been nominated to any other appointment, so that his salary continues as much as ever a charge upon the public finances The superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory has hitherto been a military officer, with a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem Since the tract of country was first especially cared for, and the appointment made, it has become better known and more easy of management We think that 1,000 rupees is sufficient salary to attach to the duties

| | |
|---|---|
| Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in 1841 - | 29,700 |
| Proposed - - - - | 27,400 |
| Decrease - - - | 2,300 |
| Office at Rhotuck abolished - | 1,500 |
| Ditto at Pillibheet ditto - | 1,000 |
| Superintendent of Bhutee Territory, reduction of salary - | 500 |
| First Assistant at Kumaon, reduction of salary - - | 300 |
| TOTAL - - - | * 3,300 |
| Deduct increase of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Dehrah Dhoon - | 1,000 |
| Net Decrease - - - | 2,300 |

44 The proper salary of the two assistants, who are ranked by us as joint magistrates at Kumaon, was 700 rupees each, but Mr Batten, who held one of the appointments, had his allowance raised to 1,000 rupees temporarily, on account of his employment on settlement work, at the termination of which it should cease. We have already, in paragraph 28, explained

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explained the circumstances under which the salary of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Dehra Dhoon appears here as an increase; the real increase of charge is only 500 rupees.

| Assistants | |
|---|---|
| 1841 - - | 10,250 |
| Proposed - | 12,000 |
| | 1,750 |

45 We do not propose any alteration of that part of the Resolution of August 31st, 1839, paragraph 18, which attaches joint magistrates and deputy collectors to only 20 of the districts in the Regulation Provinces. We believe this establishment has been found sufficient

46. Under the head of assistants, we have an apparent increase of expense, but the proposed establishment is nothing more than what is necessary for the efficient working of the system To show this, we must enter into some further explanation regarding the constitution of the two establishments In 1841, there were 137 local offices to which covenanted servants actually were, or usually are appointed Of these 22 were assistants, and there were, consequently, 115 appointments above the grade to which assistants might be promoted But it is generally found that from one-sixth to one-seventh of the whole are absent from their stations on leave, there would not then be on an average more than 19 assistants available, whilst 15 of the appointments would be vacant, and if all were filled up there would be only four assistants retained in that grade But this number is far too small to allow for the training which all assistants should have before they are entrusted with any responsible charge We are given to understand that great inconvenience to the public service has been experienced from this cause of late.

47 The proposed scheme reduces the number of local appointments above the grade of assistants, usually filled by covenanted servants, to 92, whilst the number of assistants is increased to 30 This is evidently a fairer proportion than before existed, and we think that with the efficient uncovenanted assistance now proposed for every branch of the administration, it is enough to admit of the fair working of the system.

48 We propose to maintain that provision of the Resolution of August 31st, 1839, under which assistants exercising the power of joint magistrate and deputy collector at 10* stations where there are no officers of that denomination, should be entitled, with the special sanction of government, to an extra allowance of 300 per mensem.

| —— | In 1841 | Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Settlement Officers - - - | 18,600 | None |
| Special Deputy Collectors for investigating into Mauffee services | 4,000 | None |

49 As the operations for which the services of these officers were required have either already closed or are rapidly drawing to a close, their further maintenance will not be needed since May 1st, 1841. We find that several of these have been removed to other appointments, and we are informed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, that in the course of another year the services of the remainder may be dispensed with

| —— | In 1841 | Proposed |
|---|---|---|
| Principal Sudder Ameens - | 10,600 | 10,200 |
| Sudder Ameens | 5,550 | 4,650 |
| Moonsiffs - - | 11,060 | 11,450 |
| TOTAL - - | 27,210<br>26,300 | 26,300 |
| Decrease - - | 910 | |

50 We propose but small alteration in the number or emoluments of these officers from what they were on May 1st, 1841 The Resolution of Government, dated July 16th, 1837, fixed the allowances of one-fourth of the Principal Sudder Ameens at 600 rupees each per mensem, the remaining three-fourths being at 400 The Sudder Ameens have each 250 per mensem, one-fourth of the Moonsiffs 150, and the remaining three-fourths 100 each This branch of the service is yet in its infancy, and it is certainly an experiment of great importance to entrust the primary jurisdiction of almost all suits to a class of persons who have long in this country been kept excluded from offices of responsibility We should be sorry to recommend interference with the fair trial of the experiment by any alteration of established allowances which would tend to shake confidence in the stability of the system, and to discourage the efforts we believe to be now making for the attainment of the necessary qualifications. The experiment may be hitherto said to have worked well, and if further success is hoped for it can only be attained by the steady and consistent maintenance of the principles already assumed.

51. The number of these offices is the subject of the constant attention of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut There are shifts and changes in the amount of litigation which it is impossible to foresee or calculate upon The system at present in force adapts itself to these changes An additional Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen can be at any time transferred from a district where the work is light to another where it is heavy, without any disturbance of the customary course of judicial trial The doubling up or new distribution of the local jurisdictions of the Moonsiffs would indeed occasion some confusion, but there are expedients by which this may be obviated, and now that the limits of their several districts are in process of adjustment, on the data furnished by the revenue survey, there is every reason to hope that future change in this respect also will be obviated. We would not interfere in the operations of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the regulation of

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*Azimghur, Banda, Budaon, Etawah, Futtehpoor, Goorgaon, Hissar, Moozuffernugger, Paniput, Shahjehanpoor these arrangements They have assumed an average of suits,* the monthly decision of which on their merits may be expected of each class of officers Every month the state of the business before each officer is examined with reference to this standard, and the necessity or otherwise for the maintenance of his office, or the provision of additional aid, is considered Annually the whole returns are laid before the Government, and the several changes which have been made, or may be proposed, are stated, and the grounds of them explained with reference to the tabular entries in each case We cannot devise any scheme better calculated than this to keep the establishment always fully employed, and yet to prevent unnecessary expense, at the same time that the Government is periodically furnished with ample means for examining and testing the correctness of the proceedings We need only add, that as the country increases in wealth, intelligence and population, the business of the civil courts may, on the whole, be expected to increase, and that we cannot hope that any reductions will be effected beyond what are now noted. The heavy arrears which once impeded the course of justice are, however, disposed of, and the establishment is now occupied only in the rapid decision of the regular income of cases

52 The few items which constitute the small decrease of charge exhibited in our statement, are explained in the marginal entry, and do not appear to require further comment They have been carried into effect since May 1st, 1841, or are now in the contemplation of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut

| | |
|---|---|
| Discontinuance of a second Principal Sudder Ameen, of Meerut - | 400 |
| Substitution of four Moonsiffs for as many Sudder Ameens in the Delhi territory - - - - | 550 |
| Cessation of personal allowance to a Moonsiff at Allahabad - - | 60 |
| Total - - - - | 1,010 |
| Deduct part of an allowance of a Sudder Ameen at Goruckpoor, now drawn under the head of establishments as law officer - | 100 |
| Difference - - | 910 |
| Uncovenanted deputy collectors under regulation IX, 1833 | |
| In 1841 - - - - | 12,850 |
| Proposed - - - - | 15,600 |
| Increase - - | 2,750 |

53 We have already, in paragraphs 30–34, explained the present constitution of the revenue branch of the service Uncovenanted deputy collectors, under regulation IX, of 1833, have been especially created to aid the collectors in the performance of the multifarious duties now imposed upon them Hitherto these officers have been transferred from one part of the country to another as their services were required, to aid in settlement proceedings, or other temporary operations Although the strength of the establishment on May 1st, 1841, was 42 men, receiving 12,850 rupees yet we find that on the present date there are 51, drawing 16,750 per mensem We propose reducing the number to 48, with a total charge of 15,600 rupees. This number may be distributed so that each district should have one, and † those districts which are of peculiar importance, or have much work in the treasury and other miscellaneous departments, such as abkaree, stamps, &c should have two This assumption is, to a certain degree, arbitrary, for we are entering on a new and somewhat untried ground The revenue settlement is but just drawing to a close, and it remains to be seen in what way those of its provisions which are likely to entail most labour will work If the views of the originators of the present system are ever realised, it will only be through the agency of a powerful and efficient establishment We would not recommend the denial of this aid when it is to work out a great end, viz giving stability and increased value to all the landed property in the country, more especially would we recommend the grant of this aid when it consists merely in the better distribution of a class of officers already entertained They could not be discharged immediately without deviating from that consideration which has always hitherto been shown towards this class of servants, whom it is more peculiarly desirable to encourage and inspire with confidence We would therefore recommend that further appointments be forbidden till the number is reduced to 48, and the charge to 15,600 rupees, and that after that on every subsequent appointment the necessity of the measure be fully explained

54 The scale of allowances of these officers has been left what it was before, the number only in each class being so adjusted as to give fair and sufficient chance of promotion to all, out of the whole 48, one-fourth will be entitled to 450 rupees each per mensem, one-fourth to 350, and one-half to 250

In the table of salaries on the 1st May 1841 (Appendix B ) 400 rupees is shown as the salary of each officer of the 1st class, exclusive of allowance for establishment, his total allowance being 500 rupees monthly In the proposed scale the salary is entered as 450.

55 But whilst we advocate the present maintenance of this class of officers at the assumed standard, we are also desirous that their services should be rendered as valuable as possible. In the covenanted service the powers of magistrate and collector are conferred on the same person in all the gradations through which he passes But the uncovenanted deputy collector is at present precluded from exercising magisterial functions, and if at any time the collector happens to be deprived of the assistance of covenanted officers, he must perform all the drudgery of the magisterial office himself It is true that the Sudder Ameens, and Principal Sudder Ameens are qualified to dispose of petty criminal trials, but this is open to considerable objection The proper duties of those officers

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| | |
|---|---|
| * Principal Sudder Ameens, having only original suits - - - - - - - | 20 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens, having original suits and appeals - - - - - | 25 |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 20 |
| Moonsiffs - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 25 |

*Vide* C O of the S D A, dated 21 December 1838

† Agra, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, Bareilly, Moradabad, Goruckpoor, Delhie, Paniput, Meerut.

officers lie in the civil court, and are far more important than the trifling cases in which they can assist the magistrate They are thereby diverted from their proper business, and the introduction of this uncertain branch of duty disturbs the regularity and certainty of control which the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut would otherwise exercise over them There is no apparent reason why they should be better qualified for the duty than the equally well paid and equally respectable deputy collectors, or why the power should be denied to the subordinate uncovenanted, which is freely given to the subordinate covenanted servant. If the uncovenanted deputy collector were also joint magistrate, the magistrate and collector would be able to make over to him mere matters of detail, and the less momentous duties in both departments, and apply himself more wholly to the important questions which arise, and to the efficient control of all that passes in every branch of his offices.

56 Referring to the terms of Regulation XVI, 1810, and Regulation IV, 1821, we can find nothing that militates against the principle of the arrangement we propose, and if a new enactment is considered necessary to introduce the measure, the concluding sections of Regulation IX, 1833, under which the uncovenanted deputy collectors were created, afford a good precedent for adoption

57 We have thus endeavoured to explain the principles we have adopted in fixing the standard for each class of officers

58 There are some other appointments which do not appear under the head of salaries, but which constitute a large and somewhat indefinite item of charge under the head of deputation allowances Where officers are in apparent charge of certain appointments, and drawing the full salaries, other persons have been nominated to relieve them of a part of their duties, and draw the established rate of deputation allowance as though they were acting in the substantive situations

Officiating Judge at Benares
Officiating Judge at Meerut and Delhi
Officiating Judge at Bareilly
Officiating Magistrate and Collector at Cawnpore

The four officiating appointments noted in the margin have thus arisen, and in themselves, as well as in the six other officiating appointments which they have occasioned, constituted, on May 1st, 1841, a charge of 2,820 per mensem We would recommend the cessation of those arrangements, and the future prohibition of this practice, except under special authority granted by the Supreme Government on urgent cause shown, and then only for a fixed time, so that the arrangements might soon again be brought under review

59 If the Judge of Benares were relieved from his duties as Political Agent, by their transfer to Major Carpenter, who is already employed at Benares in the charge of political duties, the office of acting additional judge at that station might be abolished, and the services of Mr G Lindsay become available for employment elsewhere.

60 Mr S Clarke need no longer be retained as an acting additional judge at Delhi and Meerut The sessions at Hissar, which are the main cause of his retention, should be held either by the judge of Delhi or the commissioner of the division

61 If Mr Cowell and Mr Wemyss were equal to the performance of the duties of their respective stations, the services of an officiating additional judge at Bareilly, and of an officiating additional magistrate and collector at Cawnpore, might be dispensed with

62 The establishment we have proposed shows a considerable reduction on that which existed on May 1st, 1841, amounting to 4,53,036 per annum, or about 1-8th of the whole, but we are aware that the whole of this reduction cannot be immediately effected. In enforcing the reduction we would recommend

First That all offices no longer required be abolished, and the incumbents be appointed to the first vacancies which may occur, in which their services will be useful.

Secondly In special appointments, when allowances are given for the performance of particular duties, over and above what are usually drawn by other officers of the same standing in ordinary appointments, that the excess be immediately reduced on the completion of the special duty, and consequent abolition of the office.

Thirdly That when appointments in the ordinary course of the service are abolished or their emoluments reduced, the difference the salaries formerly drawn by the incumbents, and those which attach to the offices they subsequently hold, be considered personal, and be continued for a period of three years, unless the incumbent be immediately appointed to another office of equal or larger emolument

63 The third rule infringes on a principle hitherto observed, in accordance with which the salaries of incumbents are not affected by the abolition of their offices This has arisen from the peculiar constitution of the civil service, in which remuneration is generally proportioned to length of service, and is dependent almost entirely on tenure of office It would be hard that a reduction based on financial exigency should affect a servant who was diligently employed in that office, and who, if he had not been called upon to hold it, would in the natural course of things have held some other appointment of similar advantage But three years appears to be a fair period to be allowed a person for the recovery of his position in the service, and if he fails within that time to attain to a level with those of his own standing, it may be supposed that this results from some peculiar cause which should not occasion a charge on the State

64 There may be cases in which the strict enforcement of this rule would be hard. In

paragraph 33, we have proposed the reduction of the salaries of 30 collectors from 2,250 to 2,000 rupees It cannot be expected that in the course of three years all those officers will have the opportunity of promotion to higher paid posts, but we do not on this account feel justified in proposing a deviation from the rule, and would recommend that such cases as they arise be left for the special consideration of the Government

65 The following results would immediately arise from the adoption of the measures and rules we have recommended

66 The appointments of additional judge at Bandah, of collectors of Customs at Agra and Allahabad, of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck, of special deputy collectors for the investigation of rent-free tenures at Bareilly, Benares, Meerut and Allyghur, and of settlement officer at Agra, should be immediately abolished, and the remaining settlement offices as fast as the work is completed

67 The officers holding the above appointments should be nominated to the first vacancies which they may be competent to fill Of these, the officers noted in the margin draw special allowances which might be immediately reduced Mr. Parks and Mr Plowdon should be allowed to draw the excess of their present salaries, above those to which they may be appointed, for the period of three years, or till they attain situations of equal or higher emolument

|  | Present Salary | Salary of Grade | Excess to be Reduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr G H M Alexander | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Mr R Alexander - | 1 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Mr Cocks - - - | 700 | 400 | 300 |

68 The persons noted in the margin having drawn for more than three years salaries above what are fixed for the appointments which they hold, should cease to draw the excess It will be necessary to declare in what way the duties of the offices held by Messrs Cowell and Wemyss are to be discharged, if they are unequal themselves to their efficient performance At present an officiating additional judge is maintained to do a great part of Mr Cowell's duties, whilst Mr Wemyss is left in the discharge of those functions which are usually performed by a deputy collector

|  | Salaries Drawn | Salaries of Office | Amount to be Reduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Cowell - - | 4,200 | 2,500 | 1,700 |
| Mr Wemyss - - | 2,677 | 2,250 | 427 |
| Mr Tyler - - - | 2,333 | 2,250 | 83 |

69 The reductions noted in the margin, and proposed in the revised scale of establishments, may be immediately declared, and put in force on the next vacancy, or against incumbents after the lapse of three years

|  | Present | Proposed | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Saugor | 3,667 | 3,167 | 500 |
| Bhutte Territory - | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Saugor Assistants - | 4,200 | 1,200 | 3,000 |
| Secretary, &c Sudder Board of Revenue - | 2,333 | 2,000 | 333 |

We have, &c

(signed) *T H Maddock*
*T Currie*
*J Stuart*
*J Thomason*
*C G Mansel*

# Appendix (A)

STATEMENT showing the Number of LOCAL OFFICERS, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the North Western Provinces, and their SALARIES, as they stood on 1st May 1830

| DISTRICTS | Commissioners | | Judges | | Magistrates | | Collectors | | Collectors of Customs | | Deputy Collectors | | Joint Magistrates | | Registers | | Deputy Collectors of Customs | | Assistant | | Sudder Ameens | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No. | Salaries. | No | Salaries |
| Agra | 1 | 3,500 | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 3,989 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 2 | 800 | 2 | 200 |
| Etawah, including Belah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3,700 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Furruckabad | 1 | 3,500 | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 700 | 1 | 1,306 | 3 | 1,500 | 3 | 300 |
| Muttra | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,800 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mynpooree, called Etawah in the books | - | - | 1 | 2,613 | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 732 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 200 |
| Allahabad | 1 | 3,500 | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,100 | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 700 | - | - | 2 | 800 | 3 | 340 |
| Banda | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 732 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 200 |
| Cawnpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 1,600 | 1 | 2,772 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 627 | - | - | 1 | 400 | 4 | 540 |
| Futtehpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 300 |
| Hameerpoor | 1 | 3,657 | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1,213 | 2 | 200 |
| Bareilly | 1 | 3,500 | 3 | 10,450 | - | - | 1 | 2,662 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1,200 | 3 | 340 |
| Bijnour | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | — | — |
| Budaon | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kamaon | 1 | 3,637 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | M 700 | — | — |
| Pillibheet | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,697 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | — | — |
| Shahjehanpoor | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 2 | 800 | — | — |
| Moradabad | 1 | 3,500 | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 700 | - | - | 3 | 1,200 | 3 | 300 |
| Benares | 1 | 3,733 | 4 | 12,520 | 1 | 1,600 | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 700 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | 3 | 300 |
| Azimghur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,600 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 400 | — | — |
| Ghazeepoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,507 | 1 | 800 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 731 | - | - | 2 | 818 | 3 | 340 |
| Goruckpoor | 1 | 3,500 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,100 | 1 | 2,350 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 732 | - | - | 4 | 2,400 | 2 | 240 |
| Jounpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 1,600 | 1 | 1,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 732 | - | - | 2 | 800 | 2 | 200 |
| Mirzapoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3,919 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 2 | 800 | 2 | 200 |
| Delhi | 1 | 4,354 | 1 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1,700 | — | — |
| Goorgaon | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hurriana | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,600 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paniput | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,502 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rohtuck | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,600 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meerut | 1 | 3,657 | 1 | 2,613 | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 700 | - | - | 3 | 1,200 | 2 | 200 |
| Bolundshuhur | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | — | — |
| Dehra Doon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | M 500 | — | — |
| Moozuffernugger | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 800 | — | — |
| Seharunpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | - | - | 1 | 2,135 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 3 | 1,500 | 2 | 200 |
| Allyghur | - | - | 1 | 2,100 | - | - | 1 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 700 | - | - | 3 | 1,114 | 3 | 400 |
| Ajmeer | 1 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 627 | — | — |
| Saugor and Nerbudda Territories | 1 | 4,167 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9,357 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2,800 | 5 | 500 |
| Bhuttee States | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 13 | 40,205 | 24 | 65,796 | 4 | 6,900 | 33 | 67,035 | 4 | 10,808 | 5 | 5,600 | 6 | 9,697 | 17 | 12,286 | 2 | 2,306 | 57 | 25,672 | 51 | 5,500 |

Of these the following Offices were vacant, but the Salaries are included in the Civil Auditor's List:

| | Salary | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Cawnpore Magistrate's | 1,600 | Rupees, filled up in 1831 |
| 1 Belah Joint Magistrate's | 2,100 | ditto - ditto. |
| 1 Hameerpoor Judge's | 2,500 | ditto - ditto. |
| 1 Seharunpoor Register's | 600 | ditto - ditto |
| | 6,800 | |

| | Salary | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Jounpoor Register's | 732 | Rupees, not filled up in 1831 |
| 1 Etawah Register's | 732 | ditto - ditto |
| 1 Furruckabad Register's | 700 | ditto - ditto. |
| 1 Banda Register's | 733 | ditto - ditto. |
| | 2,896 | |
| 8 Vacant Offices | 9,696 | Rupees Salary |

The Cawnpore Collectorship of Customs was also vacant and filled up again in 1831 on a salary of 1,000 Rupees per month, but this salary does not appear on the Civil Auditor's books for 1830

The Four Assistants under the head of Delhi are those inserted in the Civil Branch of the General Department in the Civil Auditor's Books. If the salaries of Seven Assistants under the Delhi Residency be added to the above, the sum will be 5,050 rupees

## Appendix (B)

STATEMENT showing the Number of Local Officers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the North-Western Provinces, and their Salaries, as they stood on the 1st May 1841

| DISTRICTS | Commissioners | | Judges | | Magistrates and Collectors | | Collectors of Customs | | Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors | | Deputy Collectors of Customs | | Assistant | | Settlement Officers | | Resumption Officers | | Principal Sudder Ameens | | Sudder Ameens | | Moonsiffs | | Deputy Collectors, Reguln IX | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries |
| Agra | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 1,500 | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 4 | 450 | 2 | 500 |
| Etawa | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1,200 |
| Furruckabad | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 6 | 700 | 2 | 500 |
| Muttra | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,333 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 250 |
| Mynpooree | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 2 | 600 |
| Allahabad | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,500 | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 4 | § 510 | 1 | 350 |
| Banda | - | - | 2 | 4,667 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2,700 | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 3 | 300 | 1 | 350 |
| Cawnpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,677 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 5 | 550 | 2 | 750 |
| Futtehpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 3 | 350 | 2 | 700 |
| Humeerpoor | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 600 |
| Bareilly | *1 | 2,750 | 1 | 4,200 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 2 | 800 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 600 | 1 | 250 | 2 | 200 | 1 | 350 |
| Bijnour | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 250 |
| Budaon | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 350 | — | — |
| Kumaon | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | (c) 2 | 1,700 | - | - | (g) 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 200 | - | - | 2 | ‖ 100 | 1 | 150 |
| Pillibheet | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 100 | — | — |
| Shahjehanpoor | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 200 | 1 | 250 |
| Moradabad | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,500 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | 2 | 500 | 10 | 1,100 | 1 | 250 |
| Benares | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 2 | 800 | 4 | 3,700 | - | - | 2 | 1,000 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 1 | 250 |
| Azimgurh | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | 1 | 250 | 3 | 350 | 1 | 350 |
| Ghazeepoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 2 | 500 |
| Goruckpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 2 | 800 | 1 | † 150 | 10 | 1,050 | 2 | 600 |
| Jaunpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 4 | 400 | 1 | 250 |
| Mirzapoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 800 | - | - | 3 | 350 | 2 | 750 |
| Delhi | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | (u) 2 | 700 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | 2 | 500 | 2 | 200 | 1 | 250 |
| Gurgaon | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 250 | — | — | — | — |
| Hurriana | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 500 | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 250 | - | - | 1 | 250 |
| Paniput | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 250 | - | - | 1 | 250 |
| Rohturk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 250 | — | — | — | — |
| Meerut | 2 | 6,417 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | 2 | 800 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 800 | - | - | 6 | 700 | 2 | 600 |
| Boolundshuhur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 100 | 1 | 400 |
| Dehra Doon | - | - | - | - | (a) 1 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | (h) 1 | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Moozuffernuggur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 600 |
| Saharunpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 5 | 550 | — | — |
| Allyghur | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,250 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | - | - | 7 | 800 | 1 | 400 |
| Ajmere | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (d) 1 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | ‡ 400 | — | — | — | — |
| Saugor and Nerbudda | 1 | 3,667 | - | - | (b) 3 | 6,000 | - | - | (e) 3 | 3,000 | - | - | (i) 7 | 4,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1,500 | - | - | 1 | 350 |
| Bhuttee Territory | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (f) 1 | 1,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 9 | 27,502 | 20 | 51,367 | 34 | 74,760 | 4 | 8,500 | 29 | 29,700 | 5 | 2,100 | 23 | 10,250 | 15 | 18,600 | 4 | 4,000 | 25 | 10,600 | 23 | 5,550 | 101 | 11,060 | 42 | 12,850 |

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) This is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (b) Of these one is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (c) Of these one is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (d) This is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (e) These are Military Officers | 3 |
| (f) This is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (g) This is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (h) This is a Military Officer | 1 |
| (i) These are Military Officers | 7 |
| In all | 17 |

The Uncovenanted are as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| The Deputy Collectors of Customs | 5 |
| One of the Officers marked (u) in the Column of Assistants | 1 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 25 |
| Sudder Ameens | 23 |
| Moonsiffs | 101 |
| Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX | 42 |
| TOTAL | 197 |

* The Commissioner of Bareilly not having joined his appointment, the full salary (Rupees 3,166 10 8) does not appear in the Civil Auditor's Books

† He gets 100 more as Law Officer

‡ The Books give 300 and 200 Rupees, without details of Establishment

§ One of these Moonsiffs draws a personal allowance of 60 Rupees

‖ The Civil Auditor's Books (General Department) give 70 Rupees each for Salary and Establishment.

## Appendix (C.)

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of LOCAL OFFICERS, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the North-Western Provinces, and their SALARIES, as proposed

| DISTRICTS | Commissioners. | | Judges | | Magistrates and Collectors | | Collectors of Customs | | Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors | | Deputy Collectors of Customs | | Assistants. | | Principal Sudder Ameens | | Sudder Ameens | | Moonsiffs. | | Deputy Collectors, Reg IX | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Salaries. | No | Salaries. | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries. | No. | Salaries | No | Salaries. | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries | No | Salaries |
| Agra | 2 | 6,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 2 on 600, 2 on 500; 4 on 400 | 3 | 1,200 | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 4 | 450 | 2 | 12 on 450, 12 on 350, and 24 on 250 |
| Etawa | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Furruckabad | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 6 | 700 | 2 | |
| Muttra | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Mynpooree | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 1 | |
| Allahabad | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | | 3 | 1,200 | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 4 | 450 | 2 | |
| Banda | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | 1 | 400 | - | - | 3 | 300 | 1 | |
| Cawnpore | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 5 | 550 | 2 | |
| Futtehpore | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2 000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | 1 | 400 | - | - | 3 | 350 | 1 | |
| Humeerpore | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Bareilly | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | 3 | 1,200 | 1 | 600 | 1 | 250 | 8 | 850 | 2 | |
| Bijnour | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Budaon | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Kumaon | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 2 | 1,400 | - | | 1 | 400 | 2 | 200 | - | - | 2 | 100 | 1 | |
| Phillibheet | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Shahjehanpoor | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Moradabad | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 400 | 2 | 500 | 10 | 1,100 | 1 | |
| Benares | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | 3 | 1,200 | 2 | 1,000 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 2 | |
| Azimgurh | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | 1 | 600 | 1 | 250 | 3 | 350 | 1 | |
| Ghazeepore | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 600 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 1 | |
| Goruckpore | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 2 | 800 | 1 | 250 | 10 | 1,050 | 2 | |
| Jounpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 400 | 1 | 250 | 4 | 400 | 1 | |
| Mirzapoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | | - | - | 2 | 800 | - | - | 3 | 350 | 1 | |
| Delhie | 1 | 3,167 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | | 3 | 1,200 | 1 | 600 | 2 | 500 | 6 | 650 | 2 | |
| Goorgaon | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 000 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Hurriana | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Paniput | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| Rohtuck | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Meerut | 2 | 6,417 | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | 3 | 1,200 | 1 | 400 | - | - | 7 | 800 | 2 | |
| Boolundshuhur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Dehra Dhoon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Moozuffernuggur | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Seharunpoor | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 5 | 550 | 1 | |
| Allyghur | - | - | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | 1 | 400 | - | - | 7 | 800 | 1 | |
| Ajmere | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | - | - | 2 | 400 | - | - | 1 | |
| Saugor and Nerbudda | 1 | 3,167 | - | - | 3 | 6,000 | - | - | 3 | 3,000 | - | | 3 | 1,200 | - | - | 6 | 1,500 | - | - | 4 | |
| Bhuttee Territory | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,000 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| | 10 | 30,419 | 19 | 47,500 | 33 | 66,000 | 2 | 5,000 | 28 | 27,400 | 8 | 3,800 | 30 | 12,000 | 24 | 10,200 | 19 | 4,650 | 105 | 11,450 | 48 | 15,600 |

Appendix, No 6.

No 93 of 1842

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

From Junior Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general to *G A Bushby*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Fort William

Sir,

THE Governor-general directs me to request that you will draw the attention of the Honourable the President in Council to his Lordship's letter of the 24th of September, transmitting the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and requesting to be favoured with the opinion of his Honor in Council with respect to the recommendations contained therein

The observations of his Honor the Lieutenant-governor on the report referred to are forwarded herewith,* for the information of the President in Council, and the Governor-general is desirous of being enabled, if possible, to transmit to England by the next overland mail the notification that some practical result has followed the institution of the Committee

* 4 October 1842.

I have, &c
(signed) C G *Mansel*,
Junior Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general

Simla, 2 November 1842

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No 52 of 1842

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

From *R N C Hamilton*, Esq, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to *T H Maddock*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general, Head Quarters, Simla.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th instant, enclosing a copy of a second report of the Bengal Finance Committee, and conveying the desire of the Right honourable the Governor-general to have the sentiments of the Lieutenant-governor thereon.

2 The Lieutenant-governor desires me to express his entire concurrence in the mode in which the Committee have treated the subject in their avoiding any organic changes in the constitution and framework of the service, as it now is constituted.

3 The reduction of the number of judges of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from four to three, noticed in para 10, has already been effected His Honor concurs in the propriety of discontinuing the allowance to the Secretary to Board of Revenue for superintending the survey department, so soon as the work shall have been completed, and in fixing the future salary of the Secretary to the Board at 2,000 rupees per mensem, that being the salary attached to the office of register to Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

4 In respect to the appointment of special Commissioners at Agra and Meerut, the Lieutenant-governor is of opinion that they should be declared to cease and determine on the 1st January 1844, or at an earlier date should the cases before the Court be disposed of.

5 To enable the Government to put in train the gradual extinction of these officers, I am desired to suggest that a power be invested in the loca Government to declare that the appeals from any districts shall be tried by the civil courts of that district under the rules in force for Special Commissioners, and that all cases on the files of the Special Commissioners on the 1st January 1844, shall be transferred for decision to the Civil Judges of the district in which the lands may be situate.

6 The abolition of the additional judge in Bundlecund has already been contemplated by the Lieutenant-governor, and the additional salary drawn by Mr Fraser will cease in his transfer to another appointment.

7 The Lieutenant-governor quite agrees with the Committee in their remarks on the inexpediency of altering the present number of judges, and in apportioning a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem to the office of judge.

8. His Honor would beg to draw the attention of the Governor-general to the extent of duties in the province of Rohilcund, comprising the districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpoor, Budaon and Pillibheet The Sudder Court at Allahabad has already recorded an opinion on the necessity for a second judge, to enable the civil and sessions duties to be adequately

and regularly performed, considering the general character of the inhabitants, the necessity for holding gaol deliveries at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Budaon, the absence from the Sudder station the circuit involves, and the fact that nine Moonsiffs' courts have to be narrowly supervised, his Honor trusts that on reducing the salary of Mr Cowell to 2,500, a second judge at Bareilly may be authorised on a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem, the sanction to this appointment being considered open to reconsideration on the 1st January 1844 To show the extent of the duties in the several judgeships in the North-western Provinces, which devolve on the judge in superintending and controlling the moonsiffs subordinate to each court, a statement is appended, by which it will appear that the duties which devolved on the judges in Rohilcund (Moradabad and Bareilly, 20 moonsiffs, by whom 6,820 cases were decided) in 1841, nearly equal those performed by the judges of Goruckpoor, Ghazeepoor, Azimghur, Jounpoor and Mirzapore, under whom were 25 moonsiffs, who decided 7,113 cases

9 It is only a deep sense of the inexpediency of disturbing the present system in any material degree which induces his Honor to acquiesce in the continuance of the union in the same individual of the offices of magistrate and collector. Independently of the difficulty of any officer with two duties to discharge, avoiding to give an undue proportion of his time to one or other, there is an incompatibility in the very functions of a collector of revenue and those of a magistrate, which seem to render this union inexpedient. So long, however, as the office is continued on its present footing, the amount of salary, 2,000 rupees per mensem, fixed by the Committee, appears a fair and sufficient remuneration

10 On the vacancy by Colonel Young's removal or promotion being declared, the Lieutenant governor considers the proposal to place the Deyrah Dhoon under a joint magistrate on 1,000 rupees very proper His Honor desires me to observe that the political charge of Ghurwal should be re-attached to Kumaon, and placed under the commissioner of that district This arrangement is desired by the rajah of Teree, and, it is understood, would be acceptable to the people

11 The proposed remodelling of the custom department is, with a slight modification in regard to Agra, entirely approved

12 The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the appointment at Agra be an independent one, to be held by a covenanted officer, and that the salary attached to it be 1,000 rupees. His Honor urges this modification from a conviction that the duties at that station are of a nature which should be entrusted to a covenanted servant of the Government, the constant references with the durbar of native courts, the traffic which comes from independent states, and the numerous questions which arise with strangers to our rules, require the presence of a responsible officer to decide at once A reference to Dehlee would involve great loss to parties and much public inconvenience, and as this modification could be effected without increasing the total cost which the Committee propose, the Lieutenant-governor trusts it will be favourably considered by his Lordship. The annexation of Allahabad to Mirzapoor is concurred in by the Lieutenant-governor, who would fix the salary of the Mirzapoor office at 2,000 rupees, leaving that at Dehlee at 2,500 rupees, and having an officer on 500 at Allahabad

13 On the remarks regarding joint magistrates and deputy collectors, the Lieutenant-governor desires me to observe that for a few months the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Rohtuck was suspended, but on the earnest application of the people, and referring to the character of the inhabitants of that part of the country, together with the decided opinion of the local officers in favour of the office, it was found expedient to continue it As, however, the duties at Dehlee may, now that the settlements are completed and a deputy collector allowed for the treasury, be discharged by a magistrate with an assistant, the Lieutenant-governor would suggest, rather than the office be abolished, that the joint magistrate at Dehlee be ordinarily stationed at Rohtuck, an arrangement which will not entail any expense, and be very conducive to the peace and good order of that part of the country

14 I am directed to add, that by the employment of Mr. G. H. M. Alexander on deputation without giving to him any extra allowance, there has not been so great an expense as seems to have been considered. Mr Williams is still employed on his salary as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet, officiating for Colonel Young in Dehra Dhoon Both these officers will be provided for on the first opportunity.

15 The future salary of the superintendent of the Bhuttee territory may be 1,000 rupees; but it is hardly a sufficient remuneration for such a charge as that of the Bhuttee country, involving as it does a residence in a dreary and far from healthy region, and the maintenance of establishments to admit of moving from point to point, on any occasion of an inroad by the lawless inhabitants of the neighbouring states, or other interruption to the important line of traffic running through that jurisdiction from Dehlee towards Bahawulpore The Lieutenant-governor would add 250 rupees, as a travelling allowance, to the salary of 1,000 rupees allotted to the office by the Committee.

16 The Lieutenant-governor concurs in the observation of the Committee regarding the number of assistants necessary for the North-western Provinces being not less than 30

17 The operations in the Settlement Department have been nearly brought to a close, and it has been his Honor's desire to absorb the officers into their proper grades as opportunities offered The Lieutenant-governor entertaining the opinion that additional allowances given to the officers in this department should only be enjoyed whilst actually employed on the special duty, has, on all recent occasions, expressly recorded that the additional salary should cease with the duties for which it was granted This course will be invariably carried out as any occasion may arise

18 His Honor coincides in the views of the Committee regarding the number of Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs The change in the Dehlee Territory, alluded to in para. 52, is too recent to admit of a decided opinion being formed His Honor apprehends some aid will be required to the four Moonsiffs substituted for four Sudder Ameens, but the necessary assistance can be afforded without any additional cost

19 His Honor considers the proposed arrangements, regarding the number and distribution of uncovenanted deputy collectors, judicious. In respect to investing this class of officers with magisterial powers, the Lieutenant-governor has some hesitation, conceiving all the objections to the union of fiscal and police powers to possess full force in regard to these officers The Lieutenant-governor would suggest that the local government might be empowered in special cases, on the recommendation of the Commissioner and Nizamut Adawlut, to invest a deputy collector with the powers of an assistant to a magistrate, such a measure might pave the way to the more extensive introduction of the system, should it be found practically to answer.

20 Of the appointments noted in the margin,* one, that at Benares, may be immediately abolished, should his Lordship deem it expedient to vest the agency in Major Carpenter Arrangements are now under consideration for the final discontinuance of that at Meerut and Dehlee, and Mr. J S Clarke is at present acting for Mr Begbie, who is acting as commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. Franco

21 For Bareilly an arrangement has already been proposed, and as regards Cawnpore the Lieutenant-governor can only observe, that no serious evil has resulted under his observation from the distribution of duties alluded to in para 68 of the committee's report, and which he found in force on taking charge of the government of these provinces

22 In the recommendation of the Committee, as noted in para 62, the Lieutenant-governor entirely concurs, and would suggest that a resolution embodying its terms be passed by the Right honourable the Governor-general, and notified for general information and observance

23 The reductions noticed in paras 67 and 68, will be carried into effect from any date the Right honourable the Governor-general may determine, and those in para 69 as his Lordship may direct.

I have, &c
(signed) *R N C Hamilton,*
Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces.

4 October 1842

STATEMENT alluded to in Paragraph 8 of this Letter.

| DISTRICTS | Number of Moonsiffs | Number of Cases decided in 1841 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dehlee | 7 | 2,753 | |
| Seharunpoor | 5 | 2,768 | |
| Meerut | 7 | 2,676 | |
| Allyghur | 7 | 2,578 | |
| Moradabad | 10 | 3,499 | Rohilcund |
| Bareilly | 9 | 3,121 | |
| Agra | 5 | 1,926 | |
| Furruckabad | 6 | 2,344 | |
| Mynpooree | 5 | 1,338 | |
| Cawnpore | 5 | 1,510 | |
| Futtehpore | 3 | 809 | |
| Bundlecund | 3 | 784 | |
| Allahabad | 4 | 1,279 | |
| Goruckpore | 10 | 2,880 | |
| Azimghur | 4 | 683 | |
| Jounpore | 3 | 969 | |
| Mirzapore | 3 | 834 | |
| Benares | 5 | 1,384 | |
| Ghazeepore | 5 | 1,747 | |

(signed) *R N C Hamilton,*
Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces.

(True copy)
(signed) *C G. Mansel,*
Junior Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

* Officiating judge at Benares, officiating judge at Meerut and Dehlee, officiating judge at Bareilly, officiating magistrate and collector at Cawnpore.

Appendix, No 6

## Minute by the Hon *W W. Bird*, dated 12th December 1842.

### Report of the Finance Committee.

It would have taken very little time to express my opinions on the recommendations contained in the second report of the Finance Committee, communicated to us by the Right Hon the Governor-general in his letter dated the 24th of September last, but Mr. Prinsep has recorded a minute upon the subject, in which he has entered into details and brought forward statements relating to the expenditure under the Bengal Government not touched upon in that report, and as I am unable to concur either in the correctness of those statements, or in the conclusions which he has drawn from them, I felt it incumbent upon me to place on record such information as was obtainable, in order that, in the situation I at present fill of Deputy governor of Bengal, it might not be supposed that I am inclined to see blame cast upon former administrations without having the circumstances fully before us, and while the Finance Committee are still engaged in prosecuting those inquiries, by which alone it can be clearly ascertained whether the former administrations referred to are deserving of praise or censure.

2 Previously, however, to entering on the subject of Bengal, I will state as concisely as possible the little I have to say respecting the Committee's report on the provinces under the Agra Government

3 In the first recommendation I entirely concur, namely, that all offices no longer required be abolished, and the incumbents be appointed to the first vacancies that may occur in which their services will be useful.

4 In the second recommendation I also concur, namely, that in special appointments when allowances are given for the performance of particular duties, over and above what are usually drawn by other officers of the same standing in ordinary appointments, the excess be immediately reduced on the completion of the special duty, and consequent abolition of the office

5. But in the third recommendation I cannot concur without some qualification. It is quite unobjectionable prospectively that when appointments in the ordinary course of the service are abolished, or their emoluments reduced, the difference between the salaries formerly drawn by the incumbents, and those which attach to the offices they subsequently hold, be considered personal, and be continued for a period of three years, unless the incumbent be intermediately appointed to another office of equal or larger emolument, but the rule ought not, in my opinion, to be applied to those who have hitherto been allowed that difference If the individuals in question are not competent to discharge effectively the duties of the offices to which they were transferred, they should of course be removed altogether But while they continue capable, they seem to me to be entitled to the continuance of the allowances which they have hitherto enjoyed under an implied assurance of their permanency, until other situations may be offered to them of equal emolument. The new rule would therefore not only press hard upon persons so situated, but would be inconsistent with an arrangement to which the Government is understood to be virtually pledged Moreover, the saving, as Mr. Prinsep observes, would be very inconsiderable.

6 With the results that would arise in the North-western Provinces from the adoption of the measures and rules above adverted to, the Lieutenant-governor is principally concerned, and it appears from his letter, dated the 4th of October last, a copy of which accompanied Mr Mansel's communication of the 2d ultimo, that he concurs generally in the Committee's recommendations. There are one or two points, however, on which I wish to make a few observations.

7 The first is in respect to the salary assigned to the office of magistrate and collector, which office, for reasons stated by me elsewhere,* I should gladly see disunited; but as long as the union continues I agree with the Committee and the Lieutenant-governor in thinking that a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem is a fair and sufficient remuneration. The assistance which this class of officers derive from the uncovenanted deputy collectors appointed under Regulation IX of 1833 is very considerable, and fully justifies the reduction, besides which, the expense of the latter establishment is great, and it is not unreasonable that a portion of it should be borne by the officers of the department whose labours they so effectually diminish, and whose duties in future will neither be so arduous or responsible as heretofore

8 Next I would express my concurrence in the whole of the 55th paragraph of the Committee's report, and add my own recommendation to theirs for investing uncovenanted officers with the powers of magistrate. In the North-western Provinces, where the union of the offices of collector and magistrate still continues, these powers should be vested in the deputy collectors, but in Bengal, where it does not, and where, from the paucity of junior civil servants, the employment in the magistracy of officers of this description is equally necessary, and will soon become indispensable, they should be vested in individuals uncon-

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* *Vide* Report of the Police Committee, dated 18 August 1833

nected with the revenue department. To save time, as the concluding sections of Regulation IX. 1833, were drawn up by myself, I annex a draft of Act framed, as suggested by the Committee, on the model of those sections, which may be made over at once for consideration to the Legislative Department

9 Further, I have only to remark that the Committee have not touched upon the subject of deputation allowance It has long appeared to me that this is a branch of expenditure which requires immediate revision, and that it is susceptible of great modification I will not anticipate the Committee in the consideration of this important question, but if it has been laid aside, I intend to bring forward myself certain propositions, which will go the length at least of securing Government against the very heavy extra expense to which we are exposed on account of absentees

10 Having now stated all that appears to me necessary in regard to the Committee's report, I proceed to make such observations on that part of Mr Prinsep's minute which relates to Bengal, as may prevent any premature opinion being formed on the subject The Finance Committee will not fail to ascertain the real state of the case, but they ought not to be allowed to entertain a preconceived idea that there has been needless waste and expenditure, or that the Government has been led on to prosecute the objects in view, without due economy in regard to the means and instruments by which those objects were to be accomplished

11 In order to illustrate his views regarding the manner in which an inquiry into the financial state of the administration should be conducted in all its details, Mr Prinsep has given an example of certain branches of expenditure in the judicial and revenue department of the government of Bengal, but the items relate only to 17 districts, a part, instead of the whole territory Besides this inconvenience they will be found not to tally with the figures used by the Finance Committee, or by the Governor-general in his resolution of 23d June 1842 I should be unwilling to rest any general remarks regarding the judicial administration upon such foundation, or indeed to hazard any opinions upon so important a subject without being in possession of sufficient materials, otherwise I might remark that the figures used by the Governor-general in his resolution above quoted do not at all bear out Mr Prinsep's observations On the contrary, they lead (if it were proper now to pursue the disquisition) to a perfectly opposite conclusion

12 The judicial expenses for the Lower Provinces, according to the Civil Auditor's books, which are those followed by the Governor-general's resolution, were.—

| —— | 1835–36 | 1840–41 | INCREASE | DECREASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed - - - - - - - | 48,95,478 | 48,72,566 | - - - | 22,912 |
| Contingent - - - - - - | 7,15,721 | 10,64,179 | 3,48 458 | — |

Net increase - - - 3,25,546

Supposing these figures to be correct, they show that the large employment of natives in the judicial branch of the service, and the great improvement of the administration of civil and criminal justice and police, which has notoriously taken place during the interval in question, have been accompanied by a positive reduction of fixed establishment of rupees 22,912 But as already observed, this is not the place for such general conclusions, favourable or unfavourable, nor is the information sufficient Again, in the revenue branch of the Bengal Government, the imperfect results of statements for a similar portion of the whole territory, are considered by Mr Prinsep to support the general opinion that there has been needless waste in the multiplication of extra establishments in this particular department, owing mainly to the Governor of Bengal not having deemed it necessary to report each case of new office as is required by the letter and spirit of the Act of Parliament, but having contented himself with a general, and sometimes only a constructive authority for new establishments, whereby the applications of public officers in districts have often been allowed too ready acquiescence.

13 As far, however, as my inquiries have gone, I can find nothing upon which to base this heavy censure of a preceding government There has been increase of expense during the last six years in the land revenue department of the Bengal Government, but increase of expense is not necessarily "waste," and should not be so denominated unless the fact be unquestionably established There have been carried on during the last six years under the Bengal Government very large and important measures for the resumption and settlement of rent free tenures, and for the improved collection of the general land revenue. These were undertaken with the sanction and authority of the Supreme Government, and it was well understood that they would occasion a large temporary increase of expense.

14 The result as to expense, using again the figures of the Governor-general's resolution, is as follows —

| ——— | 1835-36. | 1840-41. |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed - - - - - - - | 23,36,108 | 41,36,075 |
| Contingent - - - - - | 3,22,725 | 10,47,492 |

showing an increase of fixed establishment of rupees 17,99,967, the contingencies of course increasing at the same time On the other hand, the result of the measures for which this expenditure was incurred has been very successful, and the expenditure has long since reached its highest point, and is, as Mr. Prinsep admits, now in course of diminution.

15 The fixed annual demand on account of land revenue in the Lower Provinces in 1835-36, the first year of the series, was rupees 3,30,72,244. The fixed demand for the last year, 1840-41, was rupees 3,38,81,963, showing a permanent addition to the annual land revenue of the country of rupees 8,09,719, and this is known to be still on the increase

The collections actually realized in—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834-35 were rupees - - - - - - | 3,00,33,179 |
| 1835-36 „ - - - - - - | 3,05,10,553 |
| 1836-37 „ - - - - - - | 3,00,40,169 |
| 1837-38 „ - - - - - - | 3,37,13,082 |
| 1838-39 „ - - - - - - | 3,43,93,142 |
| 1839-40 „ - - - - - - | 3,33,46,035 |
| 1840-41 „ - - - - - - | 3,36,29,863 |

showing that the improved management of the land revenue collections has raised the annual receipts on this account 36 lacs in six years.

17 This, however, as I have already stated, is not the time for disquisitions of this nature, the inquiry must be gone into before any correct opinion can be formed on the subject But I have thought it my duty to record these particulars as a set-off against the charge of wastefulness in the management of the revenue affairs of the Lower Provinces, for which I can discover no substantive grounds, and it should be observed that the Honourable Court, in a despatch recently under our consideration, dated the 25th May 1841, remark, that in the aggregate resources from the land revenue in Bengal during the period referred to there had been a marked improvement.

Calcutta, 12 December 1842. (signed) *W. W. Bird.*

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## AN ACT for the more extensive Employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.

1 WHEREAS the exigencies of the public service require that the criminal branch of the Judicial Department should be strengthened by the more extensive employment of uncovenanted agency, it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the local governments of both divisions of the Bengal Presidency to appoint in any zillah or district a deputy magistrate, with the powers hereinafter specified.

2 And it is hereby enacted, that the office of deputy magistrate shall be open to natives of India of any class or religious persuasion. The persons selected shall receive their commissions from Government in the usual mode, under the signature of the secretary in the Judicial Department.

3. And it is hereby enacted, that every person appointed to the office of deputy magistrate under this Act, shall, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the magistrate of the district to which he may be appointed, a declaration according to Act XXI. 1837

4 And it is hereby enacted, that a deputy magistrate appointed under this Act, shall be in all respects subordinate to the magistrate under whom he may be placed; he shall exercise such of the powers of a magistrate, as the magistrate with the sanction of Government may commit to him, and shall obey all orders that may be issued, and perform all duties that may be assigned to him by that functionary, who shall be at all times competent, subject to such orders as he may receive from the local government, to extend, limit or resume the jurisdiction committed to his subordinate.

5. And

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5 And it is hereby enacted, that all proceedings held by a deputy magistrate appointed under this Act, shall be recorded in his own name and on his own responsibility, and shall be appealable either to the magistrate or to the sessions judge under the existing law of criminal appeals, according to the extent of the powers committed to him under which the proceedings may have been held

6 And it is hereby enacted, that a deputy appointed under this Act shall not be removable but for misconduct, and with the sanction of the local government Whenever there may be reason to believe that a deputy is disqualified by neglect, incapacity, or corruption for continuance in office, a report shall be submitted by the local magistrate for the consideration and orders of the local government, which shall be competent to suspend him, and order a further inquiry into his conduct, or to direct his immediate dismissal, as may appear just and proper

(signed) *W W Bird*

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MINUTE by the Honourable *H T Prinsep*, dated 10 November 1842

Minute of Lord Auckland, 28 Feb 1842, and Reports of Finance Committee

THE Right Honourable the Governor-general refers for our opinion the suggestions and recommendations of the Finance Committee sitting at his Lordship's head quarters, if those recommendations have our concurrence, we are requested to give immediate directions to carry them into effect The specific recommendations of the Finance Committee are summed up at the close of their Second Report, they are as follows —

First To abolish offices no longer required, appointing the incumbents to other situations The appointments indicated as falling in this category are the additional judgeship at Banda , the collectorships of customs at Agra and at Allahabad, the joint magistracy and deputy collectorship at Rohtuk , the special deputy collectors appointed to investigate rent-free tenures at Barellee, Benares, Meerut, and Allyghur, the settlement officer employed at Agra, and others of the same class, who are to be dispensed with when their settlement operations are respectively concluded

A new arrangement is proposed for the Customs Department of the North-western Provinces, by which two of the present collectors (Messrs Parks and Plowden), drawing each 2,000 rupees per mensem, are to be dispensed with, and two superintendents, at 2,500 per mensem, being appointed for the whole frontier, the local custom-houses are to be placed under uncovenanted deputies, eight in number, and divided into three classes, of whom two are to receive 600 per mensem, two 500, and four 400 per mensem The other offices recommended for abolition were originally temporary appointments, made for special purposes, and under any circumstances would not, or at least ought not, to have been continued beyond the exigency which called for each The second recommendation of the Committee is that, when consequently upon a reduction of official salaries, the individual incumbent is allowed the difference between the reduced and the former salary as a personal allowance, it should be made a rule that this allowance should last only for three years, upon the assumption, apparently, that that period ought to suffice to enable the individual to obtain an equivalent salary in some other office The other recommendations are based upon a revision of the number and allowances of the public officers to be employed in the duties of civil administration in the North-western Provinces The result of their recommendations in this branch, as compared with the years 1830 and 1841, is shown in tables, of which the following are the totals, excluding the customs offices

| — | Commissioners | | Judges | | Magistrates | | Collectors | | Deputy Collectors. | | Joint Magistrates | | Registers | | Deputy Collectors | | Assistants at 400 | Sudder Ameers | | Moonsiffs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | Salary | No | No | Salary | |
| 1830 | 13 | 46,405 | 24 | 65,796 | 4 | 6,900 | 33 | 67,035 | 5 | 5,600 | 6 | 9,697 | 17 | 12,286 | 2 | 2,306 | 57 | 51 | 5,500 | |
| | | | | | Magistrates and Collectors | | Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors | | Uncovenanted | | Settlement Officers | | Resumption | | Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | | |
| 1841 | 9 | 27,502 | 20 | 51,367 | 34 | 74,760 | 29 | 29,700 | 42 | 12,850 | 15 | 18,500 | 4 | 4,000 | 25 | 10,600 | 23 | 23 | 5,550 | 42,12,550 |
| Proposed | 10 | 30,419 | 19 | 47,500 | 33 | 66,000 | 28 | 27,400 | 48 | 15,600 | - | - - | - | - - | 24 | 10,200 | 30 | 19 | 4,600 | 1,05,11,450 |

A mere glance over these results is sufficient to show that, for financial purposes, the effect will be very small indeed The discontinuance of settlement and resumption officers, and the reduction of the salaries of collector-magistrates from 27,000, as fixed by the late Governor-general, in diminution of the scale authorised by the Court of Directors, to

24,000,

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24,000, as arbitrarily declared by the Committee to be proper and sufficient, being the only parts of the scheme which exhibit a saving, and the discontinuance of the temporary officers being evidently a thing that must have taken place of itself when their duties were over

In order to take up these recommendations in the order they are given, the abolition of temporary offices, and the change in the arrangements for managing the customs and salt duties of the North-western Provinces are first to be considered.

Of course the principle of expediency upon which the abolition of temporary offices is recommended, admits of no contravention We must suppose that the Lieutenant-governor is himself anxious to carry out that principle, and that the settlement officers, resumption collectors, and special joint magistrates, will be discontinued as fast as their work is completed, but the Lieutenant-governor may be inclined to show consideration for the individuals, and to allow them to continue in the receipt of their special salaries until other means can be found of providing for them equivalent salaries. The rule recommended by the Committee, that on completion of duties for which special salaries have been allowed, the officers employed on them, if kept on expecting other situations, and in the interim employed on deputation, or as substitutes for absentees, shall receive only the average salary of their contemporaries, is a good one; but it is one that can only be brought into operation by the Lieutenant-governor himself, who may be enjoined to bear it in mind, and make special arrangements in conformity with the principle as occasions arise The three cases cited, viz those of Messrs G H M Alexander, R. Alexander, and Cocks, may be pointed out as fit ones to be brought under the immediate operation of the rule

With respect to the proposed change of system in the Customs Department of the North-western Provinces, the effect of the change will be, to leave as pensioners two officers, whose efficiency does not stand high in public estimation, to extend the authority of the two efficient ones, making them superintendents instead of collectors, and increasing their salaries accordingly, and in the room of the two discharged collectors, to have three more uncovenanted deputies, that is, eight instead of five I dare say the management of the customs in the North-western Provinces would be improved by this change, but it is scarcely the time to propose a new cast of the executive of this department, when the question of abolishing the transit duties, and reforming altogether the system on which the salt duties are collected, is still under consideration At present the old law, Regulation IX, 1810, is that under which duties are levied in the North-western Provinces, but the departures from the principle of that law, as well in the rates as in the mode of collecting, and even in the establishments, are such as to call urgently for a consideration of the question, and in lieu of merely recasting the establishments, I should much prefer to hear of the whole system being placed on a proper permanent footing I see no reason why the system established for Bombay, for the frontier transit both of salt and customable goods, should not be made to apply to the North-western Provinces; and instead of ruwannas, let us have chokey passes, with arrangements for collection of the dues of Government through the land revenue collectors, the officers of customs being only preventive, and having nothing to do with accounts and money receipt, unless specially invested by Government with that duty.

I would not, however, be understood as objecting at all to the change proposed by the Committee in the customs establishments, but would observe, that including the personal allowances of the excluded collectors, I doubt if it will be attended with saving.

The next point to be noticed is the recommendation that the personal allowances of incumbents should last only three years, and the Committee recommend that the incumbents of the last revision of civil allowances, which took place ten years ago, and under which several public servants have been left in the enjoyment of personal allowances for more than three years, shall be brought immediately within the rule. I think this inequitable and inexpedient, and would only apply a rule of the kind prospectively, so as not to touch former incumbents It is assumed that three years ought to suffice for obtaining another suitable situation, and in the case of persons ordinarily brought into the predicament to be thrown out of a situation by its casual abolition, there can be no doubt that three years is more than sufficient to ensure an opportunity for other employment, and in such cases it will always be in the power of the Government to offer such employment, so as to effect the desired saving. If not opposed, the fault will be that of the Government, not of the incumbent. But this rule will not hold when maximum salaries have been reduced, that is when the salaries of the highest situations in the service have been fixed on a reduced scale for all subsequent nominees, but existing incumbents have been left on the salary to which they have been originally appointed. For instance, the salaries of sudder judges were, before the revision of allowances made by the Finance Committee of 1828-29, 55,000 sicca rupees per annum. The Government, on the recommendation of that committee, fixed 52,200 Company's rupees as the maximum salary for any office under Council, and this recommendation was adopted by the Government, and approved ultimately by the Court of Directors, but the sudder judges, paid at the time of its adoption at 55,000 sicca rupees, were left in the enjoyment of that salary, and of these Mr. Rattray still remains in the same situation he then held. How can it be assumed in his case that three years was a sufficient period for which to respect his rights as an incumbent? Where was or is he to obtain the equivalent salary for that ordered to be curtailed? Mr. Cowell, of Barellee, then chief judge of the abolished provincial court, stands in the same predicament nearly Unless he had been appointed to the sudder court, he could not have received the full equal salary to that of his previous situation. Either the Government

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ment has been in error in respecting the rights of incumbents at all, where extensive changes were made in the scale of allowances, or having reason for thus dealing liberally and fairly with them, the Government should carry out the principle and continue the personal allowances, until by the offer of some other situation the opportunity of making the saving to Government is given to them, which is the present rule already in many instances acted upon in Bengal. If any incumbent refuses the offered situation, he is then rightly deemed to have forfeited as much of the personal salary as Government would have saved by the arrangement. The exigencies of the State are no ground for depriving any one of his fair dues, and that plea should no more be urged against incumbents than it is against State pensioners, or any other consumers of public income, without equivalent rendered in service. The respect for incumbents is not a new principle, applied only on the occasion of the reductions of 1829. The same principle has been uniformly recognised by the Court of Directors, and was so in the Act of Parliament, which, in fixing the allowances of the members of the Supreme and of the Presidency Governments on their present scale, left the emoluments of the existing incumbents of 1833–34 on the footing on which they were when those members were appointed.

The saving exhibited in the report, as to result from the new rule, is very inconsiderable; Mr. Cowell, indeed, will be mulcted 1,700 rupees per mensem, Mr. Wemyss 427, and Mr. Tyler 83; there are no others in the North-western Provinces. This gain to Government is not sufficient to warrant the abandonment of a principle if it be fair and equitable. If it be not so, it should never have been established; but being so, the incumbents are entitled to the full benefit of what was so established, and there is no equity in suddenly turning round upon them with a declaration that they have had long enough the benefit conceded to them. If applied to them at all, the limiting and restricting rule should only be so at the end of three years from the time of its being now established, but I doubt if there will be benefit in applying any new rule to them.

I come now to the more important part of the Finance Committee's recommendations: they have thought it their duty to review, and in fact to make a recast of the number and allowances of the officers employed in the departments of civil administration in the North-western Provinces. I do not wonder at their so commencing, for the Committee, sitting as it has done away from the presidency, has only had establishment books and civil auditors' statements to work upon. The real sources of the increase in each department of charge they have not had the power yet to investigate, and never can have, unless they sit where the accounts are kept, with their vouchers, and where the heads of charge may be looked over in the books, and anything out of common be at once raked up, and made matter of inquiry. And what has been the result of this examination of the establishment books? Why it is ascertained that the paid civil servants of the North-western Provinces, excluding the temporary officers, such as those for making settlements, and for resumption duties, are less numerous, and receive less salaries than they did ten years ago; there has at the same time been a large increase of native officers and uncovenanted servants. And what do the Committee recommend as the result of their recast? One more commissioner, one less of judges, one less of collector-magistrates, one less of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, one more of principal sudder ameens and six more of deputy collectors (uncovenanted). There is surely no saving in all this to meet the deficit of two crore and a half, the appalling amount of which called the attention of Government to the necessity for economy and retrenchment. In fact, there is no saving at all in the Committee's scheme upon the ordinary fixed establishments, which result of the examination they have been subjected to may be regarded as conclusively establishing the fact, that it is not in the scale of our fixed establishments that there is extravagance, nor is it by petty retrenchments in them that we can hope to retrieve our finance.

The only extensive reduction the Committee have recommended is the reduction of the salaries of collector-magistrates from 27,000 per annum to 24,000. I am very unwilling to adopt this recommendation for several reasons. In the first place, the allowances of up-country collectors were fixed originally by Lord Wellesley at 2,000 rupees per mensem, with commission on abkaree and stamps, which made some of them better than Sonat rupees 3,000 per mensem. The details of settlement were then made by tehseeldars, and each collector had a territory yielding 20 or 30 lakh of rupees to administer. The number of these officers was afterwards increased by Lords Hastings and Amherst, in order that they might conduct the settlements in person, but the allowances were left as so originally fixed, until Lord William Bentinck determining to introduce as much as possible of the Madras system, of which he was an admirer, united the collector's office with that of magistrate, and upon the recommendation of a finance committee composed of servants of all three presidencies, recast the whole civil establishments of India. The salary proposed for the collector-magistrate was 30,000 Sonat or Company's rupees. In the Madras and Bombay presidencies those officers, called principal collectors, receive as much, and some even more. The Court of Directors, by their despatch, dated 4th May 1836, fixed 28,000 as the proper salary for these officers, but the Government having intermediately reduced the salaries to 27,000, that is having established this rate as the medium of the gradation scale, which was disapproved by the Court, such became from that time the fixed salary of the collector-magistrates of the North-west. In the letter referred to, the Court complain of the Government's having made a reference on the gradation scale principle, instead of carrying out the orders* for regulating allowances, issued originally in 1831, and again, in a subsequent letter, dated 5th September 1838, replying to a further advocacy of the gradation principle, the Court observe, "We cannot

* 10th August.

but regret that in so many instances our orders should either have been wholly disregarded or imperfectly executed We allude especially to the retention of the gradation system, notwithstanding our distinct and positive instructions for its abandonment. The precipitancy with which it was brought into operation might indeed have raised considerable difficulties in the way of its total abolition, immediately on the receipt of our orders, but a commencement should have been made or at least preparations entered into for commencing at the earliest possible period So far from this being done, by a needless reference of a subject upon which we had maturely deliberated and finally determined, the execution of our orders is postponed for many months, and the service during the interval remains in that unsettled and feverish state in which by a series of unnecessary changes it has now been kept for several years "

The Court then, by the same despatch, take in their own hands the absolute regulation of the salaries of each class of officers, and prescribe dates from which they are to be established, recognising no incumbency in those who were appointed after the receipt of their previous orders to salaries in contravention of them.

Again, so late as 23d December 1840, the Court of Directors, in finally approving and confirming the arrangements made in execution of the orders referred to, observe in paragraph 16,—

"As our present orders are intended to place the emoluments of our civil servants on a permanent basis, we desire to be immediately furnished with a statement," &c.

I quote these passages to show that the Court of Directors consider the present scale of salaries to be their act, deliberately determined upon, after 10 years of consultation and discussion in correspondence, that they wish what has been so settled to be regarded as permanent, and that they look upon a re-opening of the subject as calculated to produce an unsettled feverish state very undesirable, and of pernicious influence and effect on the public service

For financial results it is quite obvious that the revision of what was so settled after 10 years of deliberation, can produce little effect * The whole saving per annum in the North-west Provinces, temporary appointments excluded, would not be one lakh of rupees, and there will be as much expended in the additional uncovenanted appointments as is gained by the reduction of the collectors' salaries Why then undertake the revision of civil allowances? Are we to expect changes with every change in the head of the Government? each multiplied as it must be by the orders from England upon its details, and each leaving everything unsettled for a necessarily long period. I am inclined to say, let what was declared to be permanent in 1840, have at least its lustrum before being undone

It will be observed that the above remarks apply only to that part of the Finance Committee's report which proposes the reduction of the salary of collector-magistrates from 27,000 to 24,000 per annum The Committee themselves repudiate the idea of making organic changes in the constitution and functions or emoluments of the public servants, and, in fact, they cannot have with them the means of entering on the consideration of such a subject for want of the records and materials to show on what the present scheme was based, but being, as the Committee very properly are, thus impressed with the inexpediency of unsettling, I think they have unwisely abandoned their own principle in thus giving their opinion on this one point, and setting aside that of the Court of Directors, of previous governments, and of finance committees, as to the proper salary for collector-magistrates in the North-western Provinces Let these officers remain as they have been fixed, at least until we have the approval of the Court of Directors to the proposed change, so as to preclude the possibility of some further fresh arrangement afterwards; and, for my own part, I consider that the reduction to 24,000 per annum is not to be recommended, because it would have the effect of making collectorships mere gradation offices, in which incumbents would remain but for very short periods, or at least of rendering them much more so than they are at present, which I should much deprecate. At Madras, where the collector-magistrates are upheld as high officers, and receive more liberal salaries, the same officer is found for years in the same post, which is there considered a great advantage Why widen the difference between the systems at the two Presidencies by further degrading those officers in the North-western Provinces? With respect to the suggestions of the Committee in regard to individual offices, many of them are judicious, and several of the arrangements recommended will doubtless have been made by the Lieutenant-governor, or be on the eve of completion when he gets the copy of the report transmitted to him by the Governor-general With those I do not consider that we have any necessity to deal in Calcutta, unless, indeed, the Lieutenant-governor should bring the subject before us, in order to obtain our advice or instructions I do not mean, therefore, to follow the Committee through their recommendation in this branch

But

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* In 1836-37 there were in active employment in the Bengal establishment 388 civil servants, besides those absent on furlough and out of employ Of these 63 drew 3,000 per mensem and upwards, 95 between 2,000 and 3,000, and 230 less than 2,000, the assistants included The total payment to the service was close upon 75 lakh of rupees. It is now considerably less, as the number in effective employ is much diminished by the operation of the annuity fund, and a consecutive short supply of writers

But the avowed motive of the appointment of finance committees is, the restoration of Indian finance to its wholesome state of a balanced income and expenditure Lord Auckland, in his minute of February 28th of this year, gave a statement of Indian finance, which exhibited for the two years, 1839-40 and 1840-41, (the latter based upon estimates), a balance of four lakh, and three lakh only on the credit side of our Indian income, leaving the entire home supply, which ranges from two crore and a half to three crore, quite unprovided for This is equivalent to a deficit to that extent.

| — | 1839-40 | 1840-41 Estimate |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts of four Presidencies - | 21,37,00,906 | 20 86,98,925 |
| Charges of ditto - - - | 21,32,85,341 | 20,84,09,109 |
| Surplus - - - | 4,15,565 | 2,89,816 |
| Actual of 1840-41 since ascertained | | |
| Receipts of four Presidencies - - - | | 21,95,74,501 |
| Charges of ditto - - - - - | | 20,93,47,278 |
| Surplus - - - | | 1,02,27,223 |

The war charges* of the same two years were stated at (1839-40) 1,38,10,134, and (1840-41 Estimate) 1,32,63,914, to which must be added 50 and 70 lakh for the excess of ordinary military charges* of the two years over the same for 1835-36, arising from the increase to regiments of 360 men, and from several new, irregular, provincial, and other corps Of the deficit, therefore, of two crore and a half, or three crore, as much as a crore and eighty lakh, or two crore, arises from the military attitude assumed, and from the enterprises and preparations we have been compelled to undertake and maintain in consequence, and if peace be restored to Asia, as we have now good reason to hope will soon be the case, a large portion of this deficit will be provided for by a return to a peace establishment There is evidently no other way of meeting so large an excess, for I put, of course, out of the question the power of obtaining by accession of territory a correspondent increase of resources, as resulted from previous wars of the days of Lords Wellesley and Hastings As a matter of necessity, therefore, rather than of mere financial prudence, we must look to an early settlement of our military establishments on the reduced footing required for a season of tranquillity. This is an obvious means of providing for at least half of the above-stated deficit, but leaving the military and war charges wholly out of the account, there has been an increase of general expenditure in the years 1839-40 and 1840-41, (*a*) compared with 1835-36, approaching to, indeed, exceeding a crore This is distributed as follows

| — | 1839-40 | 1840-41 Estimate |
|---|---|---|
| Total charges - - - | 21,32,85,341 | 20,84,09,109 |
| Deduct war and military - | 9,36,81,845 | 9,53,08,390 |
| TOTAL Charges - - - | 11,96,03,496 | 11 31,00,719 |

| — | 1835-36 | Actual of 1840-41 |
|---|---|---|
| Total charges - - - | 18,29,56,003 | 20,93,47,278 |
| Deduct war and military - | 7,53,86,976 | 9,62,99,756 |
| TOTAL other Charges - | 10,75,70,027 | 11,30,47,522 |

| (*a*) | 1835-36. | 1839-40 | 1840-41 Estimate | Excess, 1839-40 | 1840-41 Estimate | Actual of 1840-41 | Excess of Actual in 1840-41 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Political Pensions | 1,28,13,294 | 1,95,58,599 | 1,49,78,786 | 67,45,305 | 21,65,492 | 1,55,33,248 | 27,19,954 |
| General Department | 1,79,29,457 | 2,06,06,582 | 2,00,43,923 | 26,77,125 | 21,14,466 | 2,22,65,550 | 43,36,093 |
| Judicial - - | 1,72,29,454 | 1,87,01,997 | 1,81,77,738 | 14,72,543 | 9,48,284 | 1,86,28,921 | 13,99,467 |
| Revenue - - | 1,85,76,973 | 2,01,84,493 | 1,99,37,123 | 16,07,520 | 13,60,150 | 2,12,59,869 | 26,82,896 |
| Marine - - | 29,54,695 | 32,14,386 | 40,96,558 | 2,59,691 | 11,41,863 | 46,88,347 | 17,33,652 |
| — | | | | 1,27,62,184 | 77,30,255 | | 1,28,72,063 |

These five heads of large increase, accounting as they do entirely for the difference between the periods in the amount of charges general, are fit subjects for close and accurate investigation, and a committee of finance that should test the component items of these large disbursements, and advise which of them are indispensable, and which may easiest be brought

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* I am much afraid that these two items, "Military" and "War Charges," do not include Shah Shooja's troops, the charge of which, upwards of 50 lakh per annum, is entered in a different account, being regarded as an advance to Shah Shooja There is evidently no prospect of the advance being ever repaid, so it will sooner or later have to be written off as a charge

| | |
|---|---|
| The actual ordinary charges, military, of 1840-41, were - - - | 8,62,87,539 |
| Add extraordinary - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,00,12,227 |
| | 9,62,99,756 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Income of 1835–36 - | 21,69,42,524 |
| Indian Expenditure - | 18,29,56,003 |
| Surplus of 1835–36 on Indian Account - | 3,39,86,521 |

brought back to the standard of 1835–36, the year of smallest expenditure and of largest surplus in the Indian account, would indeed deserve the thanks of Government. It was my intention to have broken down these large sums by division into Presidencies, and by a classification of the heads of charge comprised in each, so as to have presented to the Government a general view of the real sources of the excess of civil charge which has thus been allowed to grow up, and I had collected several materials for that purpose, when the announcement of the appointment of the Finance Committee led me to suppose that the thing would be much better done by them. But their time has been devoted to a close examination of one particular branch only, that of civil salaries and fixed establishments, in which there has been least difference, and if anything, a reduction of charge. It is not by operating upon that branch that the Government can hope to restore its finance, and it must work in the dark if the real sources of the increase which presses on us are not clearly ascertained as the first thing

It is, however, only by close examination of the accounts in detail, that this knowledge can be obtained, and on that account, I doubt if a committee of finance sitting anywhere else but at the Presidency will do much good If at a distance it must rely wholly on the work of others, and that work will never be hearty, nor executed with proper diligence and zeal, if performed with the knowledge that others are to derive the credit while to them is assigned only the labour and the responsibility for inaccuracies. In order to show the kind of detail which I think it would be useful that the Government should possess, as a preliminary to any determination where to apply the shears, and seek the means of necessary retrenchment, I will proceed with one or two of the heads above given, premising that I was unable to obtain immediately the information desired in respect to political pensions, and general department charges, but have furnished to the Accountant-general the forms in which I think they should be passed under review, in order that he may adopt them in reporting on the charges of 1840–41, the accounts of which are on the eve of completion The judicial charges of all India in 1835-36, were 1,72,29,454 These were distributed as follows, compared with 1840–41:

| | 1835–36. | 1840–41. (Actual.) |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - - - | 64,40,243 | 70,37,959 |
| Agra - - - - - - - | 49,53,878 | 54,40,668 |
| Madras - - - - - | 34,30,959 | 36,13,646 |
| Bombay - - - - - | 24,04,374 | 25,30,029 |
| | 1,72,29,454 | 1,86,22,302 |

A further distribution gives the following heads for 1835–36

| | BENGAL | AGRA. | MADRAS. | BOMBAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder and Supreme Courts - | 12,26,230 | 4,04,039 | 6,25,145 | 6,56,405 |
| Zillah Courts and Establishments European - | 18,69,699 | 14,94,504 | 10,87,376 | 17,47,969 |
| Zillah Courts and Establishments Native - | 17,69,821 | 16,81,598 | 10,12,190 | |
| Police - - - - - | 8,84,688 | 11,39,571 | 6,82,497 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 6,89,805 | 2,34,166 | 23,751 | |
| | 64,40,243 | 49,53,878 | 34,30,959 | 24,04,374 |
| | | 1,72,29,454 | | |

I cannot give the same heads precisely for 1840-41, for want of the actual accounts of the other presidencies for that year, we must be content therefore to follow out the comparison of years in Bengal

| | 1835-36 | 1840-41 |
|---|---|---|
| Sudder and Supreme Courts - - | 12,26,230 | 12,26,943 |
| Zillah Courts European - - | 18,69,699 | 17,77,684 |
| Zillah Courts Native - - - | 17,69,821 | 20,51,627 |
| Police Establishments - - - | 8,84,688 | 9,28,679 |
| Miscellaneous* - - - - | 6,89,805 | 6,29,642 |
| | 64,40,243 | 66,14,575† |

This review will show Government that the increase of charge in the Judicial Department, so far as concerns Bengal, lies wholly in the native courts and police, and that this department affords little scope for retrenchment, unless by some change of system the means shall be found of reducing the machinery by which the business of judicial and police administration is conducted

A Finance Committee, however, would by no means be satisfied with this degree of detail only, and with a view to pursue the comparison more closely, I have obtained statements in detail of the charges of 17 zillahs To be complete, the statements should include all districts, and complete the totals set down for them in the above abstract. But it is not my object to anticipate what will be better done by the committees, or even by the ordinary accountants of the Government I merely desire to show the form in which the sources of increased charge can best be laid open, as the first step towards an attempt to retrieve finance by restoring the desired equilibrium between income and expenditure as it stood in 1835-36

The annexed statements, marked (A.), furnish the following comparison of total judicial charges for 1835-36 and 1840-41, for the same precise 17 districts —

ALLOWANCES

| | Judges' Salaries | Establishments, Natives, &c | Deputation Allowances. | Extra Establishments | Travelling Charges | Temporary Establishments | Ground Rents | Office Contingencies | Repairs | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835-36 - | 5,38,715 | 5.53,350 | 11,859 | 2,014 | None allowed | 4,914 | 137 | 4,914 | 6,102 | 11,17,094 |
| 1840-41 - | 5,08,096 | 7,05,574 | 18,980 | - - | 1,431 | 795 | 530 | 7,207 | 13,878 | 12,56,497 |

The above comparison will show at once that the largest increase has been in the native establishments, deputation allowances, and repairs, the former are a necessary incident to the course of policy determined upon by the Government, under which the natives are more largely employed in judicial business and with larger allowances than heretofore The application of this principle, instead of leading to a reduction of charge, as was expected, has increased the total expenditure of the department about 10 per cent There is little, however, to afford material for retrieving our finance under any of these heads

Let us examine similarly the revenue charges of India, by which, of course, must be understood those connected with the administration of the land revenue, separated from customs, salt and opium, and other sources of income for which our accounts have distinct heads

The

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| | 1835-36 | 1840-41 |
|---|---|---|
| * This head includes diet of prisoners - - - - - | 5,78,802 | 5,87,480 |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - | 36,586 | 37,894 |
| Stamp charges - - - - - - - - - - | 62,723 | — |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - | 11,694 | 4,268 |
| | 6,89,805 | 6,29,642 |

† This detail was obtained from the Accountant, Revenue Department, its non-accordance with the total may arise from its not including the Eastern Settlements

Appendix, No 6.

The revenue charges of all India have been stated for 1835-36 at 1,85,76,973, the increase upon which, in 1840-41, was on the estimates, 13,60,150, but on the actual, 20,82,896, in 1839-40, 16,07,520 Divided into presidencies, the charges of 1835-36 stood thus

| | BENGAL. | AGRA | MADRAS. | BOMBAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boards - - - - - - - | 2,77,023 | 1,18,175 | 2,64,141 | — |
| Commissioners - - - - - - | 4,44,243 | 3,30,822 | - - - | 66,178 |
| Collectors: European - - - - | 9,24,642 | - - | 11,46,708 | 6,43,739 |
| Collectors: Native Deputy, including Resumption Officers - | 13,63,520 | 34,55,084 | 31,63,345 | 12,08,790 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - | 3,77,841 * | 17,43,352 † | 3,40,741 | 26,08,629 ‡ |
| | 33,87,269 | 56,47,433 | 49,14,935 | 46,27,336 |
| Actual of 1840-41 - - - | 55,27,690 | 54,04,371 | 56,02,278 | 60,26,530 |

The above general comparison shows a disproportionately large native establishment in 1835-36 for collection of the land revenue in the Madras Presidency, but this is a consequence of the Ryotwar settlements and system introduced by Sir Thomas Munro. The comparison with 1840-41, as with the judicial charges, I can at present give only in detail for Bengal, and that not for the entire presidency The general result, however, for the same 27 districts in the two years, 1835-36 and 1840-41, shows the following comparison of revenue charges under their several heads

*Note*—Twenty-seven districts in 1835-36, but increased to 32 in 1840-41

| — | Salaries of Collectors and Assistants | Establishment | Deputation Allowances | Travelling Charges. | Temporary Establishment | Office Contingencies | Tehseldars | Abkaree Expenses | Sayer Payments | Zemindar Allowances | Kunoongoes | Poolbundee | Repairs | Extra Allowances. | Ground Rents | Total of 27 Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835-36 | 4,87,682 | 2,58,548 | 41,887 | 60 | 63,782 | 42,700 | 6,747 | 72,608 | 51,344 | 10,214 | 660 | 52,536 | 3,480 | 4,031 | 2,953 | 11 00,130 |
| 1840-41 | 6,08,904§ | 6,25,165 | 52,830 | 5,345 | 84,338 | 63,877 | 4,382 | 84,717 | 85,572 | 7,092 | 689 | 59,927 | 5,205 | 8,351 | 750 | 16,97,151 |

The detail of each district will be found in the annexed Statements, marked (B) It will be seen that the increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the charges of the Revenue Department in these 27 districts arises mainly from the extra appointments for resumption and other duties, both of European and native officers, but there is an increase generally under every head Much of this augmentation will be temporary and susceptible of early diminution, for the resumption and extra establishments are now under process of discontinuance, still the items deserve the early investigation of any officers who may be appointed to advise Government as to sources of retrenchment, and it has always been my opinion that there has been needless waste in the multiplication of extra establishments in this particular department, owing mainly to the Government of Bengal not having deemed it necessary to report each case of new office, as is required by the letter and spirit of the Act of Parliament, but having contented himself with a general, and sometimes only a constructive, authority for new establishments, whereby the applications of public officers in districts have often been allowed too ready acquiescence, under the suggestion of the secretary of the department, who is, of course, more interested in the success of measures recommended by him, than in looking to the economy of the means and instruments by which success is obtained The above observations, brief and incomplete as they are, as a review of our financial state, will, nevertheless, suffice to show the process, by which I would recommend its being examined, with a view to a special discovery of the sources of augmentation

*Note*—Deputy collectors and division of coll magistracies surveys

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| | |
|---|---|
| * Including Poolbundee - - - - - - - - - - | 1,94,397 |
| Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 68,527 |
| † This item includes pensions - - - - - - - - - | 5,64,628 |
| Revenue Surveys - - - - - - - - - - | 2,12,092 |
| And Canal charges - - - - - - - - - - | 9,04,724 |

‡ In this are included 25,47,267 on account of pension, and 45,158 for surveys

§ Including resumption officers

Appendix, No 6.

mentation and a consideration of the necessity of the continuance of each I do not intend to follow the late Governor-general through his suggestions of probable means for restoring the finance The lapse of political pensions and of jageers is evidently a distantly prospective resource, and the changes in the form and constitution of the Government through which a saving is contemplated, are dependent upon other deliberations than our own The surplus of 1835-36 was obtained under the present constitution, and with all existing political charges, excepting such as have arisen out of the Affghan policy adopted by the late Governor-general From the consequences of a prosecution of that policy we are about to be relieved, and if we resolve to revert quickly to a peace establishment, we assuredly ought to restore the old surplus, without looking to incidental or prospective savings, such as are included amongst those referred to in Lord Auckland's minute A close watching, however, of the Bengal Government is an essential condition to any restoration of our finance, for there has always been a greater tendency to expense in its administrative branches than in those of any of the other presidencies The review that I have thus recommended may be undertaken by the finance committee, but only from materials, and with the assistance of the officers of the departments of account I should have recommended obtaining, first, the statements necessary from those officers direct, and then selecting the specific heads, the revision and more economical regulation of which might be entrusted to committees by the special instructions of the Government, for if we launch committees at once into the wide ocean of our finance, without compass or sailing orders, they may lose their time and labour by undertaking useless investigations and pursuing objects which cannot lead to the desired end of restoring the equilibrium of income and expenditure The Government cannot divest itself of the responsibility attaching to these augmented charges, and ought not to commit to others the duty of discovering their source and taking steps for their correction It is on this account that I should wish the great heads of increase to be reported upon in the form explained, first, by our own officers of account, then shall we be able to point out to the committees the particular branches of establishment or of other expenditure, which it is desirable they should review for purposes of retrenchment The comparison with the year 1835-36 will much more effectually answer this purpose than one with 1830-31, or any other period, because, as above stated, was the year of most economical expenditure, and because the system which is now generally established was then also in force at all the presidencies, whereas in 1830-31 that of Bengal and the North-western Provinces was under transition and attended with many extra charges and irregularities

But when I suggest this particular form of comparison, and the selection of the specific years 1835-36 and 1840-41 for the purpose, it must not be supposed that I do so as if it were a new thing to have the accounts in detail brought under the review of Government by a comparison of the results of years The Accountant-general annually makes up a report on the receipts of each department, and on each head of disbursement, with a comparison of the same for more than 20 years, but the very length of detail and the size of the report, which is a thick folio volume, deters from that close examination which is expedient, and from the same cause the date by which it is completed is so far in advance of that specifically reviewed, that the report is regarded as better adapted to satisfy the curious as to the past than to answer purposes of present reform or revision In like manner, the Government receives from the Court of Directors a careful review of the accounts of each year, prosecuted into detail, but though highly elaborate and useful for reference, the despatch affords a retrospect of the state of things at a date so long since passed away, that when received, it commands little immediate interest Thus the last despatch of the kind which the Government has received from England was dated 25th May 1841, and contains a review in detail of the accounts of the three years 1834-35, 1835-36, and 1836-37, all years of great financial prosperity, being the period when the retrenchments effected by Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe came into most effective operation The review of such a period would be extremely useful for comparison, if the results of the years of subsequent embarrassment were sufficiently ascertained to be exhibited in contrast It is because in the natural course of things such a comparison will not be obtained in the form of these annual reports and despatches for five or six years to come, that I think it will be advantageous to obtain the comparison in detail that I have proposed of the charges of each department as a basis for ulterior measures

Calcutta, 10 November 1842 (signed) *H T Prinsep*

## (A.)

EXTRACT *from the Account of* BENGAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS *of* 1835–36, *in order to show the Particulars of which the Judicial Charges entered in that Account are chiefly composed.*

| | Salaries of the Judges | Establishment of the Courts | Deputation Allowance. | Temporary Establishment. | Contingencies. | Repairs. | Ground Rent. | TOTAL. | Diet of Prisoners. | TOTAL. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZILLAH ADAWLUT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province of Bengal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge - - | 28,609 6 2 | 21,580 2 2 | 657 10 8 | - - - | 87 13 1 | 730 14 9 | 33 8 – | 51,699 3 10 | 19 10 2 | 19 10 2 | 51,718 14 – |
| Beerbhoom - - | 41,250 – – | 26,932 1 4 | 281 10 5 | 84 11 5 | 28 5 7 | 40 15 3 | - - | 68,617 12 – | 6 10 6 | 6 10 6 | 68,624 6 6 |
| Burdwan - - | 61,201 14 9 | 74,034 8 1 | - - - | 1,066 6 1 | 1,044 10 3 | 23 11 3 | - - | 137,371 2 5 | 13 2 10 | 13 2 10 | 1,37,384 5 3 |
| Chittagong - - | 82,362 5 7 | 41,329 14 8 | 1,131 4 9 | 100 13 5 | 457 4 2 | 130 – – | - - | 125,511 10 7 | 278 10 10 | 278 10 10 | 1,25,790 5 5 |
| Dinagepore - - | 28,088 14 7 | 28,558 3 9 | 466 13 3 | 55 8 4 | 416 14 11 | 2,415 11 11 | - - | 60,002 2 9 | 13 2 4 | 13 2 4 | 60,015 5 1 |
| Hooghly - - | 26,071 14 – | 40,689 4 2 | 1,555 11 1 | - - - | 690 8 4 | - - - | - - | 69,007 5 7 | 21 9 – | 21 9 – | 69,028 14 7 |
| Jessore - - - | 28,560 15 – | 41,690 12 3 | 42 11 6 | - - - | 546 2 2 | - - - | - - | 70,840 8 11 | 2 4 – | 2 4 – | 70,842 12 11 |
| Mymensing - - | 30,938 15 4 | 31,742 9 10 | 119 2 – | 168 13 1 | 123 8 1 | 1,062 9 6 | - - | 64,155 9 10 | - - | - - | 64,155 9 10 |
| Nuddea - - - | 15,759 6 – | 36,935 7 10 | 542 11 5 | - - - | 520 9 – | 44 13 9 | 75 2 – | 53,878 2 – | - - | - - | 53,878 2 – |
| Purneah - - | 26,314 1 – | 31,091 12 6 | 119 9 9 | - - - | 118 6 3 | 613 9 6 | - - | 58,257 7 – | 70 8 – | 70 8 – | 58,327 15 – |
| Rajeshayhe - - | 28,706 4 – | 28,902 4 – | 358 – 11 | 197 13 4 | 54 5 6 | 200 – – | - - | 58,418 11 9 | 51 – 10 | 51 – 10 | 58,469 12 7 |
| Rungpore - - | 28,706 4 – | 23,819 8 – | - - - | - - - | 58 2 9 | - - - | 25 10 – | 52,609 8 9 | 1 15 9 | 1 15 9 | 52,611 8 6 |
| North-eastern parts of Rungpore - | - - - | 9,431 5 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 9,431 5 7 | - - | - - | 9,431 5 7 |
| Sylhet - - - | 28,357 8 – | 28,661 2 2 | 3,067 12 1 | 252 – – | 166 13 10 | - - - | - - | 60,505 4 1 | 11 5 10 | 11 5 10 | 60,516 9 11 |
| Tipperah - - | 28,706 4 – | 30,471 4 9 | 124 7 11 | 56 12 2 | 478 5 1 | 240 – – | 3 10 – | 60,080 11 11 | - - | - - | 60,080 11 11 |
| 24 Pergunnahs - | 39,539 12 – | 38,103 10 1 | 3,392 4 5 | 31 9 10 | 122 6 1 | 600 – – | - - | 81,843 10 5 | 32 14 – | 32 14 – | 81,876 8 5 |
| Agent for the Governor-general at Hazareebaugh - - | 15,487 7 3 | 19,376 10 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 34,864 1 10 | - - | - - | 34,864 1 10 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5,38,715 3 8 | 5,53,350 9 9 | 11,859 14 2 | 2,014 7 8 | 4,914 3 1 | 6,102 3 11 | 137 14 – | 11,17,094 7 3 | 522 14 1 | 522 14 1 | 11,17,617 5 4 |

## (A) 1840/41

### DETAILS of the JUDICIAL CHARGES of the Province of *Bengal*

| ZILLAH COURTS. | Salaries of Judges | Establishment of the Judges' Court | Deputation Allowances | Extra Allowances | Travelling Charges | Temporary Establishment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL PROVINCE | | | | | | |
| Backergunge - - | 26,250 - - | 25,612 14 7 | 2,409 10 8 | - - | 184 - - | 45 11 1 |
| Beerbhoom - - | 36,550 - - | 38,853 14 5 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - |
| Burdwan, East - - | 30,000 - - | 52,671 9 5 | 1,000 - - | - - | 37 8 - | 204 5 8 |
| Burdwan, West - - | 30,000 - - | 43,667 13 9 | 526 2 1 | - - | - - - | - - - |
| Chittagong - - | 30,000 - - | 71,597 11 6 | 5,318 8 9 | - - | - - - | 11 6 - |
| Dinagepore - - | 30,000 - - | 35,507 4 3 | 62 8 - | - - | - - - | 88 - 3 |
| Hooghly - - - | 34,628 9 1 | 42,634 8 8 | - - - | - - | - - - | 4 15 - |
| Jessore - - - | 38,683 3 3 | 52,362 14 7 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - |
| Mymunsing - - | 30,000 - - | 38,909 11 10 | 2,634 5 7 | - - | - - - | 109 8 7 |
| Nuddea - - - | 30,000 - - | 41,589 8 4 | - - - | - - | - - - | 221 1 7 |
| Purneah - - - | 30,000 - - | 39,155 9 - | 1,934 1 10 | - - | 141 - - | - - - |
| Rajsahee - - - | 30,000 - - | 41,322 13 3 | - - - | - - | - - - | 10 8 3 |
| Rungpore - - - | 30,000 - - | 33,320 9 2 | 2,520 - - | - - | - - - | 43 4 - |
| Rungpore (North East parts) - - - | - - - | 13,613 - 8 | - - - | - - | - - - | 18 3 2 |
| Sylhet - - - | 33,629 - 6 | 31,962 7 9 | 2,295 11 2 | - - | - - - | - - - |
| Tipperah - - - | 30,000 - - | 40,779 13 4 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - |
| 24 Pergunnahs - - | 30,000 - - | 42,815 9 7 | 247 4 11 | - - | - - - | 38 7 3 |
| Hazareebang - - | 5,368 - 6 | 4,224 2 4 | - - - | - - | 955 8 11 | - - - |
| Maunbhoom - - | 3,188 2 3 | 14,972 12 7 | 32 8 - | - - | 113 12 - | - - - |
| TOTAL - - - | 5,08,096 15 7 | 7,05,574 13 - | 18,980 14 - | - - | 1,431 12 11 | 795 6 10 |

| ZILLAH COURTS. | Ground Rent | Office and other Contingencies | Repairs of Public Buildings | TOTAL. | Diet of Prisoners. | Allowance to Indigent Prosecutors and Witnesses. | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Backergunge | 35 11 8 | 269 7 7 | 1,978 11 1 | 56,786 2 8 | - 15 - | - - | - 15 - | 56,787 1 8 |
| Beerbhoom | - - | 136 13 - | 874 7 8 | 76,415 3 1 | 10 15 7 | - - | 10 15 7 | 76,426 2 8 |
| Burdwan, East | - - | 645 10 3 | 837 7 7 | 85,396 8 11 | 9 3 9 | - - | 9 3 9 | 85,405 12 8 |
| Burdwan, West | - - | 723 3 7 | - - - | 74,917 3 5 | 8 14 6 | - - | 8 14 6 | 74,926 1 11 |
| Chittagong | - - | 462 11 6 | 2,397 12 2 | 1,09,788 1 11 | 51 4 - | 7 6 - | 58 10 - | 1,09,846 11 11 |
| Dinagepore | 59 3 5 | 492 12 3 | - - - | 66,209 12 2 | 4 - - | - - | 4 - - | 66,213 12 2 |
| Hooghly | - - | 564 11 - | - - - | 77,632 11 9 | - - | - - | - - | 77,632 11 9 |
| Jessore | - - | 779 15 4 | - - - | 91,826 1 2 | 11 2 - | 70 5 - | 81 7 - | 91,907 8 2 |
| Mymunsing | - - | 318 12 11 | 2,073 14 3 | 74,046 6 2 | - - | - - | - - | 74,046 6 2 |
| Nuddea | 78 11 - | 712 8 3 | 10 15 - | 72,612 12 2 | - - | - - | - - | 72,612 12 2 |
| Purneah | 331 13 6 | 193 8 6 | 415 9 11 | 72,171 10 9 | 20 7 9 | - - | 20 7 9 | 72,192 2 6 |
| Rajsahee | - - | 203 1 5 | 710 4 7 | 72,246 11 6 | 13 4 - | - - | 13 4 - | 72,259 15 6 |
| Rungpore | 21 8 3 | 262 14 - | 652 11 1 | 66,820 14 6 | - 8 3 | - - | - 8 3 | 66,821 6 9 |
| Rungpore (North East parts) | - - | 103 1 6 | - - - | 13,734 5 4 | - - | - - | - - | 13,734 5 4 |
| Sylhet | - - | 320 6 7 | 1,171 4 1 | 69,378 14 1 | 55 8 - | - - | 55 8 - | 69,434 6 1 |
| Tipperah | 3 14 - | 611 15 7 | 2,671 14 6 | 74,067 9 5 | 2 13 9 | - - | 2 13 9 | 74,070 7 2 |
| 24 Pergunnahs | - - | 406 4 7 | - - - | 73,507 10 4 | 38 9 - | - - | 38 9 - | 73,546 3 4 |
| Hazareebang | - - | - - - | 83 6 6 | 10,631 2 3 | - - | - - | - - | 10,631 2 3 |
| Maunbhoom | - - | - - - | - - - | 18,307 2 10 | - - | - - | - - | 18,307 2 10 |
| TOTAL | 530 13 10 | 7,207 13 10 | 13,878 6 5 | 12,56,497 - 5 | 227 9 7 | 77 11 - | 305 4 7 | 12,56,802 5 - |

*Note.*—As the General Account of the Receipts and Disbursements in 1840/41 of the Bengal Presidency had not yet been quite completed, it is possible that the above details may not be perfectly accurate, but they are sufficiently so for all practical purposes

## (B.)

EXTRACT from the Account of Bengal Receipts and Disbursements of 1835–36, in order to - - - -

| COLLECTORS | Salary of the Collectors and Assistants | Establishment. | Deputation Allowance | Travelling Charges | Temporary Establishment. | English and Native Office Contingencies. | Tehsildaree Establishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Province | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge - - | 12,756 1 5 | 11,815 12 1 | 730 5 6 | - - | 227 15 5 | 321 15 8 | 639 13 2 |
| Beerbhoom - | 31,002 12 - | 7,548 - - | - - - | - - | 468 6 - | 46 3 - | - - - |
| Burdwan - - - | 21,206 14 10 | 11,870 1 - | 2,529 5 2 | 31 4 - | 151 8 6 | 40 12 6 | - - - |
| Calcutta - - - | 21,125 1 7 | 7,689 10 2 | 370 15 6 | - - | 206 15 - | 4,098 2 7 | - - - |
| Chittagong - - | 29,634 8 8 | 20,562 6 10 | 729 9 11 | - - | 13,937 5 - | 8,291 2 2 | 1,044 - - |
| Dacca - - - | 19,291 5 2 | 11,755 6 5 | 4,472 9 10 | - - | - - - | 396 6 - | - - - |
| Dinagepore - - | 14,576 6 4 | 10,837 4 7 | 1,985 4 6 | - - | - - - | 82 8 - | - - - |
| Hooghly - - - | 31,729 2 6 | 9,736 7 10 | 1,086 6 - | - - | 28 2 - | 23 10 6 | - - - |
| Jessore - - - | 17,194 10 10 | 14,211 5 3 | 2,176 9 11 | - - | 306 5 11 | 321 11 6 | - - - |
| Moorshedabad - | 27,497 15 10 | 14,471 7 3 | 2,738 4 7 | 29 8 - | 9 12 - | 803 8 3 | - - - |
| Mymunsing - - | 21,699 - 3 | 14,480 - - | 1,887 9 - | - - | 719 10 8 | 282 12 - | - - - |
| Nuddea - - - | 21,857 12 3 | 9,607 10 8 | 2,864 7 5 | - - | 37 8 - | 750 15 6 | - - - |
| Purnea - - - | 22,123 9 10 | 8,172 - - | 1,148 8 5 | - - | 37 12 6 | 424 14 - | - - - |
| Rajeshayhe - - | 13,277 9 8 | 11,500 8 - | 2,044 - 9 | - - | 66 3 8 | 443 1 5 | - - - |
| Rungepore - - | 30,452 3 9 | 9,288 9 10 | - - - | - - | 243 3 3 | 585 12 10 | - - - |
| Rungepore, North-eastern Parts - | 5,625 10 8 | 4,499 11 3 | 3,029 4 1 | - - | 34 2 - | 6,247 9 1 | 1,217 6 2 |
| Sylhet - - - | 16,186 1 9 | 11,904 12 3 | 1,416 8 11 | - - | 8,523 12 10 | 6,615 9 7 | - - - |
| Tipperah - - - | 18,527 8 - | 8,926 10 11 | 2,612 6 2 | - - | 2,666 3 2 | 1,536 6 4 | - - - |
| 24 Pergunnahs - | 19,352 11 2 | 10,038 11 2 | 1,872 2 11 | - - | 938 2 8 | 522 4 - | - - - |
| Bagoorah Deputy - | 8,611 14 - | 3,300 5 4 | - - - | - - | 303 - - | 134 3 - | - - - |
| Bhulwa - ditto - | 13,336 1 - | 12,128 13 5 | 1,866 13 4 | - - | 32,961 10 9 | 3,438 5 4 | - - - |
| Burdwan - ditto - | 5,741 4 - | 2,554 3 - | 1,171 6 5 | - - | 298 - - | 637 - 10 | - - - |
| Malda - ditto - | 10,974 7 6 | 4,072 - - | 1,785 12 7 | - - | 806 6 9 | 674 11 5 | - - - |
| Pubna - ditto - | 10,853 2 5 | 4,811 - 7 | 1,186 5 1 | - - | 55 - - | 528 9 2 | - - - |
| Furreedpore, ditto - | 5,080 11 2 | 3,327 15 9 | 254 14 5 | - - | 548 10 8 | 364 9 6 | - - - |
| Hazareebaugh - - | 30,974 14 7 | 13,171 1 1 | 153 15 - | - - | 207 2 6 | 4,225 10 4 | 3,846 6 11 |
| Soonderbund - - | 6,992 9 5 | 6,263 12 1 | 1,773 15 7 | - - | - - - | 862 - 6 | - - - |
| Totals - - - | 4,87,682 2 7 | 2,58,545 10 9 | 41,887 9 - | 60 12 - | 63,782 15 3 | 42,700 7 - | 6,747 10 3 |

## (B)

- - - - - show the Particulars of which the Revenue Charges entered in that Account are chiefly composed.

| Abkarree Establishment and Contingencies | Sayer Establishment and Contingencies | Zemindaree Allowance. | Carrongoes Establishment. | Poolbundie | Repairs | Extra Allowance | Ground-Rent. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,883 12 8 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 340 - - | 153 1 8 | 15 - - | 34,883 13 7 |
| 1,637 9 - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 14 9 - | - - - | - - - | 40,717 7 - |
| 2,018 8 2 | - - - | - - - | - - | 19,538 - 4 | - - - | 119 9 9 | - - - | 57,506 - 3 |
| 4,911 11 9 | 17,008 3 6 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 201 14 - | 55,612 10 1 |
| 4,895 9 - | - - - | - - - | - - | 862 14 - | 99 4 - | - - - | - - - | 80,056 11 7 |
| 3,423 7 6 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 39,339 2 11 |
| 1,940 1 1 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 758 15 11 | - - - | 23 12 - | 30,204 4 5 |
| 4,868 8 10 | 2,296 15 2 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,197 15 6 | 50,467 4 4 |
| 2,633 12 - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36,844 7 5 |
| 9,930 4 1 | 3,258 8 - | 390 4 6 | 660 - - | 27,289 8 - | 578 1 - | - - - | 194 11 - | 87,851 12 6 |
| 3,249 8 7 | - - - | 4,407 13 - | - - | - - - | 106 - - | - - - | 200 - - | 47,032 5 6 |
| 1,089 3 6 | 2,003 14 5 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 914 1 10 | 39,125 9 7 |
| 1,556 12 1 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 204 9 1 | 1,129 2 2 | - - - | 34,797 4 1 |
| 1,836 12 7 | - - - | - - - | - - | 2,400 - - | 200 - - | - - - | - - - | 31,768 4 1 |
| 2,463 4 11 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 27 - - | - - - | 14 - - | 43,074 2 7 |
| 5,196 6 4 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 25,850 1 7 |
| 2,751 15 3 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 781 - - | - - - | - - - | 48,179 12 7 |
| 978 6 9 | - - - | - - - | - - | 80 - - | 60 - - | - - - | 30 5 - | 35,417 14 4 |
| 3,902 8 5 | 26,776 9 8 | - - - | - - | 2,366 4 4 | 252 15 9 | 1,991 5 4 | - - - | 68,013 11 5 |
| 1,257 7 11 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 20 - 4 | - - - | - - - | 13,626 14 7 |
| 438 15 8 | - - - | 5,416 4 2 | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 69,586 15 8 |
| 629 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 - | 11,073 4 3 |
| 225 1 5 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 4 4 - | 639 14 2 | - - - | 19,182 9 10 |
| 1,021 7 10 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 13 7 - | - - - | 111 - - | 18,580 - 1 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,576 13 6 |
| 2,367 12 5 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 20 - - | 58 8 5 | 9 5 2 | 55,034 12 5 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 839 9 11 | - - - | 16,731 15 6 |
| 72,608 9 9 | 51,344 2 9 | 10,214 5 8 | 660 - - | 52,536 10 8 | 3,480 2 1 | 4,931 3 5 | 2,953 12 6 | 11,00,136 1 8 |

## (B) 1840–41.

DETAILS of the Revenue Charges of the Province of *Bengal* - - - - - - - -

| COLLECTORS | Salaries of Collectors. | English and Native Office Establishment. | Deputation Allowances | Extra Allowances | Travelling Charges | Temporary Establishment | Ground Rent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL PROVINCE | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge - - | 22,959 12 3 | 14,384 1 3 | 1,108 3 11 | 25 - - | - - - | 795 15 - | 16 - - |
| Beerbhoom - - - | 34,265 12 11 | 15,582 4 8 | 3,163 - 1 | - - - | - - - | 70 - - | - - - |
| Burdwan - - - | 35,675 - - | 44,937 - 11 | 8,221 9 11 | 460 - - | 270 8 - | 383 6 2 | - - - |
| Calcutta - - - | 9,600 - - | 10,343 2 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Chittagong - - - | 17,797 13 7 | 90,495 6 4 | 2,161 11 6 | - - - | - - - | 9,535 5 - | - - - |
| Dacca - - - - | 24,946 12 4 | 21,190 10 4 | 2,990 12 8 | - - - | 685 - - | 1,882 7 11 | - - - |
| Dinagepore - - | 22,233 5 4 | 19,463 13 - | 2,086 4 10 | 635 - - | - - - | 1,760 11 10 | 25 5 5 |
| Hooghly - - - | 31,768 1 - | 33,098 9 3 | 1,420 - - | 855 - - | - - - | 10,334 7 7 | 4 - 4 |
| Jessore - - - | 39,887 8 7 | 35,975 11 3 | 2,350 - 10 | - - - | 305 - - | 8,531 6 10 | - - - |
| Moorshedabad - - | 27,877 9 11 | 26,573 - 5 | 3,151 13 5 | 1,485 - - | 29 8 - | 1,509 9 9 | 341 2 - |
| Mymunsing - - | 30,875 - - | 38,123 6 6 | 6,874 - - | 890 - - | - - - | 5,529 9 3 | - - - |
| Nuddea - - - | 24,875 - - | 21,214 7 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,787 13 4 | 8 8 6 |
| Purnea - - - | 39,542 13 9 | 21,865 3 8 | 2,051 13 3 | 2,886 2 1 | - - - | 1,243 4 11 | 230 - 2 |
| Rajsahee - - - | 28,887 10 - | 18,171 13 5 | 208 5 4 | - - - | - - - | 283 8 10 | - - - |
| Rajmehal - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Rungpore - - - | 24,286 15 5 | 10,617 1 10 | 1,009 11 11 | 20 - - | - - - | 131 3 7 | - - - |
| Rungpore, North-eastern parts - - | 5,422 12 2 | 6,045 1 6 | 2,194 8 - | - - - | 220 - - | - - - | - - - |
| Sylhet - - - | 22,416 2 1 | 39,362 1 9 | 1,300 - - | 490 - - | - - - | 1,254 6 10 | 8 - - |
| Soonderbuns - - | *12,000 - - | 5,149 8 - | - - - | - - - | 906 10 8 | 692 3 1 | - - - |
| Tipperah - - - | 29,524 3 2 | 36,968 12 10 | 1,862 - - | - - - | 220 - - | 17,847 8 - | - - - |
| 24 Pergunnahs - - | 49,608 1 1 | 35,408 15 9 | 1,948 14 - | - - - | - - - | 8,451 10 4 | 39 2 - |
| Burdwan Deputy - | 4,516 2 1 | 20,541 10 10 | 1,800 - - | - - - | - - - | 14 - - | 12 4 3 |
| Bullooah do. - - | 11,400 - - | 26,601 6 9 | 653 12 8 | 605 - - | - - - | 11,571 14 2 | - - - |
| Bagrah do - - | 11,250 - - | 4,267 4 9 | 1,920 - - | - - - | 505 - - | 125 5 10 | - - - |
| Furreedpore do - - | 7,916 2 1 | 6,366 1 1 | 1,532 14 6 | - - - | - - - | 84 - 8 | - - - |
| Malda do - - | 10,500 - - | 5,289 7 6 | 1,702 13 9 | - - - | 65 - - | 127 12 - | - - - |
| Pubna do - - | 11,400 - - | 9,451 5 4 | 1,118 6 8 | - - - | - - - | 59 8 - | 50 3 2 |
| Hazareebang - - | 10,736 - 11 | 5,694 - - | - - - | - - - | 1,911 1 9 | 331 2 8 | 6 6 4 |
| Maunbhoom - - | 6,376 4 7 | 1,983 7 10 | - - - | - - - | 227 8 - | - - - | - - - |
| TOTAL - - - | 6,08,904 15 3 | 6,25,165 - 7 | 52,830 13 3 | 8,351 2 1 | 5,345 4 5 | 84,338 5 7 | 750 - 2 |

*Note*—As the General Account of the Receipts and Disbursements in 1840–41 of the Bengal Presidency had not yet been quite

## (B) 1840-41

- - - - - - - - DETAILS of the Revenue Charges of the Province of *Bengal*.

| English and Native Office Contingencies | Tehsildaree Establishment | Sayer Establishment and Contingencies. | Abkarree Establishment and Contingenies | Zemindaree Allowances | Canongoe Establishment | Poolbundee Charges | Repairs of Public Buildings | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 681 3 11 | - - - | - - - | 6,791 7 10 | 924 4 4 | - - | - - - | 261 15 7 | 47,948 - 1 |
| 560 3 5 | - - - | - - - | 2,299 2 6 | - - - | - - | - - - | 2 - - | 56,302 7 7 |
| 2,653 14 9 | - - - | - - - | 2,238 15 1 | - - - | - - | 36,570 7 8 | 1,651 5 9 | 1,33,062 4 3 |
| 1,961 7 3 | - - - | 41,484 2 7 | 2,336 - 1 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 65,724 12 5 |
| 1,652 2 1 | 1,109 6 10 | - - - | 5,438 2 7 | - - - | - - | 256 15 11 | - - - | 1,28,446 15 10 |
| 334 13 - | - - - | - - - | 3,100 13 5 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 55,131 5 8 |
| 2,509 3 3 | - - - | - - - | 5,974 1 7 | - - - | - - | - - - | 505 5 7 | 55,193 2 10 |
| 1,495 13 3 | - - - | 2,555 3 11 | 3,136 - 11 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 84,667 4 3 |
| 7,486 14 4 | - - - | - - - | 1,405 7 8 | - - - | - - | 1,822 3 - | - - - | 97,764 4 6 |
| 891 - 6 | - - - | 5,999 4 8 | 15,143 2 7 | 404 13 - | 689 11 - | 13,030 15 2 | 31 2 - | 97,157 12 5 |
| 1,555 1 6 | - - - | - - - | 2,736 11 4 | - - - | - - | - - - | 428 10 - | 87,012 6 7 |
| 274 11 7 | - - - | 28,151 6 7 | 1,246 5 10 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 77,558 5 2 |
| 2,915 2 1 | - - - | - - - | 1,500 8 11 | - - - | - - | - - - | 334 14 5 | 72,569 15 3 |
| 739 3 5 | - - - | - - - | 2,000 14 - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | 334 8 3 | 53,625 15 3 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 5 3 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 53 5 3 |
| 1,421 11 9 | - - - | - - - | 4,435 12 2 | - - - | - - | - - - | 207 7 5 | 42,130 - 1 |
| 13,656 4 5 | 420 - - | 4,320 13 1 | 10,095 14 10 | - - - | - - | - - - | 877 14 5 | 43,253 4 5 |
| 3,049 2 3 | - - - | - - - | 2,811 11 5 | - - - | - - | - - - | 42 13 -<br>151 5 5 | 70,734 4 4 |
| 1,290 11 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 20,039 1 2 |
| 9,543 3 11 | - - - | - - - | 949 14 5 | - - - | - - | 80 - - | - - - | 96,995 10 4 |
| 2,413 - - | - - - | 3,061 7 10 | 2,954 6 10 | - - - | - - | - - - | 127 14 - | 1,04,013 7 10 |
| 394 - 3 | - - - | - - - | 248 14 - | - - - | - - | - - - | 1 6 -<br>96 15 8 | 27,625 5 1 |
| 2,029 14 11 | - - - | - - - | 307 8 - | 5,332 15 - | - - | - - - | - - - | 5,02,502 7 6 |
| 252 8 8 | - - - | - - - | 2,045 2 5 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 20,365 5 8 |
| 291 15 11 | - - - | - - - | 788 13 7 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 16,979 15 10 |
| 523 1 2 | - - - | - - - | 2,467 2 4 | - - - | - - | 167 4 - | - - - | 20,842 8 5 |
| 186 9 10 | - - - | - - - | 1,248 11 8 | 430 13 7 | - - | - - - | - - - | 23,954 10 3 |
| 2,194 3 4 | 2,852 15 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 5,000 - - | 150 5 6 | 28,876 3 10 |
| 919 12 1 | - - - | - - - | 962 8 - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 10,469 8 6 |
| 63,877 2 3 | 4,382 6 2 | 85,572 6 8 | 84,717 10 3 | 7,092 13 11 | 689 11 - | 59,927 13 9 | 5,205 15 - | 16,97,151 8 4 |

completed, it is possible that the above details may not be perfectly accurate, but they are sufficiently so for all practical purposes

Appendix, No 6

No 1002.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

To the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-general of India

My Lord,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated the 24th September, transmitting for our information the second report of the Bengal Finance Committee, dated the 17th of August, and requesting our opinion on the recommendation of the Committee, relative to the Civil salaries in the Judicial and Customs' Departments, in the North-western Provinces

Minute of the Hon W W Bird, President of the Council, dated 12 December 1842, Draft Act with ditto

Minute of the Hon H T Prinsep, dated 10 November 1842 Statements with ditto

2 The President of the Council and the third ordinary member have recorded their opinion separately on the subject of this report, and we beg leave to forward copies of their respective minutes for your Lordship's consideration

3 In those respects in which Mr Bird and Mr Prinsep have differed from the propositions of the Finance Committee, or have differed from each other, the reasons for such dissent are stated in their respective minutes, and your Lordship will not require them to be recapitulated here.

4 We shall address your Lordship again in the Legislative Department, respecting the recommendation, in the 55th paragraph of the Committee's report, for investing uncovenanted officers with the powers of magistrate, and the draft Act referred to in the 8th paragraph of our President's minute will be transferred to that department for the purpose therein suggested

We have, &c

(signed) *W W. Bird.*
*W Casement*
Fort William, 14 December 1842 *H. T. Prinsep*

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No 1 of 1843

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company

Honourable Sirs,

Financial Department, 22 April 1843

ENTIRELY concurring with your Honourable Court in your objections to acting appointments, I have, since the government of the North-western Provinces has been in my hands, endeavoured as extensively as I could to diminish their number, and I believe I have, since the 4th of January, placed 27 gentlemen in permanent offices, which were before held temporarily by acting officers, nor have the various changes which have been effected been unproductive of economy, more than two lac of annual expenditure have been saved by means of them

Packet No 1 and 2

2 I enclose lists which have been prepared for me of the offices to which permanent appointments have been made, and likewise an account of savings effected

Packet No 3

Packet No 4

3 These savings, amounting to 2,29,104 rupees a year, are exclusive of those effected by the changes in the constitution of the administration in Saugor, of these, also, I enclose an account Your honourable Court will perceive that the total annual saving under both heads appears to amount to 3,15,104, which will, I hope, be satisfactory to you

4. There are more officers of the Civil Service allotted to the North-western Provinces than there are offices

5 This has arisen partly from the increased number of officers lately employed on duties of a temporary nature, and partly from the return from furlough of more officers than have taken it

6 It is a most serious inconvenience, I am endeavouring to diminish it by placing gentlemen from these provinces at the disposal of the Governor of Scinde, for civil service.

7 Two gentlemen, Mr Riddell and Mr Cocks, have been already appointed to Scinde, I entertain the intention of sending from hence one other gentleman to Scinde, and of nominating to that province two gentlemen from the Bombay presidency, at the recommendation of the Governor of Bombay.

8 These, with the three military officers appointed by the Governor of Scinde to be collectors and magistrates of Sukkur, Hydrabad, and Kurrachee, will be sufficient, I think, in the first instance, to carry on the civil administration of the conquered territory.

9 I have been careful to nominate from these provinces young men of much promise; I am happy to state that there is a disposition to volunteer for service in Scinde, which shows a proper spirit in the young gentlemen

10 They know, indeed, as the military officers do, that reward and honour will certainly follow good and zealous service, and that no one has anything to hope from favour.

11 This conviction must produce valuable service in both departments, and when I have got men into their right places, with the right spirit in them, everything may be accomplished which the Government can desire, and the people justly claim

I have, &c.

Agra, 22 April 1843 (signed) *Ellenborough.*

Appendix, No 6

## — No. 1 —

LIST of OFFICIATING OFFICERS in Appointments made Permanent since 1st January 1843

| NAMES | OFFICE | STATION |
|---|---|---|
| Mr H S Boulderson | Member of Sudder Board of Revenue | Allahabad |
| – C Grant | Accountant, North-western Provinces | Agra |
| – H Pidcock | Judges | Barelly. |
| – W H Benson | | Fettehpoor |
| – C Macsween | | Moradabad |
| – S Fraser | | Mynpooree |
| – C C. Jackson | Magistrates and collectors | Agra |
| – H Armstrong | | Azimgurh |
| – D. M'Leod | | Benares |
| – G. Lindsay | | Bijnore |
| – C Allen | | Campoor |
| – J H. Craigie | Joint magistrate and deputy-collectors | Agra. |
| – Ommanney | | Allahabad |
| – D. Robertson | | Allyghur |
| – A A. Roberts | | Delhi |
| – R H S Campbell | | Benares. |
| – F. B Gubbins | | Bijnore |
| – G Edmonstone, jun. | | Bolundshahur. |
| – W. C S Cunningham | | Caunpoor |
| – A H Cocks | | Delhi Transferred to Scinde |
| – F. R Davidson | | Etawah |
| – W Muir | | Futtehpoor |
| – C Raikes | | Futtyghur |
| – J. R Barnes | | Hansi |
| – G H M Alexander | | Calpee. |
| – J. B. Mill | | Moradabad |
| – J. Brewster | | Paniput |
| – E J Colvin | | Rhotuck |
| – C B. Thornhill | | Mynpooree |

(True copy)

(signed) *R. N C Hamilton*,
Secretary to Government, N W P

## — No 2. —

DISTRIBUTION of the CIVIL SERVICE in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, April 1843

| OFFICE | NUMBER OF OFFICERS | NAMES | — |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Secretariat* | | | |
| Agra | 1 | Mr R. N C Hamilton | |
| Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Allahabad | 4 | Mr. B Taylor<br>– F Currie<br>– G. P Thompson<br>Judges | Register, Mr Smith, sick, Mr Edmonstone, officiating |
| *Sudder Board of Revenue* | | | |
| Allahabad | 3 | Mr T J Turner<br>– H S Boulderson<br>Members | Mr Elliott, Secretary |
| *Special Commissioners* | | | |
| Meerut | 2 | Mr H H Thomas<br>– H. T Owen, sick | |
| *Accountant, North-western Provinces*<br>Agra<br>*Civil Auditor, North-western Provinces*<br>Agra | 2 | Mr C Grant<br>Mr Lloyd officiating, Mr Money on duty | |

(*continued*)

## No. 2—*continued.*

DISTRIBUTION of the Civil Service in the North-Western Provinces, April 1843—*continued*

| DISTRICT | — | COMMISSIONER. | JUDGE | Magistrate and Collector | Collector of Customs and Opium Agent. | Judge Magistrate and Deputy Collector | ASSISTANT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 7 | Mr. J. Davidson | Mr J S Boldero | Mr C C Jackson | Mr. A U. C Plowden | Mr J. A Craigie | Mr E J Boldero<br>- St G Tucker |
| Allahabad | 7 | - R Lowther | - A Lang | - T P. Woodcock | - C C Parks, sick | - Ommaney | - M B Thornhill<br>- C G Hillersdon, on leave |
| Allyghur | 3 | - - - - - - | - M T Tierney | - George Blunt | - - - - - - | - D Robertson | — |
| Azimghur | 4 | - - - - - - | - R. Neave | - H Armstrong | - - - - - - | - G. F Edmonstone, on leave | - - Mr G D Turnbull, exercising powers of joint magistrate |
| Bandee | 3 | - - - - - - | - R J Taylor, sick<br>- J Lean, officiating | - W P Masson | - - - - - - | - A A Roberts | — |
| Bareilly | 6 | Mr W. J Conolly<br>- E P. Smith, sick | - W Cowell<br>- Pidcock, additional | - R H P Clarke | - - - - - - | - E H Monckton | Mr J D. Inglis |
| Benares | 5 | - D B Morrison, officiating | - - - - - - | - D McLeod | - - - - - - | - R H S Campbell | - W Roberts |
| Bijnour | 3 | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - G Lindsay | - - - - - - | - F B Gubbins | — |
| Bolundshuhur | 2 | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - N H E Prowet | - - - - - - | - G Edmonstone, jun | — |
| Budaon | 3 | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - R B Morgan | - - - - - - | - W S Dounicthorne, on leave<br>- F Williams, officiating | Mr. G M Berford. |
| Caunpoor | 5 | - - - - - - | Mr A. Spiers | - C Allen, magistrate<br>- J Wemyss, collector | - - - - - - | - W C S. Cunningham | - A W. Ross. |
| Delhie | 6 | Mr. T. T Metcalfe | - C Lindsay | - J Lean, on duty<br>- M R. Gubbins, officiating | Mr G H Smith | - A. H Cocks | - P. V. Agnew |
| Dehra Dhoon | 1 | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - H Vansittart, superintendent | — |
| Etawa | 4 | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | Mr. A. Shank | - - - - - - | - T R. Davidson | - M H Court<br>- J A. Loch |
| Fettehpoor | 4 | - - - - - - | Mr. W. H Benson | - H B Harrington<br>- J. Thornton, officiating | - - - - - - | - W. Muir | - Pearson |
| Furrackabad | 4 | - - - - - - | - C. R. Cartwright | - J S Clarke, sick<br>- P. C Trench, officiating | - - - - - - | - C Raikes | - J. P. McWhirter |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghazeepoor - - - | 5 | - - - - - | - A. C Heyland - | - E Wilmot - - | Mr S P Martin, opium agent - - - | Mr R T Tucker - - | - Wynyard, on settlement duties<br>- W J R Carnac |
| Goorgaon - - - | 3 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - S G Smith - - | - - - - - - | - G C Barnes, sick - | - - Mr C Wingfield, exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector |
| Goruckpoor - - - | 4 | - - - - - | - Lushington, sick -<br>- W H Woodcock, officiating - - | - E A Reade - - | - - - - - - | - C Chester - - | Mr F M Lind. |
| Hissar - - - - | 2 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - T H Sympson - | - - - - - - | - J R Barnes - | — |
| Humeerpoor - - - | 2 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - J J W Taunton - | - - - - - - | - G H M Alexander | — |
| Jounpoor - - - | 3 | - - - - - | Mr D B Morison, on duty - - -<br>- H B Harrington, officiating - - | - C. R Tulloch - | - - - - - - | - S J Becher - - | — |
| Kamaon - - - | 2 | Mr G T Lushington - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - J H Batten, principal assistant |
| Meerut - - - - | 5 | - G. F Franco - - | Mr. A W Begbie - | - T J C Plowden - | - - - - - - | Mr H S Ravenshaw - | - E C Bayley |
| Mirzapoor - - - | 4 | - - - - - | - C T Thompson, sick<br>- A P Currie, officiating | - A P Currie, on duty<br>- W E Money, officiating - - - | Mr G Todd - - | - J S Dumergue - | — |
| Moradabad - - - | 4 | - - - - - | - C Macsween - - | - J C Wilson - - | - - - - - - | - J B Mill - - | - R Money, on settlement duty<br>- G R Clarke |
| Mozuffernaggur - - | 3 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - H W Deane - - | - - - - - - | - E M. Wylly - - | - - Mr A Raikes, exercising the power of joint magistrate and deputy collector |
| Muttra - - - - | 2 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - W H Tyler - - | - - - - - - | - G D Raikes - - | — |
| Mynpoory - - - | 3 | - - - - - | Mr S Fraser - - | - H Unwin - - | - - - - - - | - G B Thornhill - | — |
| Paneeput - - - | 3 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - J P Gubbins, sick -<br>- J Lawrence, officiating - - - | - - - - - - | - J Brewster - - | Mr A. Shakespear |
| Rohtuck - - - | 1 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - - - - - - | - E T Colvin - - | — |
| Saugor - - - - | 1 | - - - - - | Mr C M Caldecott - | — | — | — | — |
| Shahjehanpoor - - | 2 | - - - - - | - - - - - - | Mr F P Buller - - | - - - - - - | - C B Thornhill - | — |
| Saharunpoor - - - | 3 | - - - - - | Mr G W Bacon - - | - G F Harvey - | - - - - - - | - E Thomas - - | — |
| Simla - - - - | 1 | Hon Mr J C Erskine, sub-commissioner | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 120 | | | | | | |

(True copy)

(signed) *R N C Hamilton*, Secretary to Government

## — No. 3. —

SAVINGS effected by Abolition of Extra Appointments

| DEPARTMENT | NAMES | DESIGNATION | AMOUNT | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judicial Department - | Mr Pideock - - | Additional Judge, Bareilly - | 2,166 10 8 | |
| | – Lindsay - | - - ditto - - Benares - | 420 – – | |
| | – Clarke - - | - - ditto - - Meerut - | 420 – – | 3,006 10 8 |
| Political - - - | Mr S Fraser - - | Agent at Banda - - - | 500 – – | |
| | – J. Rivay - - | - ditto - Benares - - - | 500 – – | 1,000 – – |
| Revenue and Judicial - | Mr. Caldecott - - | Magistrate, Cawnpore - - | 700 – – | |
| | – Tyler - - | Collector, Muttra - - - | 83 5 8 | |
| | – Elliot - - | Supt Survey - - - | 250 – – | |
| | – Williams - - | Joint Magistrate, Pillibheet - | 1,502 – – | |
| | – Alexander - - | - - ditto - - Rohtuck - | 800 – – | 3,335 5 8 |
| Settlement Department - | Mr Allen - - | Settlement Officer, Bundlecund | 2,250 – – | |
| | – Gubbins - - | - - ditto - - Etawah - | 500 – – | |
| | – Edmonstone - | - - ditto - - Mynpoory | 800 – – | |
| | – Raikes - - | - - ditto - - Benares - | 800 – – | |
| | – Alexander - - | - - ditto - - Agra - | 1,500 – – | |
| | – Money - - | - - ditto - - Mooradabad | 500 – – | |
| | – Wylly - - | - - ditto - - Benares - | 1,000 – – | |
| | – Muir - - | - - ditto - - Cawnpore - | 1,000 – – | |
| | – Barnes - - | - - ditto - - Benares - | 1,000 – – | |
| | – Cocks - - | - - ditto - - Rohilcund - | 300 – – | |
| | – Barnes - - | - - ditto - - - ditto - | 700 – – | 10,350 – – |
| | – Brewster - - | Resumption Officer, Rohilcund | 700 – – | |
| | – Cragie - - | - - ditto - - - ditto - | 700 – – | 1,400 – – |
| | | | Per Mensem - - - | 19,092 – 4 |
| | | | Per Annum - - - | 2,29,104 4 – |

(True copy )

(signed) *R. N C Hamilton,*
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

## — No. 4. —

STATEMENT of CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* Territories.

| DATE. | —— | NEW ARRANGEMENT. | —— |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Commissioner - - 3,000 – – | | 1 Judge - - - - - - | 2,500 – – |
| Travelling allowance - 166 10 8 | 3,166 10 8 | 4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade, at 800 | 3,200 – – |
| 3 Principal Assistants, at 2,000 each - | 6,000 – – | 4 - - ditto - - 2d „ at 600 | 2,400 – – |
| 3 First Junior Assistants, at 1,000 each - | 3,000 – – | 4 - - ditto - - 3d „ at 500 | 2,000 – – |
| 7 Junior Assistants, at 600 each - - | 4,200 – – | | |
| | | TOTAL - - - | 10,100 – – |
| Military | | | |
| Junior Assistants, at 500 and 400 - | 900 – – | Saving per Mensem - 7,166 10 8 | |
| TOTAL - - - | 17,266 10 8 | „ per Annum - - - | 86,000 – – |

(True copy.)

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

East India House,
18 May 1852

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

SUMS Subscribed to the 4 and 5 per Cent LOANS respectively, in each Month, from the 1st January 1838 to the 31st December 1851

There are no Monthly Returns of Subscriptions to the above Loans prior to November 1841 The Subscriptions from January 1838 to October 1841 are, therefore, shown quarterly from the Quick Stocks

| Quarterly and Monthly Subscriptions | Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan. | Subscriptions to the 5 per Cent. Loan |
|---|---|---|
| 1838 | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
| January to April - - - | 47,89,200 | — |
| April to July - - - - | 38,27,900 | — |
| July to October - - - - | 15,78,100 | — |
| October to January - - - | 22,39,300 | — |
| 1839 | | |
| January to April - - - | 10,04,000 | — |
| April to July - - - - | 8,94,900 | — |
| July to October - - - - | 8,23,300 | — |
| October to January - - - | 22,05,700 | — |
| 1840 | | |
| January to April - - - | 6,88,000 | — |
| April to July - - - - | 11,17,975 | — |
| July to October - - - - | 20,63,475 | — |
| October to January - - - | 20,33,675 | — |
| 1841 | | |
| January to April - - - - | 11,53,585 | 84,79,100 |
| April to July - - - - | 20,40,900 | 46,41,800 |
| July to October - - - - | 3,709 | 92,18,600 |
| November to 21 December - - | - - | 23,02,700 |
| 21 December to 18 January 1842 - | - - | 11,58,100 |
| 1842 | | |
| 18 January to 12 February - - | - - | 28,49,200 |
| 12 February to 15 March - - | - - | 4,91,200 |
| 15 March to 18 April - - - | - - | 7,38,200 |
| 18 April to 10 May - - - | - - | 5,51,300 |
| 10 May to 7 June - - - | - - | 6,33,300 |
| 7 June to 5 July - - - | - - | 9,56,700 |
| 5 July to August - - - | - - | 45,61,700 |
| August to 13 September - - | - - | 11,39,100 |
| 13 September to 18 October - - | - - | 18,95,900 |
| 18 October to 16 November - - | - - | 70,40,600 |
| 16 November to 20 December - | - - | 35,34,200 |
| 20 December to January 1843 - | - - | 30,75,300 |
| 1843 | | |
| January to 14 February - - | 47,700 | 9,49,700 |
| 14 February to 14 March - - | 55,200 | 1,17,300 |
| 14 March to 11 April - - - | 58,300 | 18,800 |
| 11 April to 25 April - - - | 93,200 | 10,000 |
| 25 April to 6 June - - - | 1,71,700 | 6,300 |
| 6 June to 4 July - - - | 1,37,800 | 5,900 |
| 4 July to 8 August - - - | 85,200 | — |
| 8 August to 5 September - - | 48,900 | 500 |
| 5 September to 17 October - - | 14,87,000 | 6,100 |
| 17 October to 16 November - - | 13,38,500 | 600 |
| 16 November to 16 December - | 10,22,200 | 5,500 |
| 16 December to 15 January 1844 - | 15,28,900 | — |
| 1844 | | |
| 15 January to 15 February - - | 20,07,300 | 7,200 |
| 15 February to 18 March - - | 19,85,300 | 2,400 |
| 1844—*continued* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 18 March to 17 April - - - | 25,61,100 | 7,000 |
| 17 April to 4 May - - - | 12,82,500 | — |
| 4 May to 4 June - - - | 10,43,200 | — |
| 4 June to 5 July - - - | 4,32,200 | — |
| 5 July to 10 August - - - | 5,38,400 | — |
| 10 August to 17 September - - | 15,25,400 | — |
| 17 September to 15 October - - | 4,34,800 | — |
| 15 October to 19 November - - | 2,72,000 | — |
| 19 November to 20 December - | 11,19,500 | — |
| 20 December to 20 January 1845 - | 2,69,000 | — |
| 1845 | | |
| 20 January to 17 February - - | 15,40,300 | — |
| 17 February to 22 March - - | 13,35,700 | — |
| 22 March to 19 April - - - | 4,90,900 | — |
| 19 April to 10 May - - - | 1,82,700 | — |
| 10 May to 9 June - - - | 2,32,800 | — |
| 9 June to 9 July - - - | 1,59,100 | — |
| 9 July to 16 August - - - | 2,84,100 | — |
| 16 August to 18 September - - | 5,16,700 | — |
| 18 September to 18 October - - | 1,61,500 | — |
| 18 October to 19 November - - | 1,36,200 | — |
| 19 November to 20 December - | 2,15,200 | — |
| 20 December to 21 January 1846 - | 1,41,200 | — |
| 1846 | | |
| 21 January to 18 February - - | 99,200 | — |
| 18 February to 20 March - - | 1,73,900 | — |
| 20 March to 18 April - - - | 1,73,800 | — |
| 18 April to 9 May - - - | 21,300 | — |
| 9 May to 8 June - - - | 64,900 | — |
| 8 June to 7 July - - - | 1,41,500 | — |
| 7 July to 14 August - - - | 32,400 | — |
| 14 August to 18 September - - | 1,37,700 | — |
| 18 September to 19 October - - | 1,43,800 | 6,82,900 |
| 5 October to 19 October - - | | |
| 19 October to 19 November - - | - - | 39,79,300 |
| 19 November to 21 December - | - - | 75,79,200 |
| 21 December to 23 January 1847 - | - - | 74,10,000 |
| 1847 | | |
| 23 January to 18 February - - | - - | 54,49,100 |
| 18 February to 20 March - - | - - | 17,32,100 |
| 20 March to 19 April - - - | - - | 7,29,900 |
| 19 April to 8 May - - - | - - | 3,56,200 |
| 8 May to 8 June - - - | - - | 5,11,000 |
| 8 June to 8 July - - - | - - | 23,98,800 |
| 8 July to 14 August - - - | - - | 4,97,900 |
| 14 August to 18 September - - | - - | 21,61,400 |
| 18 September to 13 October - - | - - | 21,16,800 |
| 13 October to 19 November - - | - - | 20,46,600 |
| 19 November to 21 December - | - - | 29,20,600 |
| 21 December to 21 January 1848 - | - - | 9,25,700 |
| 1848 | | |
| 21 January to 19 February - - | - - | 5,57,700 |
| 19 February to 18 March - - | - - | 4,70,900 |

(continued)

| Monthly Subscriptions | Subscriptions to the 4 per Cent. Loan. | Subscriptions to the 5 per Cent. Loan |
|---|---|---|
| 1848—*continued* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 18 March to 19 April | - - | 6,49,800 |
| 19 April to 8 May | - - | 1,65,400 |
| 8 May to 1 July | - - | 7,64,600 |
| 1 July to 8 July | - - | 77,500 |
| 8 July to 16 August | - - | 5,86,800 |
| 16 August to 18 September | - - | 10,22,700 |
| 18 September to 19 October | - - | 12,13,100 |
| 19 October to 18 November | - - | 3,90,400 |
| 18 November to 21 December | - - | 2,42,900 |
| 21 December to 20 January 1849 | - - | 2,66,700 |
| 1849 | | |
| 20 January to 21 February | - - | 2,45,400 |
| 21 February to 22 March | - - | 3,54,900 |
| 22 March to 19 April | - - | 5,42,800 |
| 19 April to 8 May | - - | 6,00,000 |
| 8 May to 13 June | - - | 16,05,600 |
| 13 June to 13 July | - - | 16,42,900 |
| 13 July to 20 August | - - | 33,23,000 |
| 20 August to 20 September | - - | 53,04,900 |
| 20 September to 22 October | - - | 26,23,700 |
| 22 October to 21 November | - - | 17,31,800 |
| 21 November to 22 December | - - | 13,04,400 |
| 22 December to 22 January 1850 | - - | 12,22,100 |
| 1850: | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 22 January to 20 February | - - | 14,97,500 |
| 20 February to 22 March | - - | 13,21,700 |
| 22 March to 20 April | - - | 35,63,400 |
| 20 April to 13 May | - - | 11,20,500 |
| 13 May to 13 June | - - | 6,72,000 |
| 13 June to 13 July | - - | 10,56,100 |
| 13 July to 19 August | - - | 25,64,100 |
| 19 August to 21 September | - - | 11,21,300 |
| 21 September to 22 October | - - | 8,73,200 |
| 22 October to 21 November | - - | 9,79,800 |
| 21 November to 24 December | - - | 4,55,400 |
| 24 December to 23 January 1851 | - - | 11,28,800 |
| 1851 | | |
| 23 January to 20 February | - - | 2,33,600 |
| 20 February to 24 March | - - | 3,52,100 |
| 24 March to 23 April | - - | 2,68,300 |
| 23 April to 15 May | 14,800 | 68,900 |
| 15 May to 12 June | 16,900 | 10,400 |
| 12 June to 12 July | 44,600 | 14,000 |
| 12 July to 21 August | 51,700 | — |
| 21 August to 20 September | 26,900 | — |
| 20 September to 22 October | 20,600 | — |
| 22 October to 22 November | 10,200 | — |
| 22 November to 22 December | 54,300 | — |

(Errors excepted)

East India House,<br>May 1852.

*James C. Melvill.*

AMOUNT of the GOVERNMENT STOCK in *India* held by EUROPEANS and NATIVES respectively, in 1834 and 1850, and the Number of EUROPEANS and NATIVES holding STOCK respectively in each of the above Years.

30 April 1834

| | Europeans | Natives. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 per Cent Loan of 30 June 1822 | 7,03,83,100 | 43,55,600 | 7,47,38,700 |
| 5 - ditto - of 31 November 1822 | 3,89,58,300 | 80,33,900 | 4,69,92,200 |
| 5 - ditto - of 1825–26 | 5,36,39,000 | 2,47,11,600 | 7,83,50,600 |
| 5 - ditto - of 1829–30 | 75,91,600 | 93,78,000 | 1,69,69,600 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1824–25 | 3,35,500 | 9,00,800 | 12,36,300 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1828–29 | 2,73,100 | 2,58,500 | 5,31,600 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1 May 1832 | 3,32,18,100 | 2,46,15,200 | 5,78,33,300 |
| *Sicca Rupees* - - - | 20,43,98,700 | 7,22,53,600 | 27,66,52,300 |
| At 2 *s.* the *Sicca Rupee* - - - £. | 20,439,870 | 7,225,360 | 27,665,230 |

AMOUNT of the Government Stock in India held by Europeans and Natives, &c —*continued*

Appendix, No 6.

30 April 1847 (the latest Return received)

| | Europeans | Natives | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent Loan of 1824–25 | 2,97,900 | 8,67,753 | 11,65,653 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1828–29 | 2,66,100 | 2,29,900 | 4,96,000 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1832–33 | 3,90,08,800 | 3,15,88,224 | 7,05,97,024 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1835–36 | 3,00,39,700 | 2,31,19,200 | 5,31,58,900 |
| 4 - ditto - of 1842–43 | 1,64,79,500 | 95,36,900 | 2,60,16,400 |
| 5 - ditto - of 1825–26 | 5,10,60,400 | 2,95,58,068 | 8,06,18,468 |
| 5 - ditto - of 1829–30 | 1,10,36,600 | 71,05,907 | 1,81,42,507 |
| 5 - ditto - of 1841–42 | 5,22,56,400 | 2,84,92,500 | 8,07,48,900 |
| 5 per Cent Transfer Loan, 1834–35 - - | 15,78,916 | 2,18,925 | 17,97,841 |
| Book Debt Loan of 31st December 1834–35 - | 21,50,113 | - - | 21,50,113 |
| Ditto, 10th August 1835–36 - - - | 75,39,305 | 42,165 | 75,81,470 |
| Ditto, 15th January 1835–36 - - - | 2,27,55,041 | 1,32,620 | 2,28,87,661 |
| *Company's Rupees* - - - | 23,44,68,775 | 13,08,92,162 | 36,53,60,937 |
| At 2*s* the *Sicca Rupee* - - - £. | 21,981,447 | 12,271,140 | 34,252,587 |

*Note* —The number of Europeans and Natives holding Stock is not stated in the Returns received from India

The Return for the year 1850 has not been received

(Errors excepted)

East India House,
18 May 1852

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary

## Appendix, No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the Military Force employed under each Presidency in British India in each Year from 1834-5 to the Latest Period; distinguishing the Royal Troops from the East India Company's; and of the Royal Troops, the Cavalry from the Infantry; and of the Company's, the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Artillery; the European from the Native Troops, and the Regular Corps from the Irregular.

| | ROYAL TROOPS. Dragoons. Number of Regiments. | Dragoons. Officers. | Dragoons. Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Infantry. Number of Regiments. | Infantry. Officers. | Infantry. Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. | COMPANY'S TROOPS. Engineers and Sappers. European Officers. | Engineers and Sappers. European Non-Commissioned. | Engineers and Sappers. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. | ARTILLERY. Horse. Number of Brigades. | Horse. Officers. | Horse. European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Horse. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Horse. Gun Lascars. | European Foot. Number of Battalions. | European Foot. Officers. | European Foot. Non Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Foot. Gun Lascars. | European Foot. Ordnance Drivers. | Native Foot. Number of Battalions. | Native Foot. European Officers. | Native Foot. European Non-Commissioned. | Native Foot. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native Foot. Gun Lascars. | Native Foot. Ordnance Drivers. | TOTAL. | NATIVE CAVALRY. Regular. Number of Regiments. | Regular. European Officers. | Regular. European Non-Commissioned. | Regular. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Regular. TOTAL. | Irregular. Number of Corps. | Irregular. European Officers. | Irregular. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Irregular. TOTAL. | INFANTRY. European. Number of Regiments. | European. Officers. | European. Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European. TOTAL. | Native. Regular. Number of Regiments. | Native. Regular. European Officers. | Native. Regular. European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native. Regular. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native. Regular. TOTAL. | Native. Irregular. Number of Regiments. | Native. Irregular. European Officers. | Native. Irregular. European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native. Irregular. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native. Irregular. TOTAL. | VETERANS. European Officers. | Veterans. European Men. | Veterans. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Veterans. TOTAL. | MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. European Officers. | Medical. Apothecaries and Stewards. | Medical. Native Doctors. | European Warrant Officers. | TOTALS. Europeans. | TOTALS. Natives. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834: Bengal | 2 | 70 | 1,270 | 9 | 350 | 6,472 | 8,177 | 56 | 24 | 1,191 | 1,271 | 3 | 51 | 1,064 | [illegible]33 | 321 | 5 | 89 | 2,021 | 920 | 664 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 1,985 | - - | 180 | 7,546 | 10 | 164 | 30 | 4,973 | 5,167 | 6 | 18 | 3,679 | 3,697 | 1 | 30 | 821 | 851 | 74 | 1,179 | 148 | 54,742 | 56,069 | 12 | 38 | 16 | 9,788 | 9,842 | 42 | 208 | - | 250 | 312 | - - | 230 | 115 | 14,673 | 78,844 | 93,517 |
| Madras | 1 | 56 | 640 | 7 | 225 | 6,046 | 5,917 | 30 | 23 | 1,070 | 1,138 | 1 | 30 | 462 | 481 | - - | 3 | 51 | 1,397 | 395 | 669 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 658 | 136 | 48 | 4,246 | 8 | 113 | 20 | 4,034 | 4,167 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 27 | 745 | 772 | 52 | 778 | 104 | 38,909 | 39,791 | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 205 | 1,30[illegible] | 1,080 | 209 | 309 | - - | 71 | 10,036 | [illegible],760 | 58,336 |
| Bombay | 1 | 27 | 662 | 4 | 124 | 2,712 | 3,555 | 38 | 28 | 486 | 552 | 1 | 20 | 430 | - | [illegible]00 | 2 | 29 | 762 | 457 | 21 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 672 | 240 | - - | 2,752 | 3 | 41 | 5 | 1,409 | 1,455 | 1 | 2 | 846 | 848 | 1 | 31 | 757 | 788 | 26 | 393 | 10 | 19,720 | 20,129 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 531 | 534 | 9 | 25 | 86[illegible] | 800 | 156 | - - | 190 | 48 | 5,013 | [illegible] | 31,907 |
| Total | 4 | 139 | 2,581 | 20 | 699 | 14,260 | 17,679 | 130 | 75 | 2,756 | 2,961 | 5 | 101 | 1,956 | 834 | 423 | 10 | 169 | 4,180 | 1,772 | 1,354 | 4 | 62 | 16 | 3,315 | 376 | 228 | 14,544 | 21 | 318 | 55 | 10,416 | 10,789 | 7 | 20 | 4,525 | 4,545 | 3 | 88 | 2,323 | 2,411 | 152 | 2,350 | 262 | 113,377 | 115,989 | 13 | 40 | 17 | 10,319 | 10,376 | 81 | 498 | 2,2[illegible] | 2,830 | 677 | 309 | 420 | 234 | 30,8[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1835: Bengal | 2 | 67 | 1,285 | 8 | 320 | 6,387 | 8,059 | 56 | 35 | 1,124 | 1,215 | 3 | 55 | 1,020 | 318 | 324 | 5 | 87 | 2,243 | 926 | 567 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 2,008 | - - | 180 | 7,707 | 10 | 142 | 30 | 4,931 | 5,103 | 6 | 18 | 3,671 | 3,689 | 1 | 30 | 779 | 809 | 74 | 1,140 | 147 | 55,088 | 56,375 | 13 | 39 | 17 | 10,715 | 10,771 | 40 | 226 | - | 260 | 304 | - - | 277 | 99 | 14,596 | 80,198 | 94,794 |
| Madras | 1 | 25 | 663 | 8 | 249 | 6,039 | 6,976 | 41 | 29 | 995 | 1,065 | 1 | 30 | [illegible] | 461 | - - | 3 | 58 | 1,375 | 387 | 513 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 682 | 136 | 40 | 4,191 | 8 | 115 | 21 | 4,041 | 4,177 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 32 | 753 | 785 | 52 | 755 | 104 | 38,661 | 39,520 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | 267 | 1,51[illegible] | 1,815 | 217 | 448 | - - | 73 | 11,813 | 47,549 | 59,362 |
| Bombay | 1 | 27 | 657 | 4 | 131 | 2,810 | 3,625 | 40 | 28 | 476 | 544 | 1 | 16 | [illegible] | - | 100 | 2 | 32 | 694 | 430 | 20 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 666 | 225 | - - | 2,641 | 3 | 44 | 13 | 1,457 | 1,514 | 1 | 2 | 844 | 846 | 1 | 28 | 708 | 736 | 26 | 394 | 12 | 19,663 | 20,069 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 519 | 522 | 11 | 20 | 94[illegible] | 975 | 151 | - - | 215 | 45 | 6,324 | 25,559 | 31,883 |
| Total | 4 | 119 | 2,605 | 20 | 700 | 15,236 | 18,660 | 137 | 92 | 2,595 | 2,824 | 5 | 101 | [illegible] | 779 | 424 | 10 | 177 | 4,312 | 1,743 | 1,100 | 4 | 68 | 14 | 3,356 | 361 | 220 | 14,539 | 21 | 301 | 64 | 10,429 | 10,794 | 7 | 20 | 4,515 | 4,535 | 3 | 90 | 2,240 | 2,330 | 152 | 2,289 | 263 | 113,412 | 115,964 | 14 | 41 | 18 | 11,234 | 11,293 | 80 | 513 | 2,[illegible] | 3,050 | 672 | 448 | 492 | 217 | 32,733 | 153,306 | 186,039 |
| 1837: Bengal | 2 | 60 | 1,205 | 8 | 327 | 6,370 | 7,962 | 52 | 33 | 1,054 | 1,139 | 3 | 53 | [illegible] | 347 | 321 | 5 | 90 | 2,315 | 923 | 561 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 1,984 | - - | 180 | 7,897 | 10 | 149 | 30 | 4,988 | 5,167 | 6 | 18 | 3,765 | 3,783 | 1 | 34 | 777 | 811 | 74 | 1,140 | 146 | 55,228 | 56,514 | 14 | 41 | 19 | 11,725 | 11,785 | 40 | 211 | - | 251 | 207 | - - | 245 | 93 | 14,614 | 81,366 | 95,980 |
| Madras | 1 | 29 | 648 | 8 | 254 | 5,931 | 6,862 | 34 | 23 | 907 | 964 | 1 | 32 | 452 | 437 | - - | 3 | 60 | 1,344 | 389 | 510 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 666 | 134 | 49 | 4,094 | 8 | 125 | 26 | 4,026 | 4,177 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 29 | 764 | 793 | 52 | 763 | 104 | 37,980 | 38,847 | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 263 | 1,82[illegible] | 2,126 | 228 | 227 | 232 | 51 | 11,473 | 47,158 | 58,631 |
| Bombay | 1 | 31 | 639 | 4 | 133 | 2,891 | 3,694 | 39 | 27 | 455 | 521 | 1 | 17 | [illegible] | - | 96 | 2 | 31 | 757 | 295 | 20 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 674 | 211 | - - | 2,566 | 3 | 42 | 12 | 1,463 | 1,517 | 1 | 2 | 845 | 847 | 1 | 26 | 692 | 718 | 26 | 370 | 22 | 19,620 | 20,012 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 527 | 530 | 10 | - - | 1,07[illegible] | 1,082 | 154 | - - | 230 | 47 | 6,415 | 25,505 | 31,920 |
| Total | 4 | 120 | 2,492 | 20 | 714 | 15,192 | 18,524 | 125 | 83 | 2,416 | 2,624 | 5 | 102 | [illegible] | 784 | 417 | 10 | 181 | 4,416 | 1,607 | 1,091 | 4 | 66 | 13 | 3,324 | 345 | 229 | 14,559 | 21 | 316 | 68 | 10,477 | 10,861 | 7 | 20 | 4,610 | 4,630 | 3 | 89 | 2,233 | 2,322 | 152 | 2,273 | 272 | 112,828 | 115,373 | 15 | 43 | 20 | 12,252 | 12,315 | 85 | 474 | 2,90[illegible] | 3,459 | 589 | 227 | 707 | 191 | 32,502 | 154,029 | 186,531 |
| 1838: Bengal | 2 | 77 | 1,119 | 8 | 309 | 5,814 | 7,313 | 50 | 26 | 949 | 1,025 | 3 | 54 | 1,1[illegible] | [illegible]30 | 324 | 5 | 84 | 2,138 | 926 | 506 | 2 | 33 | 8 | 1,976 | - - | 189 | 7,834 | 10 | 142 | 28 | 4,985 | 5,156 | 6 | 18 | 3,744 | 3,762 | 1 | 32 | 798 | 830 | 74 | 1,141 | 148 | 54,761 | 56,050 | 14 | 43 | 21 | 12,178 | 12,242 | 35 | 222 | - | 257 | 294 | - - | 229 | 90 | 13,910 | 81,172 | 95,082 |
| Madras | 1 | 23 | 640 | 8 | 267 | 5,696 | 6,631 | 32 | 21 | 847 | 900 | 1 | 33 | 4[illegible] | [illegible]25 | - - | 3 | 53 | 1,325 | 393 | 595 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 661 | 136 | 128 | 4,188 | 8 | 120 | 26 | 4,008 | 4,154 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 27 | 759 | 784 | 52 | 804 | 104 | 38,102 | 39,010 | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 213 | 1,02[illegible] | 2,179 | 242 | 247 | 58 | 101 | 11,274 | 47,250 | 58,524 |
| Bombay | 1 | 31 | 641 | 4 | 139 | 2,800 | 3,611 | 40 | 10 | 438 | 488 | 1 | 18 | 4[illegible] | - | 96 | 2 | 28 | 749 | 292 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 690 | 163 | - - | 2,506 | 3 | 50 | 14 | 1,463 | 1,527 | 1 | 2 | 845 | 847 | 1 | 29 | 690 | 718 | 26 | 403 | 24 | 19,587 | 20,014 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 531 | 534 | 14 | - - | 1,00[illegible] | 1,018 | 159 | - - | 229 | 49 | 6,342 | 25,358 | 31,700 |
| Total | 4 | 136 | 2,394 | 20 | 715 | 14,310 | 17,555 | 122 | 57 | 2,234 | 2,413 | 5 | 105 | 2,1[illegible] | [illegible]04 | 420 | 10 | 165 | 4,212 | 1,611 | 1,121 | 4 | 68 | 13 | 3,327 | 299 | 317 | 14,528 | 21 | 312 | 68 | 10,456 | 10,837 | 7 | 20 | 4,589 | 4,609 | 3 | 88 | 2,247 | 2,332 | 152 | 2,348 | 276 | 112,450 | 115,074 | 15 | 45 | 22 | 12,709 | 12,776 | 86 | 435 | 2,03[illegible] | 3,454 | 695 | 247 | 516 | 240 | 31,526 | 153,780 | 185,306 |
| 1839: Bengal | 2 | 75 | 1,125 | 8 | 308 | 5,750 | 7,258 | 49 | 28 | 785 | 862 | 3 | 52 | 1,0[illegible] | [illegible]45 | 324 | 5 | 80 | 2,009 | 921 | 508 | 2 | 32 | 9 | 1,983 | - - | 227 | 7,550 | 10 | 154 | 28 | 4,930 | 5,112 | 6 | 18 | 4,313 | 4,331 | 1 | 38 | 699 | 737 | 74 | 1,172 | 147 | 64,917 | 66,236 | 14 | 45 | 21 | 12,305 | 12,371 | 44 | 245 | - | 289 | 250 | - - | 280 | 88 | 13,585 | 93,788 | 107,373 |
| Madras | 1 | 25 | 683 | 8 | 262 | 5,624 | 6,594 | 29 | 16 | 804 | 849 | 1 | 30 | 4[illegible]7 | [illegible]02 | - - | 3 | 50 | 1,363 | 594 | 590 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 660 | 136 | 112 | 4,212 | 8 | 112 | 26 | 3,901 | 4,039 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 30 | 765 | 795 | 52 | 856 | 104 | 42,887 | 43,847 | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 208 | 1,05[illegible] | 2,212 | 255 | 233 | 88 | 114 | 11,318 | 51,920 | 63,238 |
| Bombay | 1 | 26 | 640 | 4 | 130 | 2,697 | 3,493 | 39 | 4 | 419 | 462 | 1 | 16 | 4[illegible] | - | 99 | 2 | 30 | 708 | 267 | 19 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 675 | 160 | - - | 2,477 | 3 | 52 | 14 | 1,455 | 1,521 | 1 | 2 | 845 | 847 | 1 | 31 | 665 | 696 | 26 | 426 | 18 | 24,430 | 24,874 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 714 | 717 | 18 | - - | 99[illegible] | 1,017 | 195 | - - | 218 | 42 | 6,229 | 30,300 | 36,529 |
| Total | 4 | 126 | 2,448 | 20 | 700 | 14,071 | 17,345 | 117 | 48 | 2,008 | 2,173 | 5 | 98 | 2,0[illegible]7 | [illegible]37 | 423 | 10 | 160 | 4,080 | 1,782 | 1,117 | 4 | 68 | 14 | 3,318 | 296 | 339 | 14,239 | 21 | 318 | 68 | 10,286 | 10,672 | 7 | 20 | 5,158 | 5,178 | 3 | 99 | 2,129 | 2,228 | 152 | 2,454 | 269 | 132,234 | 134,957 | 15 | 47 | 22 | 13,019 | 13,088 | 110 | 453 | 2,05[illegible] | 3,518 | 700 | 233 | 586 | 244 | 31,132 | 176,008 | 207,140 |
| 1840: Bengal | 2 | 76 | 1,336 | 9 | 355 | 7,189 | 8,956 | 64 | 26 | 779 | 868 | 3 | 53 | 1,0[illegible]1 | [illegible]04 | 323 | 5 | 81 | 2,090 | 920 | 612 | 2 | 29 | 9 | 1,965 | - - | 260 | 7,757 | 10 | 165 | 28 | 4,918 | 5,111 | 6 | 18 | 4,452 | 4,470 | 2 | 69 | 1,491 | 1,560 | 74 | 1,234 | 158 | 74,524 | 75,916 | 15 | 50 | 26 | 12,665 | 12,741 | 47 | 260 | - | 307 | 281 | - - | 304 | 87 | 16,903 | 102,655 | 119,558 |
| Madras | 1 | 26 | 634 | 8 | 269 | 6,226 | 7,157 | 29 | 21 | 881 | 931 | 1 | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible]71 | - - | 3 | 41 | 1,372 | 391 | 672 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 672 | 136 | 142 | 4,522 | 8 | 119 | 25 | 3,912 | 4,056 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 66 | 1,141 | 1,207 | 52 | 865 | 104 | 50,321 | 51,293 | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 221 | 2,11[illegible] | 2,380 | 272 | 251 | 94 | 110 | 12,371 | 59,711 | 72,082 |
| Bombay | 1 | 20 | 690 | 4 | 136 | 3,249 | 4,104 | 35 | 4 | 397 | 436 | 1 | 13 | [illegible] | - | 99 | 2 | 29 | 773 | 267 | 16 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 690 | 136 | - - | 2,605 | 3 | 53 | 5 | 1,408 | 1,466 | 5 | 7 | 4,001 | 4,008 | 2 | 65 | 711 | 776 | 26 | 466 | 10 | 26,210 | 26,686 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3,502 | 3,509 | 19 | - - | 1,07[illegible] | 1,095 | 144 | - - | 219 | 55 | 6,930 | 38,073 | 45,003 |
| Total | 4 | 133 | 2,660 | 21 | 760 | 16,664 | 20,217 | 128 | 51 | 2,057 | 2,235 | 5 | 97 | 1,9[illegible]5 | [illegible]05 | 422 | 10 | 151 | 4,235 | 1,578 | 1,300 | 4 | 65 | 13 | 3,327 | 272 | 402 | 14,884 | 21 | 337 | 58 | 10,238 | 10,633 | 11 | 25 | 8,453 | 8,478 | 6 | 200 | 3,343 | 3,543 | 152 | 2,585 | 272 | 151,055 | 153,895 | 21 | 55 | 28 | 16,167 | 16,250 | 106 | 481 | 3,19[illegible] | 3,791 | 697 | 251 | 617 | 252 | 36,204 | 200,439 | 236,643 |
| 1841: Bengal | 2 | 69 | 1,443 | 11 | 442 | 9,442 | 11,396 | 61 | 33 | 795 | 889 | 3 | 52 | 1,0[illegible] | [illegible] | 324 | 5 | 74 | 2,039 | 922 | 573 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 1,962 | - - | 229 | 7,687 | 9 | 159 | 28 | 4,710 | 4,897 | 7 | 22 | 5,306 | 5,328 | 2 | 78 | 1,511 | 1,589 | 74 | 1,371 | 150 | 76,062 | 77,583 | 20 | 56 | 34 | 15,376 | 15,466 | 48 | 318 | - | 366 | 290 | - - | 305 | 88 | 18,873 | 106,907 | 125,780 |
| Madras | 1 | 29 | 751 | 6 | 219 | 5,284 | 6,283 | 32 | 29 | 811 | 872 | 1 | 26 | 4[illegible] | [illegible]56 | - - | 3 | 46 | 1,276 | 380 | 764 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 668 | 136 | 168 | 4,310 | 8 | 116 | 24 | 3,932 | 4,072 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 70 | 1,656 | 1,726 | 52 | 889 | 104 | 53,536 | 54,529 | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 249 | 2,34[illegible] | 2,640 | 265 | 255 | 91 | 107 | 11,979 | 65,183 | 76,162 |
| Bombay | 1 | 28 | 661 | 4 | 128 | 3,409 | 4,226 | 33 | 6 | 438 | 477 | 1 | 15 | 4[illegible] | - | 95 | 2 | 25 | 746 | 252 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 698 | 156 | 3 | 2,450 | 3 | 53 | 5 | 1,475 | 1,533 | 7 | 9 | 5,339 | 5,348 | 2 | 74 | 1,235 | 1,309 | 26 | 481 | 10 | 27,360 | 27,851 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 5,336 | 5,352 | 9 | - - | 1,18[illegible] | 1,198 | 119 | 5 | 171 | 55 | 7,554 | 42,526 | 50,080 |
| Total | 4 | 126 | 2,855 | 21 | 789 | 18,135 | 21,905 | 126 | 68 | 2,044 | 2,238 | 5 | 93 | 1,9[illegible] | [illegible]99 | 419 | 10 | 145 | 4,061 | 1,554 | 1,351 | 4 | 67 | 12 | 3,328 | 292 | 400 | 14,349 | 20 | 328 | 57 | 10,117 | 10,502 | 14 | 31 | 10,645 | 10,676 | 6 | 222 | 4,402 | 4,624 | 152 | 2,741 | 264 | 156,958 | 159,963 | 29 | 68 | 38 | 20,712 | 20,818 | 107 | 567 | 3,53[illegible] | 4,204 | 674 | 260 | 567 | 250 | 38,406 | 212,616 | 251,022 |
| 1842: Bengal | 2 | 70 | 1,398 | 13 | 521 | 11,575 | 13,564 | 68 | 38 | 760 | 866 | 3 | 54 | [illegible] | [illegible]30 | 351 | 5 | 82 | 1,905 | 917 | 601 | 2 | 29 | 10 | 1,965 | - - | 362 | 7,722 | 10 | 155 | 28 | 4,607 | 4,790 | 9 | 34 | 6,146 | 6,180 | 2 | 74 | 1,574 | 1,648 | 74 | 1,378 | 150 | 76,987 | 78,515 | 21 | 58 | 33 | 15,810 | 15,901 | 54 | 352 | - | 406 | 280 | - - | 293 | 87 | 21,114 | 109,078 | 130,192 |
| Madras | 1 | 33 | 762 | 6 | 174 | 5,026 | 5,995 | 29 | 30 | 772 | 831 | 1 | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | - - | 3 | 52 | 1,208 | 397 | 640 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 668 | 103 | 158 | 4,013 | 8 | 125 | 24 | 3,899 | 4,048 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 68 | 2,114 | 2,182 | 52 | 992 | 104 | 51,915 | 53,011 | - | - | - | - | - | 64 | 207 | 2,47[illegible] | 2,754 | 277 | 269 | 90 | 111 | 12,183 | 61,378 | 73,561 |
| Bombay | 1 | 38 | 638 | 4 | 159 | 3,759 | 4,594 | 30 | 14 | 417 | 461 | 1 | 16 | [illegible] | - | 100 | 2 | 28 | 859 | 245 | 27 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 687 | 147 | - - | 2,597 | 3 | 51 | 5 | 1,389 | 1,445 | 7 | 10 | 5,346 | 5,356 | 2 | 73 | 1,862 | 1,935 | 26 | 494 | 11 | 27,196 | 27,701 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 5,165 | 5,178 | 8 | - - | 1,25[illegible] | 1,267 | 179 | 24 | 130 | 57 | 6,816 | 42,168 | 50,984 |
| Total | 4 | 141 | 2,798 | 23 | 854 | 20,360 | 24,153 | 127 | 82 | 1,949 | 2,158 | 5 | 101 | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | 451 | 10 | 162 | 3,972 | 1,559 | 1,268 | 4 | 73 | 14 | 3,320 | 250 | 520 | 14,332 | 21 | 331 | 57 | 9,895 | 10,283 | 16 | 44 | 11,492 | 11,536 | 6 | 215 | 5,550 | 5,765 | 152 | 2,864 | 265 | 156,098 | 159,227 | 30 | 68 | 36 | 20,975 | 21,079 | 126 | 559 | 3,73[illegible] | 4,427 | 736 | 293 | 513 | 255 | 42,115 | 212,624 | 254,737 |

(continued)

## AN ACCOUNT of the Military Force employed under each Presidency in British India, in each Year from 1834-5 to the Latest Period; distinguishing the Royal Troops from the East India Company's; and of the Royal Troops, the [illegible]ry from the Infantry, &c.—*continued.*

| | ROYAL TROOPS. | | | | | | | COMPANY'S TROOPS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dragoons. | | | Infantry. | | | | Engineers and Sappers. | | | |
| | Number of Regiments. | Officers. | Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Number of Regiments. | Officers. | Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. | European Officers. | European Non-Commissioned. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 109 | 1,956 | 12 | 495 | 11,662 | 14,222 | 77 | 41 | 878 | 996 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 31 | 720 | 7 | 286 | 6,961 | 7,998 | 32 | 32 | 733 | 797 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 33 | 689 | 6 | 213 | 5,473 | 6,408 | 30 | 14 | 431 | 475 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 173 | 3,365 | 25 | 994 | 24,096 | 28,628 | 139 | 87 | 2,042 | 2,268 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 111 | 1,961 | 12 | 478 | 11,154 | 13,704 | 73 | 44 | 1,405 | 1,522 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 32 | 712 | 7 | 263 | 7,061 | 8,068 | 32 | 34 | 684 | 750 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 30 | 732 | 6 | 217 | 5,609 | 6,588 | 32 | 14 | 410 | 456 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 173 | 3,405 | 25 | 958 | 23,824 | 28,360 | 137 | 92 | 2,499 | 2,728 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 97 | 1,959 | 11 | 457 | 11,117 | 13,630 | 75 | 35 | 1,368 | 1,478 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 31 | 721 | 7 | 256 | 7,313 | 8,321 | 37 | 40 | 703 | 780 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 34 | 694 | 6 | 206 | 5,400 | 6,334 | 31 | 25 | 379 | 435 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 162 | 3,374 | 24 | 919 | 23,830 | 28,285 | 143 | 100 | 2,450 | 2,693 |
| 1846: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 99 | 1,597 | 12 | 480 | 10,634 | 12,810 | 85 | 38 | 1,344 | 1,467 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 30 | 688 | 6 | 216 | 5,840 | 6,774 | 47 | 46 | 777 | 870 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 38 | 690 | 6 | 211 | 5,938 | 6,877 | 35 | 22 | 461 | 518 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 167 | 2,975 | 24 | 907 | 22,412 | 26,461 | 167 | 106 | 2,582 | 2,855 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 91 | 2,060 | 11 | 408 | 10,796 | 13,355 | 84 | 50 | 1,412 | 1,546 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 29 | 659 | 6 | 215 | 5,865 | 6,768 | 44 | 34 | 811 | 889 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 36 | 643 | 6 | 206 | 5,946 | 6,831 | 38 | 19 | 257 | 314 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 156 | 3,362 | 23 | 829 | 22,607 | 26,954 | 166 | 103 | 2,480 | 2,749 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 89 | 2,075 | 9 | 332 | 9,736 | 12,232 | 84 | 61 | 1,058 | 1,203 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 31 | 682 | 5 | 167 | 5,312 | 6,192 | 43 | 30 | 806 | 879 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 38 | 708 | 5 | 187 | 5,549 | 6,482 | 35 | 23 | 463 | 521 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 158 | 3,465 | 19 | 686 | 20,597 | 24,906 | 162 | 114 | 2,327 | 2,603 |
| 1849: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 109 | 1,932 | 11 | 425 | 10,838 | 13,304 | 78 | 68 | 1,072 | 1,218 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 35 | 670 | 4 | 150 | 4,454 | 5,309 | 44 | 30 | 789 | 863 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 37 | 681 | 7 | 253 | 7,650 | 8,621 | 38 | 26 | 461 | 525 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 181 | 3,283 | 22 | 828 | 22,942 | 27,234 | 160 | 124 | 2,322 | 2,606 |
| 1850: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 99 | 2,027 | 15 | 580 | 15,418 | 18,124 | 86 | 70 | 1,034 | 1,190 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 30 | 703 | 4 | 185 | 4,160 | 5,078 | 47 | 23 | 804 | 874 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 27 | 667 | 5 | 179 | 5,306 | 6,179 | 40 | 38 | 459 | 537 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 156 | 3,397 | 24 | 944 | 24,884 | 29,381 | 173 | 131 | 2,297 | 2,701 |
| 1851: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 104 | 2,161 | 15 | 582 | 15,558 | 18,405 | 89 | 83 | 968 | 1,140 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 29 | 727 | 4 | 152 | 4,141 | 5,049 | 46 | 28 | 819 | 893 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 30 | 613 | 5 | 183 | 5,200 | 6,026 | 41 | 34 | 461 | 536 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 163 | 3,501 | 24 | 917 | 24,899 | 29,480 | 176 | 145 | 2,248 | 2,569 |

| | ARTILLERY. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HORSE. | | | | | EUROPEAN FOOT. | | | | |
| | Number of Brigades. | Officers. | European, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Gun Lascars. | Number of Battalions. | Officers. | Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Gun Lascars. | Ordnance Drivers. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 61 | 1,030 | 312 | 322 | 5 | 107 | 2,008 | 920 | 638 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 33 | 483 | 202 | - - | 3 | 55 | 1,270 | 360 | 601 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 21 | 464 | - - | 94 | 2 | 28 | 856 | 235 | 12 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 115 | 1,977 | 514 | 416 | 10 | 190 | 4,134 | 1,515 | 1,251 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 60 | 1,020 | 460 | 348 | 5 | 94 | 1,873 | 877 | 480 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 32 | 458 | 204 | - - | 3 | 79 | 1,295 | 611 | 672 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 22 | 432 | - - | 97 | 2 | 32 | 746 | 245 | 11 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 114 | 1,910 | 664 | 445 | 10 | 205 | 3,914 | 1,733 | 1,163 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 62 | 1,085 | 441 | 349 | 5 | 90 | 2,059 | 878 | 490 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 32 | 461 | 203 | - - | 3 | 52 | 1,263 | 591 | 634 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 21 | 450 | - - | 99 | 2 | 23 | 610 | 250 | 158 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 115 | 1,996 | 644 | 448 | 10 | 165 | 3,932 | 1,719 | 1,282 |
| 1846: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 73 | 998 | 453 | 354 | 6 | 105 | 1,841 | 866 | 679 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 33 | 465 | 200 | - - | 4 | 68 | 1,340 | 591 | 648 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 20 | 493 | - - | 99 | 2 | 37 | 768 | 268 | 210 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 126 | 1,956 | 653 | 453 | 12 | 210 | 3,949 | 1,725 | 1,537 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 69 | 1,079 | 487 | 356 | 6 | 108 | 1,819 | 817 | 708 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 32 | 441 | 214 | - - | 4 | 70 | 1,331 | 641 | 860 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 20 | 449 | - - | 99 | 2 | 34 | 682 | 270 | 230 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 121 | 1,969 | 701 | 455 | 12 | 221 | 3,832 | 1,758 | 1,798 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 69 | 1,156 | 469 | 357 | 6 | 120 | 2,229 | 822 | 691 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 32 | 467 | 204 | - - | 4 | 77 | 1,387 | 591 | 805 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 20 | 475 | - - | 100 | 2 | 36 | 873 | 255 | 216 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 121 | 2,098 | 673 | 457 | 12 | 233 | 4,489 | 1,668 | 1,712 |
| 1849: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 79 | 1,069 | 452 | 349 | 6 | 121 | 2,255 | 820 | 697 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 32 | 479 | 206 | - - | 4 | 80 | 1,550 | 576 | 695 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 19 | 487 | - - | 100 | 2 | 39 | 897 | 269 | 259 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 130 | 2,035 | 658 | 449 | 12 | 240 | 4,702 | 1,665 | 1,651 |
| 1850: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 70 | 1,113 | 460 | 349 | 6 | 100 | 2,294 | 812 | 731 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 34 | 472 | 214 | - - | 4 | 87 | 1,562 | 558 | 751 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 21 | 475 | - - | 99 | 2 | 36 | 1,004 | 260 | 247 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 125 | 2,060 | 674 | 448 | 12 | 223 | 4,860 | 1,630 | 1,729 |
| 1851: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 70 | 1,066 | 462 | 351 | 6 | [illegible] | 2,340 | 804 | 730 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 34 | 480 | 197 | - - | 4 | [illegible] | 1,632 | 499 | 736 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 21 | 464 | - - | 100 | 2 | [illegible] | 940 | 264 | 209 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 125 | 2,010 | 659 | 451 | 12 | [illegible] | 4,912 | 1,567 | 1,675 |

| | ARTILLERY. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NATIVE FOOT. | | | | | | |
| | Number of Battalions. | European Officers. | European Non-Commissioned. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Gun Lascars. | Ordnance Drivers. | TOTAL. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 35 | 7 | 2,045 | - - | 328 | 7,813 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 20 | 2 | 632 | 136 | 165 | 3,059 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 30 | 2 | 640 | 134 | - - | 2,516 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4 | 85 | 11 | 3,317 | 270 | 493 | 14,288 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 47 | 9 | 2,060 | - - | 440 | 7,768 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 18 | 3 | 602 | 206 | 168 | 4,348 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 32 | 2 | 881 | 149 | - - | 2,649 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4 | 97 | 14 | 3,543 | 355 | 608 | 14,765 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 44 | 9 | 2,104 | - - | 555 | 8,166 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 22 | 3 | 677 | 200 | 166 | 4,304 |
| Bombay - - - | 1 | 29 | 4 | 811 | 166 | 84 | 2,705 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4 | 95 | 16 | 3,592 | 366 | 805 | 15,175 |
| 1846: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 49 | 23 | 1,963 | - - | 501 | 7,905 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 18 | 2 | 684 | 158 | 166 | 4,373 |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 35 | 5 | 805 | 205 | 88 | 3,033 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 102 | 30 | 3,452 | 363 | 755 | 15,311 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 55 | 17 | 1,059 | - - | 545 | 8,059 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 22 | 3 | 672 | 175 | 195 | 4,685 |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 36 | 7 | 998 | 186 | 86 | 3,197 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 113 | 27 | 3,129 | 361 | 826 | 15,811 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 52 | 23 | 1,907 | - - | 482 | 8,377 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 18 | 2 | 675 | 164 | 200 | 4,622 |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 38 | 5 | 973 | 189 | 162 | 3,312 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 108 | 30 | 3,555 | 353 | 844 | 16,341 |
| 1849: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 66 | 24 | 1,885 | - - | 511 | 8,328 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 18 | 2 | 677 | 159 | 197 | 4,671 |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 42 | 5 | 1,045 | 190 | 132 | 3,481 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 126 | 31 | 3,607 | 349 | 840 | 16,483 |
| 1850: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 70 | 23 | 1,864 | - - | 505 | 8,391 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 20 | 2 | 653 | 142 | 115 | 4,610 |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 40 | 4 | 1,009 | 176 | 128 | 3,199 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 130 | 29 | 3,526 | 318 | 748 | 16,500 |
| 1851: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 3 | 70 | 24 | 1,857 | - - | 505 | 8,386 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 21 | 2 | 676 | 139 | 112 | 4,609 |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 34 | 7 | 1,003 | 188 | 172 | 3,445 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 125 | 33 | 3,536 | 327 | 789 | 16,440 |

| | NATIVE CAVALRY. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | REGULAR. | | | | | IRREGULAR. | | | |
| | Number of Regiments. | European Officers. | European Non-Commissioned. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. | Number of Corps. | European Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 146 | 30 | 4,950 | 5,126 | 9 | 34 | 6,747 | 6,781 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 129 | 26 | 3,833 | 3,988 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 47 | 6 | 1,400 | 1,453 | 7 | 9 | 5,344 | 5,353 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 322 | 62 | 10,183 | 10,567 | 16 | 43 | 12,091 | 12,134 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 159 | 30 | 4,636 | 4,825 | 10 | 30 | 6,887 | 6,917 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 127 | 26 | 3,919 | 4,072 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 42 | 7 | 1,442 | 1,491 | 7 | 9 | 5,481 | 5,490 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 328 | 63 | 9,997 | 10,388 | 17 | 39 | 12,368 | 12,407 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 156 | 30 | 4,782 | 4,968 | 10 | 36 | 7,383 | 7,419 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 128 | 24 | 3,890 | 4,042 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 43 | 11 | 1,427 | 1,481 | 7 | 6 | 5,301 | 5,307 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 327 | 65 | 10,099 | 10,491 | 17 | 42 | 12,684 | 12,726 |
| 1846: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 156 | 30 | 4,723 | 4,909 | 18 | 51 | 8,002 | 8,053 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 118 | 24 | [illegible] | 4,180 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 47 | 8 | 1,414 | 1,469 | 8 | 14 | 5,419 | 5,133 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 321 | 62 | [illegible] | 10,547 | 26 | 65 | 13,421 | 13,186 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 135 | 30 | 4,933 | 5,098 | 23 | 73 | 13,651 | 13,724 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 122 | 26 | 3,909 | 4,057 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 42 | 13 | 1,428 | 1,483 | 8 | 15 | 6,246 | 6,261 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 299 | 69 | 10,270 | 10,638 | 31 | 88 | 19,897 | 19,985 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 129 | 29 | 4,939 | 5,097 | 20 | 77 | 11,242 | 11,319 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 124 | 26 | 3,732 | 3,882 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 43 | 6 | 1,380 | 1,429 | 9 | 18 | 6,503 | 6,521 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 296 | 61 | 10,051 | 10,408 | 29 | 95 | 17,745 | 17,840 |
| 1849: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 128 | 29 | 4,927 | 5,084 | 21 | 70 | 11,291 | 11,364 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 130 | 26 | 3,561 | 3,717 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 40 | 8 | [illegible] | 1,531 | 9 | 18 | 6,440 | 6,458 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 298 | 63 | 9,974 | 10,335 | 30 | 88 | 17,731 | 17,822 |
| 1850: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 137 | 30 | 4,971 | 5,138 | 21 | 79 | 11,209 | 11,288 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 115 | 25 | 3,456 | 3,596 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 39 | 6 | 1,450 | 1,495 | 9 | 15 | 6,359 | 6,374 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 291 | 61 | 9,877 | 10,229 | 30 | 94 | 17,568 | 17,662 |
| 1851: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 10 | 126 | 29 | 4,934 | 5,089 | 24 | 94 | 14,266 | 14,360 |
| Madras - - - | 8 | 129 | 26 | 3,418 | 3,573 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 3 | 37 | 8 | 1,479 | 1,524 | 10 | 20 | 6,754 | 6,774 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | 292 | 65 | 9,831 | 10,186 | 34 | 114 | 21,020 | 21,134 |

| | INFANTRY. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EUROPEAN. | | | | NATIVE. | | | | |
| | | | | | REGULAR. | | | | |
| | Number of Regiments. | Officers. | Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. | Number of Regiments. | European Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 79 | 1,752 | 1,831 | 74 | 1,392 | 148 | 79,136 | 21 |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 81 | 1,914 | 1,995 | 52 | 1,065 | 104 | 54,568 | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 74 | 1,807 | 1,881 | 26 | 504 | 17 | 28,752 | 9 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 234 | 5,473 | 5,707 | 152 | 2,961 | 269 | 162,456 | 30 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 84 | 1,885 | 1,969 | 74 | 1,459 | 146 | 77,058 | 24 |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 79 | 1,798 | 1,877 | 52 | 1,024 | 104 | 52,896 | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 73 | 1,677 | 1,750 | 26 | 498 | 15 | 27,146 | 9 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 236 | 5,360 | 5,596 | 152 | 2,981 | 265 | 157,100 | 33 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 82 | 1,761 | 1,843 | 73 | 1,490 | 147 | 82,753 | [illegible] |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 79 | 1,786 | 1,865 | 52 | 1,037 | 104 | 51,922 | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 71 | 1,499 | 1,570 | 26 | 511 | 16 | 29,064 | 9 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 232 | 5,046 | 5,278 | 151 | 3,038 | 267 | 163,739 | [illegible] |
| 1846: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 77 | 1,489 | 1,566 | 73 | 1,481 | 146 | 82,06[illegible] | 31 |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 71 | 1,642 | 1,713 | 52 | 999 | 104 | 53,03[illegible] | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 61 | 1,589 | 1,650 | 26 | 460 | 21 | 27,70[illegible] | 9 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 209 | 4,720 | 4,929 | 151 | 2,940 | 271 | 163,30[illegible] | 40 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 86 | 1,433 | 1,519 | 74 | 1,433 | 146 | 79,40[illegible] | 30 |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 77 | 1,715 | 1,792 | 52 | 1,024 | 104 | 49,55[illegible] | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 81 | 1,445 | 1,526 | 29 | 561 | 17 | 29,40[illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 241 | 4,503 | 4,737 | 155 | 3,018 | 267 | 158,4[illegible] | 40 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 87 | 1,768 | 1,855 | 74 | 1,414 | 149 | 72,2[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 80 | 2,092 | 2,172 | 52 | 1,029 | 104 | 44,6[illegible] | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 80 | 1,979 | 2,059 | 29 | 554 | 20 | 27,8[illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 247 | 5,839 | 6,086 | 155 | 2,997 | 273 | 144,6[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1849: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 88 | 1,797 | 2,885 | 74 | 1,424 | 146 | 82,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 81 | 2,182 | 2,263 | 52 | 1,029 | 104 | 43,[illegible] | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 78 | 1,910 | 1,988 | 29 | 521 | 18 | 26,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 247 | 5,889 | 7,136 | 155 | 2,977 | 268 | 153,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1850: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 84 | 2,098 | 2,182 | 74 | 1,299 | 145 | 84,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 74 | 2,080 | 2,154 | 52 | 1,019 | 104 | 41,[illegible] | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 77 | 1,944 | 2,021 | 29 | 525 | 20 | 26,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 235 | 6,122 | 6,357 | 155 | 2,843 | 269 | 155,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1851: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 2 | 82 | 2,012 | 2,094 | 74 | 1,369 | 147 | 84,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madras - - - | 2 | 76 | 2,002 | 2,078 | 52 | 998 | 104 | 44,[illegible] | - - |
| Bombay - - - | 2 | 76 | 2,018 | 2,094 | 29 | 518 | 21 | 26,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 234 | 6,032 | 6,266 | 155 | 2,885 | 272 | 154,5[illegible] | [illegible] |

| | INFANTRY. NATIVE. | | | | VETERANS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IRREGULAR. | | | | | | | |
| | European Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. | European Officers. | European Men. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | TOTAL. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 60 | 33 | 17,224 | 17,317 | 52 | 296 | - - | 348 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 58 | 140 | 2,477 | 2,675 |
| Bombay - - - | 12 | 2 | 5,085 | 5,099 | 11 | - - | 1,062 | 1,073 |
| TOTAL - - - | 72 | 35 | 22,309 | 22,416 | 121 | 436 | 3,539 | 4,096 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 63 | 37 | 17,110 | 17,210 | 59 | 351 | - - | 410 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 59 | 165 | 2,486 | 2,710 |
| Bombay - - - | 12 | 3 | 5,046 | 5,061 | 12 | - - | 887 | 899 |
| TOTAL - - - | 75 | 40 | 22,156 | 22,271 | 130 | 516 | 3,373 | 4,019 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 97 | 57 | 32,149 | 32,303 | 65 | 337 | - - | 402 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 59 | 233 | 2,870 | 3,162 |
| Bombay - - - | 11 | 3 | 5,737 | 5,751 | 13 | - - | 1,147 | 1,160 |
| TOTAL - - - | 108 | 60 | 37,886 | 38,054 | 137 | 570 | 4,017 | 4,724 |
| 1846: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 70 | 67 | 31,739 | 31,876 | 77 | 300 | - - | 377 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 65 | 222 | 2,947 | 3,234 |
| Bombay - - - | 12 | 3 | 5,944 | 5,959 | 17 | - - | 1,089 | 1,106 |
| TOTAL - - - | 82 | 70 | 37,683 | 37,835 | 159 | 522 | 4,036 | 4,717 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 94 | 57 | 29,183 | 29,334 | 88 | 216 | - - | 304 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 63 | 229 | 2,984 | 3,276 |
| Bombay - - - | 34 | 8 | 13,091 | 13,133 | 20 | - - | 1,047 | 1,067 |
| TOTAL - - - | 128 | 65 | 42,274 | 42,467 | 171 | 445 | 4,031 | 4,647 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 90 | 41 | 20,102 | 20,233 | 91 | 239 | - - | 330 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 68 | 228 | 2,879 | 3,175 |
| Bombay - - - | 33 | 8 | 12,333 | 12,374 | 20 | - - | 888 | 908 |
| TOTAL - - - | 123 | 49 | 32,435 | 32,607 | 179 | 467 | 3,767 | 4,413 |
| 1849: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 86 | 40 | 20,243 | 20,369 | 90 | 277 | - - | 367 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 58 | 215 | 2,859 | 3,132 |
| Bombay - - - | 38 | 8 | 12,277 | 12,323 | 20 | - - | 754 | 774 |
| TOTAL - - - | 124 | 48 | 32,520 | 32,692 | 168 | 492 | 3,613 | 4,273 |
| 1850: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 96 | 44 | 19,892 | 20,032 | 95 | 266 | - - | 361 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 58 | 206 | 2,699 | 2,963 |
| Bombay - - - | 30 | 4 | 10,406 | 10,430 | 20 | - - | 692 | 712 |
| TOTAL - - - | 126 | 48 | 30,298 | 30,462 | 173 | 472 | 3,391 | 4,036 |
| 1851: | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 126 | 66 | 28,497 | 28,689 | 98 | 270 | - - | 368 |
| Madras - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 62 | 242 | 2,941 | 3,245 |
| Bombay - - - | 29 | 4 | 10,891 | 10,924 | 28 | - - | 483 | 511 |
| TOTAL - - - | 155 | 70 | 39,388 | 39,613 | 188 | 512 | 3,424 | 4,124 |

| | MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | TOTALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European Officers. | Apothecaries and Stewards. | Native Doctors. | European Warrant Officers. | Europeans. | Natives. | GRAND TOTAL. |
| 1843: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 284 | - - | 262 | 113 | 22,007 | 113,762 | 135,769 |
| Madras - - - | 302 | 267 | 97 | 102 | 14,113 | 63,804 | 77,917 |
| Bombay - - - | 184 | 20 | 192 | 60 | 10,606 | 43,381 | 53,987 |
| TOTAL - - - | 770 | 287 | 551 | 275 | 46,726 | 220,947 | 267,673 |
| 1844: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 295 | - - | 273 | 123 | 21,645 | 112,034 | 133,679 |
| Madras - - - | 294 | 281 | 99 | 102 | 14,078 | 62,547 | 76,625 |
| Bombay - - - | 195 | 17 | 204 | 57 | 10,517 | 41,999 | 52,516 |
| TOTAL - - - | 784 | 298 | 576 | 282 | 46,240 | 216,580 | 262,820 |
| 1845: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 314 | - - | 273 | 122 | 21,783 | 133,525 | 155,308 |
| Madras - - - | 286 | 285 | 97 | 102 | 14,354 | 61,953 | 76,307 |
| Bombay - - - | 193 | 12 | 209 | 58 | 9,974 | 44,832 | 54,806 |
| TOTAL - - - | 793 | 297 | 579 | 282 | 46,111 | 240,310 | 286,421 |
| 1846: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 335 | - - | 276 | 121 | 20,445 | 133,561 | 154,006 |
| Madras - - - | 275 | 290 | 95 | 103 | 12,794 | 63,217 | 76,011 |
| Bombay - - - | 194 | 38 | 215 | 57 | 10,775 | 43,955 | 54,730 |
| TOTAL - - - | 804 | 328 | 586 | 281 | 44,014 | 240,733 | 284,747 |
| 1847: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 342 | - - | 291 | 129 | 20,898 | 132,848 | 153,746 |
| Madras - - - | 275 | 289 | 93 | 100 | 12,775 | 60,904 | 73,679 |
| Bombay - - - | 196 | 33 | 215 | 66 | 10,650 | 53,721 | 64,371 |
| TOTAL - - - | 813 | 322 | 599 | 299 | 44,323 | 247,473 | 291,796 |
| 1848: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 332 | - - | 300 | 121 | 20,596 | 114,577 | 135,173 |
| Madras - - - | 266 | 286 | 105 | 99 | 12,650 | 54,806 | 67,456 |
| Bombay - - - | 181 | 29 | 245 | 66 | 11,024 | 51,508 | 62,532 |
| TOTAL - - - | 779 | 315 | 650 | 289 | 44,270 | 220,891 | 265,161 |
| 1849: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 361 | - - | 303 | 127 | 22,727 | 124,917 | 147,644 |
| Madras - - - | 269 | 292 | 107 | 101 | 12,631 | 53,097 | 65,728 |
| Bombay - - - | 206 | 30 | 253 | 63 | 13,135 | 50,516 | 63,651 |
| TOTAL - - - | 836 | 322 | 663 | 291 | 47,894 | 229,130 | 277,023 |
| 1850: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 373 | - - | 320 | 107 | 26,803 | 126,910 | 153,713 |
| Madras - - - | 256 | 292 | 106 | 108 | 11,662 | 53,867 | 65,529 |
| Bombay - - - | 199 | 37 | 235 | 62 | 10,815 | 47,671 | 58,486 |
| TOTAL - - - | 828 | 329 | 661 | 277 | 49,280 | 228,448 | 277,728 |
| 1851: | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - - | 376 | - - | 320 | 110 | 27,159 | 138,142 | 165,301 |
| Madras - - - | 262 | 250 | 97 | 70 | 11,584 | 53,667 | 65,251 |
| Bombay - - - | 196 | 37 | 235 | 63 | 10,665 | 48,312 | 58,977 |
| TOTAL - - - | 834 | 287 | 652 | 243 | 49,408 | 240,121 | 289,529 |

East India House, May 1852.

*Philip Melvill*, Sec. Mil. Dept.

STATEMENT of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in *India*, according to the latest Returns.

| BENGAL. (Return, dated 1 October 1851). DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY. | Dragoons. | | Light Cavalry. | | | Horse Artillery. | | | | Foot Artillery. | | | | | Sappers and Miners. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Lascars. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Gun Lascars. | Gun Drivers. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. |
| Presidency (including the garrison) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 121 | 408 | 27 | 60 | – | – | – |
| Dinapore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 89 | – | 36 | 63 | 1 | 1 | *208 |
| Benares | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | 7 | 187 | – | 71 | 63 | – | – | – |
| Fortress of Allahabad | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 101 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cawnpore | – | – | 23 | 6 | 999 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 100 | 317 | 35 | 126 | – | – | – |
| Meerut | 21 | 676 | 25 | 7 | 1,295 | 11 | 117 | 112 | 51 | 12 | 107 | 439 | 36 | 189 | – | – | – |
| Sirhind | 24 | 669 | 23 | 6 | 980 | 15 | 221 | 115 | 81 | 6 | 363 | 1 | 134 | 60 | 10 | 69 | 611 |
| Bewar, Station of | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kerwarrah, Station of | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jullundur Field Force | – | – | 17 | 5 | 967 | 7 | 407 | 113 | 54 | 2 | 197 | 101 | 63 | 132 | – | – | – |
| Cis-Jhelum | 25 | 710 | 71 | 3 | 187 | 13 | 432 | 6 | 81 | 19 | 639 | 305 | 231 | 319 | 2 | 3 | 130 |
| Trans-Jhelum | – | – | 11 | 3 | 495 | 5 | 220 | 4 | 54 | 7 | 477 | 102 | 161 | 132 | 4 | 1 | 239 |
| Sind Sagur District | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 109 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 105 | – | 65 | – | 3 | 60 |
| Mooltan (included in the Cis Jhelum Division) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Punjab Irregular Force | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| European Infantry. | | Native Infantry. | | | Assam Local Artillery. | | | Local and Irregular Corps. Horse. | | Local and Irregular Corps. Foot. | | | TOTAL. | | | BENGAL. (Return, dated 1 October 1851.) DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Europeans. | Natives. | TOTAL. | |
| 29 | 981 | 107 | 18 | 10,329 | 1 | 1 | 119 | – | – | 24 | 10 | 5,237 | 1,298 | 16,180 | 17,478 | Presidency (including the garrison). |
| 24 | 968 | 39 | 6 | 3,411 | – | – | – | 5 | 790 | 11 | 6 | 1,968 | 1,156 | 6,496 | 7,652 | Dinapore. |
| – | – | 51 | 8 | 4,636 | – | – | – | 4 | 588 | 4 | – | 914 | 261 | 6,272 | 6,533 | † Benares. |
| – | – | 26 | 4 | 2,282 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 31 | 2,386 | 2,417 | Fortress of Allahabad. |
| 35 | 933 | 106 | 16 | 9,271 | – | – | – | 4 | 596 | 20 | 8 | 3,988 | 1,261 | 15,326 | 16,587 | Cawnpore. |
| 78 | 2,861 | 133 | 21 | 12,726 | – | – | – | 2 | 588 | 14 | 5 | 2,179 | 4,090 | 17,618 | 21,708 | ‡ Meerut |
| 125 | 3,907 | 97 | 18 | 10,333 | – | – | – | 7 | 1,403 | 14 | 9 | 4,416 | 5,583 | 18,170 | 23,753 | Sirhind |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 762 | 5 | 762 | 767 | Bewar, Station of |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1,032 | 4 | 1,032 | 1,036 | Kerwarrah, Station of. |
| 26 | 1,029 | 113 | 17 | 10,366 | – | – | – | 10 | 2,121 | 5 | 5 | 1,820 | 1,540 | 15,737 | 17,277 | Jullundur Field Force. |
| 93 | 2,907 | 126 | 22 | 12,491 | – | – | – | 15 | 2,388 | – | – | – | 4,923 | 16,471 | 21,394 | Cis-Jhelum. |
| 56 | 1,879 | 63 | 9 | 5,612 | – | – | – | 8 | 1,428 | 3 | – | 561 | 2,749 | 8,788 | 11,537 | Trans Jhelum. |
| 30 | 991 | 37 | 6 | 3,424 | – | – | – | [illegible] | 1,153 | 2 | – | 1,072 | 1,084 | 6,015 | 7,099 | Sind Sagur District. |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Mooltan (included in the Cis-Jhelum Division). |
| | | | | | 3 Punjab Light Field Batteries. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 340 | 18 | 2,906 | 9 | 15 | 4,465 | 45 | 7,711 | 7,756 | Punjab Irregular Force. |

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* Sebundy Sappers and Miners. † 255 European Invalids, &c., not included.

‡ The Governor-general's body guard is included with the light cavalry.

STATEMENT of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in *India*, according to the latest Returns.

| MADRAS<br>(Return, dated 1 November 1851)<br>DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY | Dragoons | | Light Cavalry | | | Horse Artillery | | | Foot Artillery | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non Commissioned, and Rank and File | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | Lascars |
| Centre Division - - - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 125 | - | - | - | 14 | 590 | 267 | 211 |
| Mysore Division - - - | 26 | 672 | 16 | 3 | 389 | 7 | 154 | 3 | 5 | 154 | 23 | 37 |
| Malabar and Canara - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 56 | 10 |
| Northern Division - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 82 | 16 |
| Southern Division - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 95 | - | 33 |
| Ceded Districts - - - | - | - | 12 | 3 | 374 | - | - | - | 2 | 95 | - | 34 |
| Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country - - - | - | - | 16 | 3 | 412 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nagpore Subsidiary Force - | - | - | 16 | 3 | 372 | 3 | 102 | - | 4 | 189 | - | 65 |
| Saugor Division - - - | - | - | 27 | 6 | 902 | - | - | - | 13 | 203 | 86 | 82 |
| Hyderabad Subsidiary Force - | - | - | 27 | 6 | 837 | 15 | 223 | 213 | 9 | 213 | - | 73 |
| Tenasserim Provinces - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 91 | - | 33 |
| Penang and Straits of Malacca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 49 | 97 | 32 |
| On Service, Aden - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 128 | 68 | 57 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | 26 | 672 | 117 | 26 | 3,411 | 25 | 479 | 216 | 70 | 1,807 | 679 | 683 |

*

| Sappers and Miners. | | | European Infantry. | | Native Infantry | | | Veteran Battalions and Companies | | | TOTAL. | | | MADRAS<br>(Return, dated 1 November 1851).<br>DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European Commissioned Officers | European Non Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | European Commissioned Officers | European Non Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | Europeans | Natives | TOTAL | |
| - | 37 | - | 33 | 984 | 61 | 8 | 3,774 | 19 | 167 | 2,738 | 1,918 | 7,115 | 9,033 | Centre Division |
| 13 | 19 | 459 | 34 | 992 | 83 | 10 | 4,102 | - | - | - | 2,188 | 5,013 | 7,201 | Mysore Division |
| - | - | - | 36 | 996 | 51 | 6 | 2,477 | - | - | - | 1,091 | 2,543 | 3,634 | Malabar and Canara |
| - | - | 33 | - | - | 118 | 16 | 6,651 | 5 | 70 | - | 211 | 6,782 | 6,993 | Northern Division |
| - | - | - | 43 | 1,001 | 91 | 12 | 5,029 | 1 | - | 229 | 1,246 | 5,291 | 6,537 | Southern Division |
| - | - | 29 | 36 | 1,030 | 50 | 6 | 2,488 | - | - | - | 1,234 | 2,925 | 4,159 | Ceded Districts |
| - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 4 | 1,673 | - | - | - | 58 | 2,085 | 2,143 | Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country |
| - | - | - | - | - | 58 | 8 | 3,391 | - | - | - | 383 | 3,828 | 4,211 | Nagpore Subsidiary Force |
| - | 4 | - | - | - | 94 | 12 | 5,030 | - | - | - | 359 | 6,100 | 6,459 | Saugor Division |
| - | - | - | 27 | 1,003 | 123 | 14 | 5,854 | - | - | - | 1,660 | 6,977 | 8,637 | Hyderabad Subsidiary Force |
| - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 4 | 1,679 | - | - | - | 131 | 1,712 | 1,843 | Tenasserim Provinces |
| - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 2 | 1,193 | - | - | - | 77 | 1,322 | 1,399 | Penang and Straits of Malacca |
| 3 | 2 | 299 | - | - | 14 | 2 | 913 | - | - | - | 156 | 1,337 | 1,493 | On Service Aden |
| 16 | 62 | 820 | 209 | 6,006 | 831 | 104 | 44,254 | 25 | 237 | 2,967 | 10,712 | 53,070 | 63,782 | TOTAL |

STATEMENT of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in *India*, according to the latest Returns.

| BOMBAY<br>(Return, dated 1 November 1851).<br>DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY | Dragoons | | Light Cavalry | | | Horse Artillery | | | Foot Artillery | | | | Sappers and Miners. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | Lascars | European Commissioned Officers. | European Non-Commissioned Officers. | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. |
| Presidency Garrison - - - - | – | – | – | – | 49 | – | – | – | 5 | 104 | 62 | 73 | – | – | – |
| Southern Division - - - - - | – | – | 13 | 2 | 426 | – | – | – | 8 | 190 | 85 | 166 | – | – | – |
| Poona Division - - - - - | 30 | 655 | – | – | – | 8 | 224 | 50 | 20 | 488 | 269 | 179 | 8 | 26 | 290 |
| Northern Division - - - - - | – | – | 18 | 2 | 499 | 5 | 110 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 275 | 53 | – | – | – |
| Asseerghur Fortress - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Aden Force - - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 128 | 81 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 363 |
| Scinde Division - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 150 | 25 | 10 | 103 | 235 | 245 | 1 | 3 | 174 |
| Rajpootana Field Force* - - - | – | – | 28 | 3 | 939 | – | – | – | 8 | 100 | 81 | 131 | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 30 | 655 | 59 | 7 | 1,913 | 19 | 484 | 100 | 70 | 1,115 | 1,088 | 895 | 13 | 31 | 827 |
| * Deduct Madras Troops - - - | – | – | 13 | 2 | 426 | – | – | – | 11 | 128 | 81 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 363 |
| Deduct Local and Police Corps | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 30 | 655 | 46 | 5 | 1,487 | 19 | 484 | 100 | 59 | 987 | 1,007 | 847 | 9 | 29 | 464 |

| European Infantry | | * Native Infantry | | | Local and Irregular Corps | | | | | Provincial Battalions | | | TOTAL. | | | BOMBAY<br>(Return, dated 1 November 1851)<br>DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Horse | | Foot. | | | | | | | | | |
| European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File | European Commissioned Officers | European Non-Commissioned Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File. | Europeans | Natives. | TOTAL | |
| 13 | 506 | 47 | 3 | 3,080 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 678 | 3,264 | 3,942 | Presidency Garrison. |
| 31 | 1,048 | 90 | 8 | 5,250 | 4 | 654 | 5 | – | 1,536 | – | – | – | 1,399 | 8,117 | 9,516 | Southern Division. |
| 64 | 2,114 | 88 | 1 | 5,676 | 4 | 934 | 5 | 1 | 3,331 | – | – | – | 3,736 | 10,729 | 14,465 | Poona Division. |
| 35 | 1,086 | 97 | 5 | 6,174 | 5 | 3,806 | 3 | – | 996 | – | – | – | 1,376 | 11,828 | 13,204 | Northern Division. |
| – | – | 13 | 1 | 573 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 573 | 587 | Asseerghur Fortress. |
| 32 | 466 | 14 | 2 | 913 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 659 | 1,405 | 2,064 | Aden Force. |
| 75 | 2,006 | 78 | 3 | 5,591 | 6 | 1,602 | 17 | 3 | 5,092 | – | – | – | 2,461 | 12,964 | 15,425 | Scinde Division |
| – | – | 40 | 2 | 2,606 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 181 | 3,757 | 3,938 | Rajpootana Field Force. |
| 250 | 7,226 | 467 | 25 | 29,863 | 19 | 6,996 | 30 | 4 | 10,955 | – | – | – | 10,504 | 52,637 | 63,141 | TOTAL. |
| – | – | 41 | 6 | 2,586 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 207 | 3,504 | 3,711 | Deduct Madras Troops. |
| – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 6,996 | 30 | 4 | 10,955 | – | – | – | 53 | 17,951 | 18,004 | Deduct Local and Police Corps. |
| 250 | 7,226 | 426 | 19 | 27,277 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10,244 | 31,182 | 41,426 | TOTAL. |

*N B* —European commissioned officers on staff employ, and beyond the limits of the Presidency, not included Native veterans are included in infantry

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East India House,
21 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*
Sec Mil Dept.

Appendix, No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Number in each PRESIDENCY of MILITARY OFFICERS in Civil Employment, and on Detached Duty, distinguishing their respective Ranks

| | Colonels. | Lieut.-Colonels. | Majors | Captains | Lieutenants | Cornets or Ensigns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL** | | | | | | |
| Artillery - - - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 11 | — |
| Cavalry - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 21 | — |
| Infantry - - - | 11 | 23 | 20 | 207 | 214 | 22 |
| | 15 | 27 | 23 | 248 | 246 | 22 |
| **MADRAS** | | | | | | |
| Artillery - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 13 | — |
| Cavalry - - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 13 | 6 | — |
| Infantry - - - | 13 | 7 | 9 | 107 | 60 | 2 |
| | 14 | 9 | 11 | 137 | 79 | 2 |
| **BOMBAY** | | | | | | |
| Artillery - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | — |
| Cavalry - - - | 1 | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Infantry - - - | 6 | 10 | 12 | 84 | 68 | 5 |
| | 8 | 11 | 14 | 94 | 75 | 5 |

## SUMMARY.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL - - - | 15 | 27 | 23 | 248 | 246 | 22 |
| MADRAS - - - | 14 | 9 | 11 | 137 | 79 | 2 |
| BOMBAY - - - | 8 | 11 | 14 | 94 | 75 | 5 |
| | 37 | 47 | 48 | 479 | 400 | 29 |

East India House,
21 May 1852

*Philip Melvill,*
Sec Mil Dept.

East India House,
21 May 1852

JAMES C MELVILL,
Secretary

Appendix, No 7

## BY-LAWS for the GOVERNMENT of the Corporation of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1846.

| | | Page. |
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### CHAP I—ACCOUNTS.

Books of the Company in England to be balanced yearly to the 30th April, and balance drawn out within six months of receipt of Indian books

*Sect* 1—It is ordained, That the books containing the general accounts of this Company in England shall be balanced to the 30th day of April yearly, and the balance be drawn out within six calendar months after the receipt of the Indian books of account, corresponding in period with the books about to be balanced in England.

Indian books to be balanced yearly to the 30th April, and copies sent home duly signed

Officers neglecting liable to dismission

*Sect* 2—*Item*, It is ordained, That the books of this Company's affairs in India shall, once every year, be balanced in every of the said Company's stations to the 30th April in each year, and transcripts or copies thereof, signed by the chief civil servant of each station, and those from the presidency by the Accountant-general, shall be sent to England by the first opportunity following, that those persons whose duty it shall be to make up the same, and who shall refuse or neglect so to do, shall become thereby liable to dismission from the Company's service, and that those accounts, when prepared, shall be accordingly transmitted to England by the first safe conveyance

Secretary, assistant, or other officer, with person keeping Journal in department of accounts, to examine all entries of receipts and payments monthly and certify the result

*Sect.* 3—*Item*, It is ordained, That the secretary or his assistant in the department of accounts, or such other officer as the Court of Directors may appoint, with the person keeping the journal in that department do, within fourteen days after the end of every month, examine all entries of receipts and payments of that month by their respective vouchers, and the additions and balance thereof, and certify under their hands, upon the cash-book, that they have so done, and how they find the same.

Accounts to be examined by Committees, and pass Court of Directors quarterly

*Sect* 4—*Item*, It is ordained, That all accounts shall be examined by the respective Committees, and pass the Court of Directors quarterly.

### CHAP II—BUYING, SELLING, HIRING, AND CONTRACTING.

Abstracts of all Tenders to be entered, and to remain on the Records

*Sect* 1—*Item*, It is ordained, That an abstract, containing the substance of every tender for selling or furnishing to this Company any sort of goods or merchandize, or for performing any business whatsoever, shall be entered as the same is received, and remain upon the records of the Company.

Purchases for exportation, with certain exceptions, to be made by open competition, and no private contract completed without approval of Court of Directors

*Sect* 2—*Item*, It is ordained, That all purchases for exportation by the Court of Directors, or any Committee thereof, excepting bullion, be made by open competition (excepting in cases where the Court or Committee shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company), and that, in all such cases, no private contract shall be completed without the concurrence and approval of the Court of Directors to such contract.

Provisions of Act 58 Geo 3 c 83, relating to building, hiring and contracting for ships for Company's service to be considered By-laws of Company

*Sect* 3—*Item*, It is ordained, That all the provisions regulating the mode of building, hiring, and contracting for ships for the service of the Company, which are contained in the Act of the 58th Geo 3 c 83, intituled, "An Act to amend and reduce into one Act the several Laws relating to the manner in which the East India Company are required to hire Ships," shall be and be considered as by-laws of this Company

Tenders of ships to be made by one or more owners in writing, and to express names of all other owners

*Sect* 4—*Item*, It is ordained, That the Court of Directors shall not accept the tender of any ship, but such as shall be first made by one or more of the owners in writing, wherein shall be expressed the names of all the other owners

## CHAP. III —BY-LAWS

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That at the General Court to be held yearly in the month of June, a committee of fifteen shall be chosen, whereof five to be a quorum, who being hereby authorized and empowered, are required to meet at least twice in the year, to inspect the by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, and to report their opinion from time to time to the General Court, and that the said Committee shall be summoned to meet, by the secretary for the time being, on the requisition of any two members thereof

A Committee of by-laws to be chosen annually in June
Number to be 15
Quorum five
To meet twice at least in the year
Duties
To be summoned by Secretary on requisition of two members

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the by-laws shall be read in the first Court of Directors, and first General Court after every annual election

By laws to be read on certain occasions

*Sect* 3 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no by-laws shall be ordained, altered, repealed, or suspended, without the consent and approbation of two General Courts, specially to be called for that purpose, of the first of which General Courts 14 days' public notice at the least shall be given

By-laws not to be varied without consent of two General Courts
Notice to be given

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## CHAP IV —CASH.

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the Court of Directors shall not invest any of the Company's money in purchasing any part or share in the capital stock of this Company, without the consent of the General Court first had

Company's money not to be invested in Company's stock, without consent of General Court

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the Court of Directors shall not invest any of the Company's money in shipping, excepting for the service of the Company

Company's money not to be invested in shipping, except for Company's service

*Sect* 3 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the cash of this corporation, except such sums as the Court of Directors shall think necessary to trust under the care of the Company's cashier, from time to time, for the current business, shall be kept at the Bank of England, in such method as the Court of Directors shall appoint

Cash to be kept at Bank of England

*Sect* 4 —*Item,* It is ordained, That for every sum drawn out of the Bank of England, a write-off or draft shall be signed by the chairman or deputy-chairman for the time being, and one other Director of the Finance and Home Committee, and countersigned by the principal cashier or his first assistant, or by such other officer or officers as the Court of Directors shall appoint for that purpose, and that no other person but the principal cashier or his first assistant shall present the said write-off or draft for payment, excepting nevertheless, that all bills of exchange accepted by order of the Court of Directors, and the dividends on the Company's capital stock, and also orders for monies made payable to others than the cashier or his first assistant, may, if the Court of Directors should think fit so to direct, be paid at the Bank of England in such manner as may be arranged between the Court of Directors and the Bank

Write-off or draft for sums drawn out of the Bank of England to be signed by certain Directors
Countersigned and presented for payment by certain officers
Exceptions as to presentation for payment

*Sect* 5 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no money relating to the affairs of the Company shall be disposed of without an order of the Court of Directors; and that the interest, and all other advantages arising and growing upon the cash of the Company, shall be brought to the account of the said Company

No money to be disposed of without order of Court of Directors
All profits to be brought to account of Company.

*Sect* 6 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the book containing the state of the cash shall be laid before the Court of Directors once in every week by the cashier, and that he sign the same

Book containing state of cash to be laid before Court of Directors weekly, signed by Cashier

*Sect* 7 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the chairman or deputy chairman, and two of the Court of Directors, do once a month, or oftener, examine the several species whereof the balance of the cash consists, and certify the same under their hands

Chairman, deputy, and two Directors to examine and certify balance of cash monthly

*Sect* 8 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no unlimited vote of credit shall be given by the Court of Directors to the Finance and Home Committee on the Company's account

No unlimited vote of credit to be given to Finance and Home Committee

*Sect* 9 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no bill of exchange, draft, or note other than notes of the Bank of England, shall be taken in any payments whatsoever to the Company, except banker's notes payable on demand, for the due payment whereof the parties paying them in shall engage to be responsible for the three following days

No bills, drafts, or notes to be taken except notes of the Bank of England, and Banker's notes payable on demand, for which parties paying shall be responsible

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## CHAP V —COMMITTEES

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the Report of every Committee appointed by the Court of Directors shall be signed and laid before a Court of Directors within eight days

Reports of Committees to be laid before Court of Directors within eight days

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the quorum of the Finance and Home Committee shall never consist of less than three Directors

Quorum of Finance and Home Committee to be three

## CHAP. VI.—DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND SERVANTS

A Court of Directors to be held once in every week

*Sect.* 1.—*Item,* It is ordained, That a Court of Directors shall be summoned and held once in every week, at the least.

Chairman and deputy chairman to be chosen annually by ballot, and allowed 500 *l* a year. Every other Director to be allowed 300 *l* a year

*Sect* 2.—*Item,* It is ordained, That at the first Court of Directors after every annual election, a chairman and deputy chairman shall be chosen for the year by the ballot, and that each of them be allowed 500 *l* a year, and every other Director 300 *l* a year, for his attendance upon the business of this Company

No Director to have any dealings with the Company except at its public sales

*Sect* 3.—*Item,* It is ordained, That in all cases, no Director of this Company shall have any dealings or business with the Company upon his own account, either separately or in conjunction with any other person or persons, for or in respect of buying for, or selling to the Company, any bullion or other goods, or in the making of any other bargain or contract by, to, or with this Corporation, other than at any of the Company's public sales.

No Director to tender any ship in which he is interested. Interest in ships in Company's service acquired incidentally to be reported to Court of Directors, and disposed of within 12 months. In default, Directors liable to be removed

*Sect* 4.—*Item,* It is ordained, That no Director of this Company shall, directly or indirectly, tender to the Court of Directors any ship or vessel of which he shall be an owner or part-owner, and that in case any ships, or shares of ships, in the service of the said Company shall come to a Director by bequest, or marriage, or as next of kin of any person who shall die intestate, such Director shall give notice in writing to the Court of Directors of his being so interested, and shall sell and dispose of his interest in such shipping within 12 months next after the same shall have accrued, or in default thereof shall be liable to be removed from the office of a Director.

No Director to give a vote respecting goods wherein he is concerned

*Sect* 5.—*Item,* It is ordained, That no Director shall give his vote for any lot of goods bought at the Company's sale, or for making any allowance for any goods so bought, wherein he shall be directly or indirectly concerned.

Directors to withdraw during debates in which they are personally concerned, and when question put

*Sect.* 6.—*Item,* It is ordained, That if any debate shall arise in the Court of Directors concerning any Director, or any matter or thing wherein any Director shall be personally concerned, every such Director, having been first heard, shall withdraw during such debate, and when the question thereon is put

Director taking any fee, present, or reward, to forfeit double the amount received, be liable to be removed, and be incapacitated from holding office or pension under Company

*Sect* 7.—*Item,* It is ordained, That if any Director shall take any fee, present, or reward, directly or indirectly, upon any account whatsoever, relating to the business or affairs of the Company, or his office of a Director, he shall forfeit to the use of this Company double the amount received, be liable to be removed from his office of Director, and shall be, *ipso facto,* incapable thereafter of holding any other place whatsoever, or any employment or pension under the Company

Member of corporation offering present or reward to Director or officer, to forfeit double the amount offered, if a Director, liable to be removed, and in all cases incapacitated from holding pension or office

*Sect* 8.—*Item,* It is ordained, That if any member of this Corporation shall offer any present or reward, directly or indirectly, to any Director or other officer of this Company, upon any account whatsoever relating to the business or affairs of this Company, such member shall forfeit to the use of this Company double the amount offered; and, if a Director, shall be liable to be removed from that office, and in all cases shall be for ever incapable of holding any pension, employment, or office, the qualification for which is subject to regulation by the General Court

Director going beyond sea to make report to Court of Directors. Absence of more than a year to be notified to General Court, and Director liable to be removed

*Sect* 9.—*Item,* It is ordained, That every Director going beyond sea shall make a report thereof to the Court of Directors, who shall notify his absence to the General Court after it shall have exceeded the period of one year, and such Director shall thereupon be liable to be removed from his office of Director.

Director holding office under the Crown, liable to be removed. Except held when such liability first imposed.

*Sect* 10.—*Item,* It is ordained, That any Director who shall hold any office or place of emolument under the Crown, shall be liable to be removed from his office of Director Provided always, that this by-law shall not affect any person at present in the Direction, who may have held an office under the Crown when this liability was first imposed, or preclude his being re-elected to be a Director, or subject him to be liable to be removed from the said office.

Director guilty of wilful breach of by-laws, to which no other special penalty is annexed, to be liable to be removed, and to be incapacitated from holding office. Other officer so offending to be dismissed and incapacitated

*Sect* 11.—*Item,* It is ordained, That if any Director shall be guilty of a wilful breach of any of the by-laws of this Corporation, to which any other special penalty is not annexed, and shall be so adjudged by a General Court, he shall be liable to be removed from his office of Director, and shall be incapable thereafter of holding any other office or employment under this Company, and if any other officer or servant of this Company shall be guilty of a wilful breach of any of the by-laws of the Corporation, to which any other special penalty is not annexed, he shall be dismissed from the service, and be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Company, the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the General Court.

Vacancies in the direction to be filled up within forty days after declaration thereof. Public notice to be given

*Sect.* 12.—*Item,* It is ordained, That whenever there shall be a vacancy of the place of a Director, another shall be chosen in his room within a convenient time, not exceeding 40 days after every such vacancy shall have been declared in the Court of Directors, and that 10 days' public notice shall be given of the day upon which such choice shall be made

*Sect.* 13 —*Item,* It is ordained, That every Director shall have liberty to take copies of all accounts, letters, and papers relating to the Company's affairs, except such as are before the Secret Committee appointed by the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85.

Directors may take copies of all papers except those before the Secret Committee

*Sect* 14 —*Item,* It is ordained, That any Director who shall dissent from any resolution of the Court of Directors, shall have the liberty of entering his dissent, with the reasons thereof, on the minutes of the said Court, within 14 days from the passing of such resolution, and that whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, after remonstrance on the part of the Court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next General Court

Directors may enter dissents on Court's Minutes

Resolutions of protest by Court of Directors against Orders of Board of Commissioners to be laid before General Court

*Sect* 15 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no orders shall be sent by the Directors to, or be obeyed by any persons employed in the service of this Company in India, or any other parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope, but such as shall be signed by 13 or more of the Directors for the time being, except such orders as are directed or allowed to be issued by the Secret Committee, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85

No orders to be sent beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or obeyed there, unless signed by 13 or more Directors

Except orders from the Secret Committee

*Sect* 16 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no Director, officer, or servant of this Company in Europe, shall trade, either as principal or agent, or execute any mercantile commission, either directly or indirectly, under any colour or pretence whatever, to or from India, otherwise than in the joint stock of the Company, or transact any kind of business for persons resident in India, for any gain or emolument whatever, and that whatsoever Director, officer, or servant of this Company in Europe, shall offend against this ordinance, shall forfeit to the use of this Company the value of such goods, merchandizes, and money, as he or they shall trade for, or be concerned in executing any mercantile commission for, contrary to this ordinance, and shall be incapable of serving the Company in any place or office whatever, the qualification for which is subject to regulation by the General Court, and, if a Director, shall be further liable to be removed from that office

No Director, officer, or servant, in Europe, to trade to or from India, either as principal or agent, otherwise than in the Company's Joint Stock

Offender to forfeit value of *choses* in trade, and be incapable of holding office

If Director, liable to be removed

*Sect* 17 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no officer or servant of this Company in Europe shall have any dealings or business with this Company, upon his own account, or for his own profit and advantage, directly or indirectly, solely or in conjunction with any other person or persons, or in any manner whatsoever, without the express permission and authority of the Court of Directors, in writing, signed by the secretary

No officer or servant in Europe to deal with Company except by express permission of Court of Directors in writing

*Sect* 18 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no officer or servant belonging to the Company shall, directly or indirectly, demand or accept any fee, reward, or present, other than such as shall be allowed and established by the Court of Directors, and contained in a table or tables of fees, to be printed and exposed to public view in every office where fees are allowed to be taken

No fees to be demanded or accepted, except such as are allowed by Court of Directors, and contained in a printed table publicly exhibited

*Sect* 19 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no officer or servant of this Company shall be or take upon himself the office of a broker

No officer or servant of Company to be a broker

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## Chap VII —ELECTIONS AND BALLOTS

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That if any member of this Company shall, by menaces or promises, collusive transfer or transfers of stock, by any fee, present, reward, or remuneration, under the plea of defraying travelling expenses, or under any other plea or pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, obtain, or endeavour to obtain, any vote for the election of himself or any other to be a Director, and be declared guilty thereof at a General Court to be called for that purpose, such person shall be incapable thereafter of holding any office, the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the General Court, and, if a Director, be further liable to be removed from his office

Member of Company endeavouring to obtain vote for election of Director by violent or corrupt means, if declared guilty by General Court, to be incapable of holding office, and if Director to be liable to be removed

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no lists shall be received for any election after the glass is finally sealed up according to the time prefixed

No lists to be received after glass finally sealed up

*Sect* 3 —*Item,* It is ordained, That if, upon the scrutiny for Directors, any two or more persons qualified shall have an equal number of votes, the election, in such cases, shall be determined by drawing lots in the General Court in which such scrutiny shall be reported

Upon an equality of votes, election of Directors to be determined by lot

*Sect* 4 —*Item,* It is ordained, That if on the scrutiny, two or more persons qualified for the same office have the same Christian and surnames, and are not distinguished by their additions, or if a wrong christian name in any list is placed to a surname when but one person of that surname is qualified, or literal mistakes are made in christian or surnames, in every of the said cases, the majority of the scrutineers may determine the person or persons intended, but in case of the scrutineers being equally divided, the question shall be decided by drawing lots

Questions relating to names of candidates to be determined by scrutineers or if they are equally divided, by lot

*Sect* 5 —*Item,* It is ordained, That previous to every annual election of Directors, at least seven months' public notice shall be given thereof, and two printed lists of the names of the members who appeared qualified to vote shall be ready to be delivered, the first at least five months, and the second at least 14 days before the day of election

Seven months' public notice of annual election of Directors to be given, and lists of members qualified to vote, be ready for delivery at two stated periods antecedent to the day of election

List of candidates for the direction to be published 30 days before annual election

*Sect* 6.—*Item*, It is ordained, That a list shall be published 30 days before the annual election of Directors, containing the names of such proprietors, qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify in writing to the secretary their desire of becoming candidates for the Direction, 32 days before such annual election

Proprietors voting at annual elections of Directors to give in list of six names

Lists containing greater number to be rejected

*Sect* 7.—*Item*, It is ordained, That in all elections to be annually made of Six Directors, for four years, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of the 13th year of His Majesty King George 3, c 63, each proprietor voting shall give in a list, containing not more than six names of persons duly qualified to be Directors, and if any list shall contain the names of more than six persons duly qualified, every such list shall be totally rejected.

Certain sections of this Chapter to be inserted at end of printed lists delivered to proprietors

*Sect* 8.—*Item*, It is ordained, That the fourth and seventh sections of this chapter shall be inserted at the end of every printed list delivered to the proprietors, at or before the annual election.

Election of Committees by ballot in General Court to be conducted in same method as elections of Directors and under same penalties

*Sect* 9.—*Item*, It is ordained, That in all elections of Committees made by ballot in a General Court, the same method (so near as the case will admit) shall be observed, under such penalties as are before prescribed concerning the election of Directors.

Ballots on distinct questions occurring on the same day to be taken in separate rooms

Glasses may be examined when opened, and are to be delivered sealed up when ballot is concluded

*Sect* 10.—*Item*, It is ordained, That whenever two or more ballots are to be taken on distinct questions on the same day, the same ballots be taken in separate rooms, and that upon every public ballot, the Directors in charge of the glasses, at their being opened, shall require the scrutineers, should any be then present, to satisfy themselves of their being empty, and that at the conclusion of each ballot the Directors in charge of the glasses deliver the same, sealed up, to the scrutineers

*Sect* 11.—*Item*, It is ordained, That in lieu of the oath or affirmation required by the Act of the 13th year of King George 3, c. 63, to be taken by proprietors of East India stock at every ballot in any General Court, before being admitted to vote at such ballot, and in lieu of the affidavit or affirmation required by the Act of the 3 & 4 of King William 4, c. 85, to be made by proprietors voting by letter of attorney on the election of a Director or Directors of the East India Company, a declaration in the form hereafter prescribed be substituted in the respective cases hereafter mentioned, (that is to say),

When the right of such proprietor to vote shall be in respect of stock whereof such proprietor shall have been possessed for the space of 12 calendar months, or upwards, such declaration shall be in the following form, (that is to say),

Declaration in lieu of oath or affidavit for persons possessed of the qualification for 12 months

I, A B, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the sum of £.          of the capital stock of the East India Company, standing in my name, doth at this time belong, and hath for the space of 12 calendar months actually belonged to me in my own right, and not in trust for any person or persons whomsoever, and that I have been in the actual receipt of the dividends and profits thereof for my own use, freed and discharged of all incumbrances which can or may affect the same for the said space of 12 calendar months, and that such stock has not been transferred or made over to me fraudulently or collusively on purpose to qualify me to give my vote, and that I have not before given my vote on this ballot And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths"

If qualification possessed for less than 12 months

13 Geo 3, c 63, s 3.

And that when the right of such proprietor to vote shall be in respect of stock, whereof such proprietor shall have been possessed for a less period than 12 calendar months, but such stock shall have been acquired or shall have come to such proprietor in some of the modes by the Act of Parliament in that behalf specified, (that is to say), by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by the custom of the City of London, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such stock, such declaration shall be in following form, *mutatis mutandis*, to suit the particular case to which such declaration shall be applicable, (that is to say),

I, A B, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the sum of £          of the capital stock of the East India Company, standing in my name, doth at this time belong to me in my own right, and not in trust for any person or persons whomsoever, and the same came to me by [here insert such of the following words as are applicable to the fact, viz bequest, or marriage, or succession to an intestate's estate, or the custom of the City of London, or settlement], and that such stock has not been transferred or made over to me fraudulently or collusively on purpose to qualify me to give my vote, and that I have not before given my vote on this ballot And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An

Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, ' An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in Lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths '"

## CHAP VIII.—GENERAL COURTS

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That if at any General Court, nine of the members present, duly qualified to vote, shall demand a ballot for determining any question, except for adjournment, or the previous question, or an amendment, such question shall be put by the ballot, and not otherwise

A ballot to be taken when demanded by nine members present at a General Court

Exceptions

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That if any doubt shall arise in the General Court, upon or relating to any declaration which shall be made from the Chair, upon the question for adjournment, or the previous question or an amendment, such question shall be determined by a division of the proprietors duly qualified to vote then present

Motions for adjournment, previous question, and amendments to be determined by division

*Sect* 3 —*Item,* It is ordained, That all questions in any General Court, except the previous question, or for adjournment, shall, if required, be stated in writing, before the same shall be put, and the Chairman shall not adjourn or dissolve the Court without a question

Questions, with certain exceptions, to be stated in writing, if required

General Court not to be adjourned or dissolved without question.

*Sect* 4 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no motion shall, in future, be made in a General Court, to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by the persons proposing the same, and published by the Court of Directors at least 14 days previous to the holding of such General Court

Notice of motions to forgive offences or grant money to be given and published.

*Sect* 5 —*Item,* It is ordained, That all notices of motions for consideration in the General Court, shall be advertised in two or more of the London morning newspapers, at least three days before the day of meeting, at which the motion is to be taken into consideration

Notices of motions in General Court to be advertised

*Sect* 6 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no persons be admitted to be present at any General Court, who shall not, at the time, be possessed of 500 *l* stock

No persons to be present at General Court unless possessed of 500*l* stock

## CHAP. IX —OFFICES, SALARIES, PENSIONS, AND GRATUITIES

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no new office, either at home or abroad, shall be created by the Directors, with any salary exceeding the sum of 200 *l* per annum, without the approbation of two General Courts to be summoned for that purpose

No new office to be created of more than 200 *l* per annum without approbation of two General Courts

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That no additional salary, exceeding in the whole 200 per annum, shall be annexed to any office, without the approbation of two General Courts to be summoned for that purpose

No additional salary exceeding 200 *l* per annum to be annexed to any office without approbation of two General Courts

*Sect* 3 —*Item,* It is ordained, That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole 200 *l* per annum, to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the form of a report stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same, and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant, and that such allowances, in the nature of superannuations, as the Court of Directors are empowered to grant to their officers and servants in England, by 53 George 3, c 155, s 93, shall be laid before the next General Court

Resolution of Court of Directors granting new or increased pensions exceeding 200 *l* per annum to be laid in form of a report before two General Courts, and approved previously to being submitted to Board of Commissioners

Grounds to be stated

Resolution and report to be signed by Directors approving

Documents upon which resolutions formed to be open to inspection of Proprietors

Superannuation allowances to servants in England authorized by 53d Geo 3, c 155, to be laid before next General Court.

*Sect* 4 —*Item,* It is ordained, That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money, exceeding in the whole 600 *l*., shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same, and that the Documents on which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed Grant

Resolution of Court of Directors bestowing gratuity exceeding 600 *l* to be laid in form of a report before two General Courts and approved

Grounds to be stated

Resolution and report to be signed by Directors approving

Documents on which resolution formed to be open to inspection of proprietors.

## CHAP X.—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

**Copies of Accounts and Papers laid before Parliament by Court of Directors, and of Bills and Resolutions in Parliament regarding Company to be laid on table of proprietors' reading-room and before next General Court**

**Proceedings of Parliament affecting Company to be submitted (before becoming law) to a General Court.**

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That copies of such accounts and papers as may from time to time be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors, and copies of all Bills or Resolutions in either House, in anywise regarding the East India Company, shall be laid upon the table of the reading room appropriated to the proprietors, and shall be laid before the next General Court, and that all Proceedings of Parliament which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.

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## CHAP. XI—REGISTER OF BONDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

**Register of all bonds for money borrowed at interest to be kept**

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the Court of Directors do cause a register of all bonds for money borrowed at interest, to be kept, under the inspection of those who have the custody of the seal

**Also, register of all other instruments passing under Company's seal**

*Sect* 2 —*Item,* It is ordained, That a register be kept, in like manner, for the entry of all other bonds and instruments, of what kind soever, which shall pass under the Company's seal

**Register books to be laid before the Court monthly**

*Sect* 3 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the secretary for the time being do see that the said register-books be laid before the Court of Directors at the first Court in every calendar month

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## CHAP XII.—SEAL OF THE COMPANY.

**Company's seal to be kept under three locks Keys to be kept by chairman or deputy, secretary or assistant, and examiner or assistant**

**Chairman or deputy may place key in custody of officer**

**Seal not to be set to any writing but by order of Court of Directors**

**In absence of chairman or deputy, not to be affixed but in presence of secretary and examiner (or their assistants), and officer in charge of key of the chairs**

*Sect* 1 —*Item,* It is ordained, That the common seal of this Corporation shall be kept under three locks That the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for the time being, that the key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the Secretary or his assistant, and that the key of the third lock shall be kept by the Examiner of India Corrrespondence or his assistant That in case of the indispensable absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, they be authorized to place their key in the custody of such other officer as they may select for that purpose, and that the said seal shall not be set to any writing or instrument but by an order of the Court of Directors first had for that purpose, and in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, not to be affixed but in the presence of the Secretary and the Examiner of India Correspondence, or their respective assistants, and of the officer who may be in charge of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's key

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- Upon an equality, the election to be determined by drawing lots - - - - 417

Write-off See Draft

## Appendix, No 8. - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN of the Finances of *India* at the present Time, as compared - - - -

| | 1837/38. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | REVENUES. | CHARGES. | NET REVENUES | NET CHARGES. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Land Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - | 11,205 084 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Sayer Abkarry and Moturpha - - - - - - - - - | 777,487 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - - - - - - - | 18,166 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Subsidies and Tributes - - - - - - - - - - | 571,606 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| House Tax in Calcutta - - - - - - - - - - | 22,319 | 1,541,235 | - - - | - - - |
| Town Assessment at Madras - - - - - - - - - | 9,822 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department, including Interest on Arrears of Revenue, and Unclaimed Revenue Deposits - - - - - | 164,956 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Sale of Tobacco at Madras - - - - - - - - - - | 75,686 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements - - - - - - | - - - | 1,536,020 | - - - | - - - |
| | 12,845,126 | 3,077,255 | 9,767,871 | - - - |
| Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,374,610 | 186,991 | 1,187,619 | - - - |
| Salt - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,991,342 | 548,813 | 1,442,529 | - - - |
| Opium - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,138,611 | 651,320 | 1,487,291 | - - - |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 378,335 | 31,502 | 346,833 | - - - |
| Mints - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 89,942 | 56,500 | 33,442 | - - - |
| Post Office - - - - - - - - - - - | 129,266 | 116,020 | 13,246 | - - - |
| Profits of the Madras Government Bank - - - - - - - | 9,297 | - - - | 9,297 | |
| Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca - - - - - - | 45,920 | 61,174 | - - - | 15,254 |
| Gwalior Government, on account of War Charges, and in part Compensation for Losses sustained during and in consequence of the late Hostilities at Gwalior, Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, dated 13th January 1844 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Receipts from the Lahore Durbar, for the Maintenance of British Troops at Lahore, Article 9 of the Treaty, dated 16th December 1846 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Receipts from Rajah Golaub Sing, on account of transfer to him of Territory in the Punjaub Article 3 of the Treaty, dated 16th March 1846 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 19,002,449 | 4,729,575 | 14,288,128 | 15,254 |
| | | | Deduct 15,254 | |
| Net Revenues, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | 14,272,874 | - - - |
| CHARGES (deducting RECEIPTS) | | | | |
| Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 1,667,107 | - - - | 1,332,256 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Receipts - - - - - - - - | 334,851 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Judicial and Police Charges - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 1,714,148 | - - - | 1,604,012 |
| Judicial Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - | 110,136 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Marine Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 247,992 | - - - | 160,524 |
| Marine Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - | 87,468 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Military Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 6,725,937 | - - - | 6,725,937 |
| War Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Interest on Debt - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 1,365,382 | - - - | 1,365,382 |
| | 19,534,904 | 16,450,141 | 14,272,874 | 11,188,111 |
| Territorial Payments in England - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 2,066,016 | - - - | 2,066,016 |
| Invoice Value of Political Stores exported to India - - - - - | - - - | 238,429 | - - - | 238,429 |
| £ | 19,534,904 | 18,754,586 | 14,272,874 | 13,492,556 |

Surplus - - £ 760,318.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Total Revenues and Receipts - - - - - | 19,534,904 |
| Charges - - - - - - - - | 18,754,586 |
| Surplus - - - | £ 780,318 |
| Net Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets, both in England and India - - - - - - - | 718,705 |
| Surplus, including Net Produce of Commercial Assets - - - - - | £ 1,499,023 |
| The Amount of Indian Debt outstanding on 30th April 1838 was - - - - - - - - - | 30,249 893 |
| The Amount of the Home Bond Debt outstanding on 30th April 1838 was - - - - - - - | 3,522,825 |
| Total - - - | £ 33,772 718 |

East India House,
11 May 1852

- - - - - - - - Appendix, No. 8

- - - with that at the last Period in which a Surplus Revenue was realized.

| 1849/50 | | | | ESTIMATE 1850/51 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUES | CHARGES | NET REVENUES | NET CHARGES | REVENUES | CHARGES | NET REVENUES | NET CHARGES |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 14,674,126 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 14,964,562 | | | |
| 1,139,490 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,206,420 | | | |
| 25,482 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 26,831 | | | |
| 521,233 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 535,563 | | | |
| - - - | 1,752,013 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,925,219 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| 86,320 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 99,440 | | | |
| 82,600 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 82,219 | | | |
| - - - | 2,273,159 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,359,669 | | |
| 16,529,251 | 4,025,172 | 12,504,079 | - - - | 16,915,035 | 4,284,888 | 12,630,147 | |
| 1,374,252 | 184,117 | 1,190,135 | - - - | 1,516,652 | 185,473 | 1,331,179 | |
| 2,419,107 | 392,362 | 2,025,745 | - - - | 1,979,689 | 446,497 | 1,533,192 | |
| 4,216,176 | 906,539 | 3,309,637 | - - - | 3,656,164 | 955,502 | 2,700,662 | |
| 453,712 | 24,883 | 428,829 | - - - | 443,539 | 23,044 | 420,495 | |
| 66,232 | 50,413 | 15,819 | - - - | 68,203 | 54,540 | 13,663 | |
| 183,067 | 194,608 | - - - | 11,541 | 185,362 | 192,358 | - - - | 6,996 |
| 63,206 | 64,596 | - - - | 1,390 | 64,841 | 74,497 | - - - | 9,656 |
| 27,448 | - - - | 27,448 | | | | | |
| 10,320 | - - - | 10,320 | | | | | |
| 64,077 | - - - | 64,077 | | | | | |
| 25,406,848 | 5,843,690 | 19,576,089 | 12,931 | 24,829,485 | 6,216,799 | 18,629,338 | 16,652 |
| | | Deduct 12,931 | | | | Deduct 16,652 | |
| - - - | - - - | 19,563,158 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 18,612,686 | |
| - - - | 2,101,412 | - - - | 2,054,361 | - - - | 2,373,036 | - - - | 1,993,989 |
| 47,051 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 379,047 | - - - | | |
| - - - | 2,046,556 | - - - | 1,914,334 | - - - | 2,173,123 | - - - | 2,048,846 |
| 132,222 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 124,277 | - - - | | |
| - - - | 348,577 | - - - | 253,363 | - - - | 433,631 | - - - | 338,411 |
| 95,214 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 95,220 | - - - | | |
| - - - | 9,406,417 | - - - | 9,406,417 | - - - | 9,933,545 | - - - | 9,933,545 |
| - - - | 778,624 | - - - | 778,624 | - - - | 58,313 | - - | 58,313 |
| - - - | 2,050,935 | - - - | 2,050,935 | - - - | 2,201,105 | - - - | 2,201,105 |
| 25,681,335 | 22,576,211 | 19,563,158 | 16,458,034 | 25,428,029 | 23,389,552 | 18,612,686 | 16,574,209 |
| - - - | 2,372,837 | - - - | 2,372,837 | - - - | 2,352,800 | - - - | 2,352,800 |
| - - - | 378,100 | - - - | 378,100 | - - - | 364,386 | - - - | 364,386 |
| 25,681,335 | 25,327,148 | 19,563,158 | 19,208,971 | 25,428,029 | 26,106,738 | 18,612,686 | 19,291,395 |

**Surplus - - £ 354,187**

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Total Revenues and Receipts - - - - - | 25,681,335 |
| Charges - - - - - - - - | 25,327,148 |
| **Surplus** - - - | £ 354,187 |
| Net Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets - | 150 |
| **Surplus**, including Net Produce of Commercial Assets - - - - - | £ 354,337 |
| The Amount of Indian Debt outstanding on 30th April 1850 was - - - - - - - - - | 46,908,064 |
| The Amount of Home Bond Debt outstanding on 30th April 1850 was - - - - - - - | 3,899,500 |
| **Total** - - - | £ 50,807,564 |

**Deficit - - £ 678,709**

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Total Revenues and Receipts - - - - - | 25,428,029 |
| Charges - - - - - - - - | 26,106,738 |
| **Deficit** - - - | £ 678,709 |
| Net Receipts from Produce of the Commercial Assets - | 328 |
| **Deficit**, deducting Net Produce of Commercial Assets - - - - - | £ 678,381 |
| Estimated Amount of Indian Debt outstanding on 30th April 1851 was - - - - - - - - | 47,877,734 |
| Amount of the Home Bond Debt outstanding on 30th April 1851 was - - - - - - - - - | 3,899,500 |
| **Total** - - - | £ 51,777,234 |

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

## Appendix, No. 9.

Appendix, No 9

### NUMBER of Officers of the Indian Navy on the Retired List and on Furlough respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in *India*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers on the Retired List | 53 |
| Ditto on Furlough | 9 |

Marine Department, East India House, 27 May 1852

*J. C. Mason.*

### NUMBER of Officers of the Indian Navy, and Pay and Allowances of each Rank.

| NUMBER OF OFFICERS | DESIGNATION. | PAY AND ALLOWANCES PER MONTH. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Rupees.* |
| 1 | Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy | 2,500 (*a*) |
| 8 | Captains of a First Rate Ship | 900 |
| | Ditto - Second ditto | 800 |
| 16 | Commanders of a Second Rate Ship | 700 |
| | Ditto - - Third ditto | 600 |
| | Ditto - - Fourth ditto | 500 |
| 68 | Lieutenants, the First Fifteen on the List | 150 (*b*) |
| | Ditto - the remainder | 120 (*b*) |
| 110 | Mates under Three Years' standing | 80 |
| | Ditto above - - ditto | 100 |
| | Midshipmen | 60 |
| 14 | Pursers of a First Rate Ship | 300 |
| | Ditto - Second ditto | 270 |
| | Ditto - Third ditto | 250 |
| | Ditto - Fourth ditto | 220 |
| 12 | Captains' Clerks | 50 |
| Total 229 | | |

(*a*) Has an official residence in the Dockyard, or 200 rupees per month for house rent.
(*b*) With 25 rupees per month as "Table Allowance," while afloat.

Marine Department, East India House, 27 May 1852

*J. C. Mason.*

### CONDITIONS on which Pensions are granted to Officers of the Indian Navy, and Amount thereof.

### SENIOR LIST PENSIONS.

This List comprises the Four Senior Officers of the Service, who are allowed a Pension of 800 *l.* per annum each.

When a vacancy in this List occurs, it is filled up by the Officer next in order of succession. On no occasion can the List exceed four in number

A Captain of seven years' standing, or an Officer of whatever rank, if he have served 30 years in India, may retire from active service, and return to Europe, with a Pension of 360 *l.* a year, and eventually succeed to the Senior List Pension of 800 *l.* per annum.

Every Officer who has actually served 22 Years, or upwards, in India, is permitted to retire on the following Pay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Captains | £. 360 per Annum. |
| Commanders | 290 „ |
| Lieutenants | 190 „ |
| Pursers | 190 „ |

All Officers retiring from Ill Health, after 10 Years' Service, and before they have completed that of 22 Years, are granted the following retiring Allowances —

| | |
|---|---|
| Captains | £. 200 per Annum. |
| Commanders | 170 „ |
| Lieutenants | 125 „ |
| Pursers | 125 „ |

Marine Department, East India House, 27 May 1852

*J. C Mason.*

## NAMES, TONNAGE, HORSE-POWER and GUNS of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY.

| NAME | Tonnage. | Horse-Power. | | GUNS. | BOATS' GUNS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STEAMERS. | | | | | |
| Moozuffer | 1,440 | 500 | | Seven 8-in. 68-pounders<br>Two 32-pounder 40-cwt. guns | Two 12-pounders, one 3-pounder, and One 12-pounder field piece. |
| Feerooz | 1,440 | 500 | | The same as above | - ditto - - ditto. |
| Semiramis | 960 | 300 | | Two 8-in revolving, and two 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns | |
| Queen | 760 | 220 | | Two 68-pounders on circles, and two 34-pounder broadside guns. | |
| Sesostris | 876 | 220 | | Two 8 in. 68-pounder revolving, and two 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns. | |
| Auckland | 946 | 220 | | Two - - ditto - - and two - ditto. | |
| Ajdaha | 1,440 | 500 | | Two 9-feet 65-cwt. guns<br>Four 8-feet 32-pounder 42-cwt. guns } and two 12-pounder brass howitzer guns. | |
| Acbar | 1,143 | 350 | | Two 8-in. 68-pounder, and four 32-pounder 40-cwt. guns. | |
| Atalanta | 617 | 210 | | One 55-cwt. 32-pounder revolving, and two 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns. | |
| Victoria | 705 | 230 | | One 56 - ditto - ditto - and two - ditto - ditto. | |
| Berenice | 664 | 230 | | One 32-pounder carronade. | |
| Zenobia | - | 280 | | Built in India, particulars not yet reported. | |
| Medusa | 432 | 70 | Iron Vessels put together in India. (a) | Two 24-pounder Congreve revolving, and one 3-pounder brass gun | |
| Assyria | 153 | 40 | Employed on the Indus | One 9-pounder iron gun, and four 1-pounder iron swivels. | |
| Nimrod | 153 | 40 | | One —pounder Congreve revolving, and four ditto | |
| Comet | 204 | 40 | | One 12-pounder howitzer, and one 3-pounder gun. | |
| Meteor | 194 | 24 | | Four wall pieces. | |
| Planet | 335 | 60 | | Two 12-pounder carronades | |
| Satellite | 335 | 60 | | One 9-pounder Congreve revolving, and one 3-pounder brass gun | |
| Napier | 445 | 90 | | | |
| Conqueror | 259 | 50 | | | |
| Meanee | 208 | 40 | | | |
| Nitocris | 153 | 40 | | Two 9-pounder Congreve revolving guns | |
| Snake | 40 | 10 | | | |
| SAILING VESSELS: | | | | | |
| Clive | 420 | - - - | | Sixteen 32-pounder carronades, and two 9-pounder brass guns. | |
| Elphinstone | 387 | - - - | | Fourteen - - ditto - - and two - - ditto. | |
| Euphrates | 255 | - - - | | Eight 18-pounder short guns, and two 18-pounder medium guns. | |
| Tigris | 258 | - - - | | Eight - - ditto - - and two 9-pounder brass guns | |
| Constance | 182 | - - - | | One 32-pounder 25-cwt. revolving, and two 12-pounder carronades. | |
| Mahi | 157 | - - - | | One - ditto - - ditto - and two - - ditto. | |
| Palinurus | 192 | - - - | | Two 9-pounder brass guns - - and two - - ditto. | |
| Taptee | 179 | | | | |
| Hastings | 566 | - - - | | Four 32-pounder 25-cwt. guns, and six 12-pounder 7-feet guns. | |

(a) In addition to the above, three other steamers of suitable size have been furnished for service on the Indus, the particulars of which have not yet been reported from Bombay.

Marine Department, East India House,
27 May 1852.

*J. C. Mason.*

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## NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY in COMMISSION in each of the following Years.

| YEAR | SEA-GOING VESSELS. | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sailing Vessels. | | | | Steamers. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Frigates. | Sloops of War. | Brigs. | Schooners | Frigates and Packets. | Steam Vessels. | Surveying Vessels. | Tenders. | Cutters. | Pattamars. | Accommodation Boats | Receiving Ships. | Light Vessels. | Gun Boats. | Block Ships. |
| 1835 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | |
| 1836 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 | |
| 1837 | – | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 1838 | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 1839 | – | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | – | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 1840 | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 1841 | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1842 | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1843 | – | 3 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 5 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1844 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1845 | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1846 | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1847 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1848 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| 1849 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 4 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| 1850 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |

Marine Department, East India House,
27 May 1852.

*J. C. Mason.*

EUROPEAN and NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT of each Description of Ships and Vessels when in Commission, in Peace and War, (taken from Returns made up to the 30th April 1850, the latest reported Home from *Bombay*).

| NAME of SHIP or VESSEL. | Where Stationed when the Return was made. | Description and Class of Ship or Vessel at the time. | Character of Ship or Vessel at the time. | EUROPEANS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NATIVES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Captains. | | Commanders. | | Lieutenants. | | Acting Masters. | | Surgeons. | | Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants. | | Pursers. | | Captains' Clerks and Clerks in Charge. | | Mates and Midshipmen. | | Gunners. | | Boatswains. | | Carpenters. | | Quarter Masters. | | Boatswain's Mates. | | Gunners' Mates and Seamen Gunners. | | Master-at-Arms. | | Seamen's Schoolmasters. | | Captains' Coxswains. | | Captains' Cooks. | | Captain of Forecastle. | | Captain of Main-Top. | | Captain of Fore-Top. | | Captain of After-Hold. | | Captain of Mast. | | Captain of After-guard. | | Sail-makers. | | Ships' Cooks. | | Caulkers. | | Pursers' Stewards. | | Coopers. | | Carpenters' Mates. | | Sail-makers' Crew. | | Carpenters' Crew. | | Able and Ordinary Seamen, Supernumeraries, and others. | | Boys. | | Engineers. | | Country Engineers and Apprentices. | | Topasses, Stewards and Servants. | | Stokers. | | Coal Trimmers. | | Lascars. | | Marines. |
| | | | | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | Establishment. | Number borne. | |
| Moozuffer | Bombay | Steamer - 2d Rate | Frigate | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 81 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 25 | 15 | 23 | — | — | 20 |
| Feerooz | At sea | Ditto - 2d ,, | Ditto | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 74 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 15 | 25 | — | — | 18 |
| Semiramis | At sea | Ditto - 2d ,, | Ditto | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 57 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 26 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 16 |
| Queen | At sea | Ditto - 2d ,, | Ditto | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 14 |
| Sesostris | Bombay | Ditto - 2d ,, | Ditto | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 14 |
| Auckland | Bombay | Ditto - 2d ,, | Ditto | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 28 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 14 |
| Medusa | Bombay | Ditto - (Iron) | | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 10 | — | — | 5 |
| Berenice | Bombay | Ditto - 2d Rate | | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 5 |
| Snake | Bombay | Ditto | Out of Commission. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajdaha | At Suez | Ditto - 3d Rate | Packet | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 7 | 45 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 35 | 23 | 23 | — | — | 16 |
| Acbar | At sea | Ditto - 4th ,, | Ditto | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 37 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 21 | — | — | 8 |
| Atalanta | At sea | Ditto - 4th ,, | Ditto | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | — | 2 | 8 |
| Victoria | Bombay | Ditto - 4th ,, | Ditto | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | 9 | — | 23 | — | 23 | | | |
| Zenobia | Bombay | Launched since the Return was made up; particulars not yet reported home. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clive | Bushire | Sailing - 3d Rate | Sloop of War | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 54 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | 17 |
| Elphinstone | Aden | Ditto - 3d ,, | Ditto | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 49 | 4 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | 17 |
| Euphrates | Bushire | Ditto - 4th ,, | Brig of War | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 24 | 2 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 20 | — | 12 |
| Palinurus | At sea | Ditto - 5th ,, | Ditto | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 12 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 37 | 30 | |
| Taptee | At sea | Ditto - 5th ,, | Surveying Brig | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 37 | 35 | |
| Constance | At sea | Ditto - 5th ,, | Schooner | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 18 | 2 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Mahi | Bombay | Ditto - 5th ,, | Ditto | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 13 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Hastings | Bombay | Receiving Ship | Frigate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 12 | 23 |
| Ditto | Ditto | (Supernumeraries) | | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 56 | — | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tigris | Ditto | Sailing - 5th Rate | Brigantine | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | 13 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Margaret | Ditto | Ditto | Cutter | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| Bheema | Ditto | Ditto | Pattamar | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 20 | 5 |
| Powna | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 19 | 5 |
| Mootnee | Kotree | Iron Steamer | Commodore's Ship | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| | | | Supernumeraries | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | | | | | |
| Planet | Indus | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| Comet | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Meteor | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 13 | — | — | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Satellite | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | 4 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | — | — | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| Nimrod | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 | — | — | 6 | 5 | |
| Assyria | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 7 | | | | | | |
| Napier | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | 3 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Conqueror | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | 3 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 11 | — | — | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Meeanee | Ditto | Ditto | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | [illegible] | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 9 | | |
| Indus | Ditto | Ditto | | — | Added to the strength of the Indus Flotilla since the Returns were made up. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jelum | Ditto | Ditto | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nitocris | Baghdad | Iron steamer | | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 14 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | | |

*Not* .—The names of the ships which (with their tonnage, armament, &c.) are returned in Statement 50, are also here inserted, because the establishment of each class vessel is found to differ.

*Note*.—The returns from Bombay do not specify whether the above are the peace or war establishments of the vessels.

Marine Department, East India House, 27 May 1852.

*J. C. Mason.*

## Appendix, No 10.

STATEMENT of the Amount of EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES incurred in each Year, under the several Heads of Subscriptions, Presents, Gratuities, House Dinners, Entertainments, and Miscellaneous

| ——— | Subscriptions to Charities, Societies, Hospitals, and Schools. | PRESENTS AND GRATUITIES | | House Dinners and Refreshments, including Entertainments to Governors General, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, and other Functionaries, and Persons of Distinction connected with India. | Miscellaneous —Comprising Charges incurred in view to the Improvement of Cotton Cultivation, Expenses on account of the Experimental Navigation of the Euphrates, Expenses relating to the Trigonometrical Survey of India, Books, Maps, and Charts relating to India, Remuneration to Officers for Expenses incurred, and Losses sustained on Service Abroad, Money issued by order of the Secret Committee, Papers Printed by order of the Court of Proprietors, and various other Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Charges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To Servants of the Civil, Military, and Marine, &c, Establishments of India, and to their Families, also to Servants of the Home Establishment, including Donations for Relief granted to Soldiers and Seamen | Special Grants and other Presents, and Gratuities | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1834/35 | 668 | 3,239 | - - - | 3,606 | 5,657 |
| 1835/36 | 619 | 1,775 | 1,905 | 2,149 | 2,523 |
| 1836/37 | 1,041 | 2,667 | - - - | 2,640 | 3,602 |
| 1837/38 | 865 | 2,884 | 20,735 (*a*) | 2,067 | 12,724 |
| 1838/39 | 1,006 | 2,378 | 5,697 (*b*) | 2,728 | 4,600 |
| 1839/40 | 1,413 | 2,183 | 1,650 | 2,907 | 9,103 |
| 1840/41 | 1,027 | 2,212 | 2,165 | 3,514 | 19,530 |
| 1841/42 | 1,171 | 1,078 | 200 | 2,808 | 8,405 |
| 1842/43 | 1,043 | 884 | 755 | 3,042 | 5,310 |
| 1843/44 | 1,209 | 1,993 | 612 | 3,076 | 10,216 |
| 1844/45 | 1,207 | 2,390 | 3,000 (*c*) | 3,082 | 4,046 |
| 1845/46 | 1,138 | 2,113 | 5,017 (*d*) | 3,008 | 10,308 |
| 1846/47 | 2,271 | 1,351 | 215 | 3,129 | 8,995 |
| 1847/48 | 1,071 | 1,174 | 4,075 | 4,760 | 7,620 |
| 1848/49 | 1,014 | 953 | 1,650 | 3,448 | 5,065 |
| 1849/50 | 1,959 | 1,330 | 50 | 3,475 | 7,912 |
| 1850/51 | 1,008 | 1,497 | 344 | 4,039 | 5,298 |

(*a*) Includes 20,000 *l* Grant to the Marquess Wellesley.

(*b*) Ditto 5,000 *l* ditto Family of the late Mr. W Fraser (Commissioner at Delhi, and Agent to the Governor-general) who was assassinated at Delhi on the 22d March 1835

(*c* and *d*) Ditto 7,111 *l*. Testimonial presented to Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

East India House,<br>
25 May 1852

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

## STATEMENT of the Amount of CHARGES AT HOME in each Year, from 1834,

| | 1834/35 | 1835/36. | 1836/37. | 1837/38. | 1838/39. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERMANENT AND FIXED CHARGES | £. | £ | £. | £. | £. |
| Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock, 630,000 *l* per annum - | 636,826 | 626,098 | 637,086 | 626,570 | 632,539 |
| Payments under Act 4 Geo 4, c. 71, on account Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c of the Royal Troops serving, or having served in India, 60,000 *l* per annum, payable by quarterly instalments - - - - - | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of the Royal Troops serving in India, the advances on account of which are now fixed at 200,000 *l* annually, payable in quarterly instalments, the Balances necessarily varying in amount, being subsequently adjusted - - - - - - - - - - - | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, portion of the charge borne by the Company, now fixed at 12,000 *l.* per annum, payable by quarterly instalments - - - - - - - - - - | 6,000 | 6,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended Communication with India and China, 70,000 *l* per annum, payable by quarterly instalments - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund, payable annually - - - - | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Salaries of the Court of Directors, 7,600 *l.* per annum - - - - | 7,900 including an arrear | 7,587 | 7,584 | 7,589 | 7,589 |
| £. | 833,226 | 822,185 | 842,170 | 828,659 | 834,648 |
| PERMANENT CHARGES, BUT VARYING IN AMOUNT | | | | | |
| Interest on the Home Bond Debt - - - - - - - - | 92,858 | 83,556 | 115,132 | 139,341 | 84,396 |
| Military and other Public Stores exported and to be exported - - | 202,855 | 186,484 | 277,339 | 226,751 | 236,121 |
| Purchase and equipment of Steam Vessels, and various Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 37,813 | 136,549 |
| Transport of Troops and Stores - - - - - - - - - - | 44,412 | 23,710 | 26,222 | 19,537 | 30,012 |
| Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers of the Indian Establishments, including Offreckonings - - - - - - - | 521,317 | 475,577 | 489,200 | 488,571 | 520,907 |
| Civil Establishments of India —Absentee Allowances and Passage Money, under Regulations - - - - - - - - - - - | 38,633 | 39,792 | 32,483 | 33,170 | 43,345 |
| Her Majesty's Establishments in China, portion paid by the Company of the actual Charge in each Year - - - - - - - - | 7,633 | 7,633 | - - - | 11,286 | - - - |
| Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, comprising Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, and Superannuation Allowances granted by warrant of the Crown, under the Act 53 Geo 3, c 55, s 91 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 31,310 | 31,378 | 29,802 | 29,444 | 29,455 |
| Recruiting Charges —Pay of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of Recruiting Establishments, and of Recruits previous to embarkation, Bounty, Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c - - - - - - | 20,901 | 23,161 | 23,420 | 24,418 | 23,641 |
| Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 74,960 | 75,214 | 67,433 | 69,572 | 75,255 |
| Annuitants and Pensioners, exclusive of Compensation Annuities, under Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c. 85 - - - - - - - - - - - | 120,143 | 128,643 | 120,006 | 120,266 | 109,567 |
| Lord Clive's Fund —Net payment for Pensions, &c - - - - | 47,792 | 43,109 | 46,410 | 47,348 | 49,348 |
| Donations under deed to Widows' Funds for the Home Service - - | 2,600 | 2,600 | 1,900 | 1,100 | 1,738 |
| Paymaster General of the Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of the Royal Troops serving in India, in excess of the annual Advances stated under the head of Permanent and Fixed Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 286 201 |
| £. | 1,205,414 | 1,120,857 | 1,229,347 | 1,248,617 | 1,626,535 |

distinguishing Permanent and Fixed Charges from those varying in Amount

| 1839/40. | 1840/41. | 1841/42. | 1842/43. | 1843/44. | 1844/45 | 1845/46 | 1846/47 | 1847/48 | 1848/49 | 1849/50 | 1850/51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 626,477 | 631,645 | 632,545 | 625,885 | 631,591 | 629,009 | 623,163 | 632,544 | 627,393 | 631,497 | 629,435 | 636,495 |
| 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 45,000 | 75,000 | 45,000 |
| 120,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 187,500 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 4,570 | 11,000 | 17,557 including an arrear | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 12,578 | 63,707 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 7,581 | 7,558 | 7,560 | 7,598 | 7,579 | 7,582 | 7,576 | 7,600 | 7,581 | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,559 |
| 821,128 | 862,703 | 870,162 | 842,983 | 863,670 | 911,169 | 983,946 | 984,644 | 979,474 | 968,597 | 996,535 | 973,554 |
| 51,828 | 51,383 | 61,373 | 62,257 | 59,303 | 64,339 | 69,271 | 70,010 | 102,984 | 150,509 | 173 723 | 144,970 |
| 286,122 | 329,395 | 409,471 | 394,431 | 364,987 | 424,952 | 476,506 | 655,165 | 598,540 | 452,582 | 350,830 | 315 864 |
| 132,580 | 83,142 | 143,625 | 100,669 | 78,131 | 62,894 | 118,535 | 97,970 | 86,923 | 53,657 | 50,544 | 44,273 |
| 61,269 | 73,213 | 55,731 | 71,598 | 55,497 | 40,296 | 52,085 | 62,338 | 64,557 | 60,297 | 45,788 | 31,061 |
| 488,701 | 502,053 | 535,608 | 532,799 | 541,686 | 577,636 | 597,099 | 597,150 | 604,373 | 625,819 | 614,394 | 641,513 |
| 45,644 | 44,437 | 44,240 | 40,686 | 46,571 | 46,100 | 40,342 | 39,216 | 37,919 | 32,437 | 32,383 | 29,895 |
| 5,142 | 4,117 | 4,783 | 4,450 | - - | - - | - - | 16,058 | 10,093 | 9,486 | - - | 8 781 |
| 29,581 | 28,290 | 28,051 | 28,383 | 28,565 | 29,641 | 30,554 | 29,909 | 29,867 | 30,123 | 30,523 | 28,610 |
| 49,923 | 50,414 | 36,096 | 35,586 | 44,777 | 34,302 | 33,526 | 41,421 | 61,889 | 41,264 | 43,438 | 41,854 |
| 80,905 | 81,483 | 84,849 | 86,519 | 89,091 | 89,904 | 88,388 | 91,844 | 89,856 | 94,163 | 93,794 | 95,573 |
| 109,722 | 107,534 | 104,124 | 102,852 | 93,341 | 100,935 | 94,442 | 102,243 | 98,117 | 99,309 | 91,788 | 89,074 |
| 51,628 | 53,246 | 54,163 | 56,274 | 59,162 | 61,377 | 65,264 | 67,819 | 70,978 | 70,733 | 36,519 | 106,326 |
| 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,738 |
| 100,000 | 150,000 | 250,000 | - - | 450,000 | - - | 250,000 | 100,000 | - - | 150,000 | — | — |
| 1,494,783 | 1,560,445 | 1,813,852 | 1,518,242 | 1,912,849 | 1,534,114 | 1,917,750 | 1,972,881 | 1,857,834 | 1,872,117 | 1,565,462 | 1,579 532 |

STATEMENT of the Amount of Charges at Home in each Year, from 1834, distinguishing

| | 1834/35 | 1835/36 | 1836/37 | 1837/38 | 1838/39. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT CHARGES VARYING IN AMOUNT: | £ | £. | £ | £. | £. |
| Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates, Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, House Dinners, Entertainments, Books, Maps and Charts, Bookbinding, Stamps on Bills of Exchange and other Instruments, and various Petty Charges - - - - | 28,622 | 25,748 | 21,729 | 29,158 | 24,717 |
| Charges of the Store Department, articles for use in inspection of Stores, Labour, &c - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,609 | 4,836 | 4,534 | 5,392 | 5,330 |
| Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,214 | 2,054 | 2 890 | 1,551 | 6,463 |
| Haileybury College, net Charge after deducting Receipts from Students | 9,914 | 9,535 | 8,327 | 10,883 | 10,232 |
| Military Seminary at Addiscombe, net Charge after deducting Receipts from Cadets - - - - - - - - - - | 13,530 | 11,308 | 9,546 | 6,888 | 1,565 |
| Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,992 | 4,946 | 4,923 | 4,875 | 5,247 |
| Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, &c in India (Expenses incurred in view to the Improvement of) - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Expense of Overland and Ships Packets, Maintenance of Natives of India, Donations to Soldiers, Seamen, and others for Services and Relief, and various Miscellaneous Expenses, deducting Miscellaneous Receipts - | 4,104 | 2,443 | 6,651 | 5,667 | 4,199 |
| Expenses on account Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, paid to Her Majesty's Paymaster General - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Passage and Outfit of Governors, Church Dignitaries, Commanders-in-Chief, Judges, Officers in Her Majesty's and Company's Service, proceeding to join their Regiments, Veterinary Surgeons, Chaplains, Aides-de-Camp, Volunteers for the Pilot Service, &c - - - | 23,473 | 18,993 | 20,519 | 16,279 | 18,484 |
| Disbursements under orders of the Secret Committee - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53,050* |
| Board of Ordnance, for Arms and Accoutrements supplied to Her Majesty's Troops embarked for India - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Discount on anticipated Receipts of Remittances, and Interest allowed on Balances of Funds in the Company's Treasury in excess of Interest realized from investment of Cash Balances - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| £ | 95,458 | 79,863 | 79,119 | 80,693 | 129,287 |
| TEMPORARY CHARGES, AND CHARGES WHICH HAVE NOW CEASED | | | | | |
| Expenses of the Tanjore Commission in England - - - - - | 7,927 | 7,922 | 7,884 | 7,908 | 7,499 |
| Canton Agency Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 1,200 | 3,810 | 13,673 | 3,961 |
| Commission to Agents at the Outports on realization of Remittances - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,089 | 335 |
| Experimental Navigation of Euphrates - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,000 | 173 |
| Grant to the Marquess Wellesley - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 20,000 | — |
| Grant to the Estate of the late Mr W Fraser, late Commissioner and Agent at Delhi, who was assassinated in that territory - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5,000 |
| Interest paid to Indian Railway Companies on Sums provisionally deposited by them in the Home Treasury, viz to the 17th August 1849, the Date of their respective Deeds of Contract with the East India Company - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85 - - - | 25,315 | 121,960 | 131,109 | 139,740 | 144,186 |
| Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons formerly belonging to the St Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10,260 |
| Mission to the Court of Persia Company's Mission - - - - | 500 | 17,733 | — | — | — |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in Aid of the Extension of Steam Communication with India - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT 3 & 4 WILL 4, C 85, CHARGEABLE AGAINST THE PROCEEDS OF THE COMMERCIAL ASSETS | | | | | |
| To Owners of Ships with unexpired Contracts - - - - - | 89,500 | 45,000 | — | — | — |
| Compensations by way of Gratuity, and Commutation of Compensation Annuities - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 56,998 | 244,282 | 63,882 | 10,272 | 28,197 |
| Bills of Exchange and Certificates from China - - - - - | 29,958 | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Payments on account of the late Commercial Department in excess of Receipts - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | 210,198 | 438,097 | 206,685 | 200,682 | 199,611 |
| £ | 2,344,296 | 2,461,002 | 2,357,321 | 2,358,651 | 2,790,081 |

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* These Sums include an expenditure of 111,300 *l* 10 *s* 9 *d* incurred in placing at the disposal of the Government of India Steam Vessels Bay of Bengal, the measures adopted by the Secret Committee in relation to

East India House,<br>
27 May 1852

Permanent and Fixed Charges from those varying in Amount—*continued*

| 1839/40 | 1840/41 | 1841/42 | 1842/43 | 1843/44 | 1844/45 | 1845/46 | 1846/47 | 1847/48 | 1848/49 | 1849/50 | 1850/51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 26,459 | 25,302 | 28,868 | 26,905 | 31,210 | 26,506 | 25,211 | 29,387 | 28,257 | 27,496 | 28,829 | 28,973 |
| 5,832 | 6,364 | 6,481 | 5,750 | 6,591 | 6,841 | 7,185 | 8,001 | 8,555 | 7,602 | 6,201 | 5,615 |
| 16,720 | - - | 11,655 | 3,710 | 3,353 | 5,896 | 15,893 | 10,598 | 22,105 | 2,691 | 12,215 | 17,800 |
| 9,673 | 10,214 | 10,736 | 8,650 | 7,957 | 7,963 | 10,129 | 9,800 | 11,323 | 9,802 | 9,074 | 9,769 |
| 5,864 | 3,904 | 4,031 | 3,729 | 2,435 | 3,362 | 3,816 | 3,138 | 5,201 | 4,856 | 4,057 | 5,030 |
| 5,353 | 5,523 | 5,876 | 5,476 | 5,992 | 5,891 | 5,660 | 5,862 | 5,922 | 6,001 | 6,466 | 6,183 |
| 2,300 | 9,324 | 2,418 | 284 | - - | - - | 182 | 125 | 728 | 163 | 547 | 29 |
| 5,455 | 9,748 | 9,269 | Excess of Receipts 2,051 | 6,631 | 3,784 | 15,523 | 11,670 | 10,251 | 8,254 | 3,419 | 7,272 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 936 | - - | - - | - - | 4,999 |
| 25,727 | 25,704 | 34,543 | 39,362 | 16,995 | 21,023 | 21,335 | 33,778 | 25,825 | 25,968 | 22,655 | 19,496 |
| 62,700* | 3,498 | - - | - - | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4,619 | - - | - - | 26,397 | - - | - - | 2,463 | - - | 14,928 | 6,097 | 14,581 | — |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,801 | - - | - - * | - - | - - | 22,201 | 6,377 | — |
| 170,702 | 99,581 | 113,877 | 118,212 | 86,465 | 81,266 | 107,397 | 113,295 | 133,095 | 121,131 | 114,421 | 105,166 |
| 4,702 | 1,831 | 269 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4,623 | 6,250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 597 | 442 | 1,188 | 206 | 196 | - - | 14 | 818 | 2,288 | 1,285 | 260 | 333 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,705 | — |
| 146,184 | 143,140 | 143,713 | 140,373 | 141,139 | 128,906 | 125,648 | 121,087 | 115,403 | 109,755 | 106,411 | 104,181 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 16,755 | 15,612 | 15,388 | 14,690 |
| 19,166 | 11,678 | 10,733 | 9,540 | 8,928 | 9,863 | 7,125 | 6,473 | 5,046 | 7,445 | 5,795 | 3,533 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | 20,000 | 20,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11,169 | 3,680 | 2,509 | 4,097 | 2,019 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - | - - | - - | 192 | 123 | 1,613 | 1,481 | - - | - - | 1,638 | — | — |
| 186,441 | 167 021 | 158,412 | 154,408 | 172,405 | 160,382 | 134,268 | 128,378 | 139,492 | 135,735 | 132,559 | 122,737 |
| 2,673,054 | 2,689,750 | 2,956,303 | 2,633,845 | 3,035,389 | 2,686,931 | 3,143,361 | 3,199,198 | 3,109,895 | 3,097,580 | 2,808,977 | 2,780,989 |

constructed or purchased in England for service on the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers and on the Indus, and partly available for service in the which were communicated to the Court of Directors on the 16th September 1840

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary.

## Appendix, No. 11

(Confidential).

## FINANCIAL.

LETTER of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Financial Department Dated 25th October 1848

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The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Financial Department.

25 October 1848. (No 41 )

Appendix, No. 11

1. THE important and interesting letter which our late Governor-general, Viscount Hardinge, addressed to us in the Foreign department, under date 9th December 1847, No. 35, on the bearings which the reductions proposed by his Lordship in the military establishments of the three Presidencies would have on the finances of India subsequently to 1st May 1848, has induced us to enter upon a short review of the results of the last ten years, which may be regarded as a period of war, entailing, from the distance of the operations from the resources, particularly in the earlier stages of hostilities, great difficulties and vast expenditure. The surplus of the few preceding years which had accumulated in the cash balances, was consequently soon exhausted, and the further aid necessary to bring those operations to a successful termination was obtained by loans from the public, to the extent, as the Governor-general observed, of 12,000,000 *l* sterling.

2 On the restoration of peace, Lord Hardinge promptly applied his energies to the consideration of the best means of again bringing the expenditure within the revenue of the country His Lordship at once saw that this could only be effected by an extensive reduction in our " large military establishments, which cost the State upwards of 11,000,000*l* sterling a year, and absorb more than half the revenue of the Indian Empire."

3 Although Lord Hardinge was sensible that it was chiefly from a reduction of this large expenditure that any well-grounded hope could be entertained of bringing the total charges within the revenue, his Lordship, nevertheless, considered it " most important to make a simultaneous effort in every department of the State, to bring down our expenses to a level with our means "

4 We are sure that our present Governor-general, Earl Dalhousie, has this object also warmly at heart, and that, with the assistance of his Council, he will apply himself to the consideration of the most prudent and judicious measures, not only for equalizing the expenditure to the revenue, but for securing a surplus to meet, as Lord Hardinge suggested, any sudden contingency that may occur from a failure in the resources of the opium trade, or from the effects of drought or other circumstances affecting the Land Revenue. But there is another important object to be kept in view, which requires the realization of a surplus revenue, namely, the necessity of providing means for the gradual liquidation of the India Debt, which, as already stated, had increased during the last ten years in the sum of 12,000,000 *l*

5 We shall now briefly notice the financial results of the several years comprised in that period, beginning with the year 1838-39, when the expedition to Affghanistan was undertaken, and ending with the estimate for 1847-48, the year after peace had been established in the Punjaub Throughout this series of ten years, the expenditure greatly exceeded the revenue, owing to the very heavy charges consequent on the Affghan war and the operations in Scinde, and subsequently to the necessity for repelling with promptitude and energy the unprovoked and aggressive attacks on our territory by the Sikhs The restoration and establishment of peace, however, on a basis which, we trust, will prove lasting, had already enabled Lord Hardinge to adopt measures for effecting a reduction of military charge, to an extent which his Lordship hoped would immediately bring the total expenditure within the revenue, and lead to a surplus in the official year 1848-49.

6 Although we cannot indulge so sanguine an expectation of the early realization of a surplus revenue, his Lordship has undoubtedly laid the foundation for accomplishing that important object, and we trust that the Governments of Madras and Bombay will have given full and prompt effect to his Lordship's views in respect of the reductions in the military establishments at those Presidencies, and that by united efforts on the part of our several Governments to reduce and keep down the expenditure generally, the anticipations of our late Governor-general will eventually be realized

7 In the three years prior to the expedition to Affghanistan there was an average

surplus, after defraying the home charges, of upwards of a million sterling per annum,* since which there has been an annual deficiency, varying in amount according to the extent of the extraordinary expenditure to which it is attributable, but averaging considerably more than the above surplus In our general financial review, dated 19th August 1846, No. 22, paragraph 323, we showed that the annual deficit on a detailed examination of the actual accounts of the revenues and charges in the years from 1838-39 to 1841-42, amounted to the sums stated in the margin,† and from the accounts which we have since submitted to Parliament, which bring the actual transactions down to the year 1845-46, the deficit in each year subsequently to 1841-42 is shown to have amounted to the sums also stated in the margin. These combined results show that the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the eight years of actual account, from 1838-39 to 1845-46, in the sum of 11,175,833 *l*

8 To complete the view for the series of ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48 we have had recourse to the estimates for the last two years To the estimated charges of Bengal in 1846-47 we have added 40 lacs of rupees, which appear by your letter, dated 2d July 1847, No 22, paragraph 3, to have been omitted in the statement for 1845-46, for the want of certain pay and commissariat accounts. The amount thus omitted will doubtless have been included in the actual accounts for the year 1846-47 We therefore only anticipate the Bengal view by charging it in that year The final result after this and some other adjustments which are explained in the margin, is an estimated deficit in 1846-47 of 1,007,846 *l.*‡

9. In 1847-48, we fear, from the estimated results shown in the margin, that there will also also be a deficit of nearly 400,000 *l.*§ This result, however, will comprise an extraordinary charge of *Rs* 994,479 on account of the Deccan prize fund

10. The

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| * | | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835-36 | - - | Surplus | 1,556,229 |
| 1836-37 | - - | „ | 1,100,320 |
| 1837-38 | - - | „ | 668,610 |
| | | | 3,325,159 |
| Average | - - - | | £ 1,108,386 |

| † | | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | - - | Deficit | 352,545 |
| 1839-40 | - - | „ | 2,214,604 |
| 1840-41 | - - | „ | 1,810,518 |
| 1841-42 | - | „ | 1,773,975 |
| 1842-43 | - - | „ | 1,346,173 |
| 1843-44 | - - | „ | 1,439,128 |
| 1844-45 | - - | „ | 743,514 |
| 1845-46 | - - | „ | 1,495,276 |
| | | | £ 11,175,833 |

| ‡ 1846-47 | | *Rs* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal deficit, per estimate - - - - - - - - | | 1,27,08,765 | |
| Add for military charges appertaining to 1845-46, but omitted in the statement, for want of the accounts - - - - - | | 40,00,000 | |
| Two-thirds freight of stores charged to London - - - - | | 30,000 | |
| | | *Rs* 1,67,38,765 | |
| Deduct for Europe stores included in the above deficit - - - - - - - - - | *Rs* 32,00,000 | | |
| And for off-reckonings payable in England - - - | 4,68,853 | | |
| | | 36,68,853 | |
| Deficit after adjustment - - - - - - - | | | *Rs* 1,30,69,912 |
| | | *Rs* | |
| Bombay deficit, as per estimate - - - - - - | | 56,71,208 | |
| Add sundry charges improperly debited to "London" - - - | | 9,52,036 | |
| | | 66,23,244 | |
| Deduct for Europe stores included in deficit - - | *Rs* 17,42,900 | | |
| Steam passage-money improperly credited to London - | 4,00,000 | | |
| | | 21,42,900 | |
| Deficit after adjustment - - - - - - - - - | | | 44,80,344 |
| | | | *Rs* 1,75,50,256 |
| Agra surplus, per estimate * - - - - - - - - | | 3,82,60,200 | |
| Madras ditto, after excluding from the charges the sum of *Rs* 37,58,404 for Europe stores - - - - - - - | | 12,50,473 | |
| | | | 3,95,10,673 |
| Indian surplus - - - - - - - - - - - | | | *Rs* 2,19,60,417 |
| Or, at 2 *s* the Sicca rupee* - - - - - - | | | £ 2,058,789 |
| Home charges - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 3,066,635 |
| Estimated final deficit - - - - - - - - | | | £ 1,007,846 |

| § 1847-48 | | *Rs* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal deficit, per sketch estimate - - - - - - - - - | | | 1,02,23,875 |
| Deduct for Europe stores included therein - - - - - | | 29,00,000 | |
| And for off-reckonings payable in England - - - - - | | 4,06,057 | |
| | | | 33,06,057 |
| Deficit after adjustment - - - - - - - - - | | | 69,17,818 |
| Bombay deficit, per estimate - - - - - - - - | | 78,75,438 | |
| Add charge improperly debited to London - - - - - | | 15,000 | |
| | | 78,90,438 | |
| Deduct Europe stores included - - - - - - - - - | | 10,81,500 | |
| Deficit after adjustment - - - - - - - - - | | | 68,08,938 |
| | | | *Rs* 1,37,26,756 |

(*continued*)

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10. The excess of expenditure beyond the revenue in the series of the ten years from 1838-39 to 1847-48, may therefore be assumed at 12,582,041 *l.*, which amount has almost wholly been raised by borrowing from the public,* the increase in the registered debt of India between the years 1838 and 1848, being nearly 12 crores and a half of rupees, three-fourths of which were borrowed at an interest of five per cent and the remainder at four per cent per annum † The additional charge for interest alone, consequently, now amounts to *Rs* 58,83,491 per annum

11 The cash balances of India, at the commencement and termination of the period in question, differ in amount to the extent of 11 lacs only,‡ although they underwent considerable fluctuations within that period On the 1st May 1838, the amount of the balances was *Rs* 10,62,20,932 On the 1st May 1842, it was *Rs* 8,35,59,567, being a reduction of more than two crores and a quarter It was, however, speedily raised again by large subscriptions to the five per cent loan. On the 1st May 1848, according to the Indian estimates, the cash balances will amount to *Rs* 10,51,16,083. The subscriptions to the five per cent loan having been larger than was estimated, will have still kept up the amount of that balance in the course of the year 1847-48 We continue to be of opinion, that, in time of peace, no inconvenience could arise from the reduction of the cash balances of India to eight crores of rupees We, therefore, wish you to consider whether, with an excess of 2½ crores above that amount, the five per cent loan might not be closed, and whether, after meeting all charges, both abroad and at home, a considerable sum would not be available towards the supply of the deficiency of the year 1847-48, and of the current year, if, as we apprehend, a deficiency shall be found to exist We shall be gratified to find that the prospects of the succeeding year shall be such as to enable you to take measures for the discharge of a portion of your debt

12 We shall now briefly notice the most important heads of our Indian resources since 1838-39

13. The Land Revenue, the great source of permanent income to Government, appears, from the statement in the margin,§ to be, on the whole, in a satisfactory state. In Bengal, comprising

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1847-48—*continued*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agra surplus per estimate - - - - - - - - - | *Rs* 3,98,98,600 | |
| Madras ditto, after excluding from the charges the sum of Rs 40,86,890 for Europe stores - - - - - - - | 22,61,566 | |
| | | 4,21,60,166 |
| Indian surplus - - - - - - - - - - - - | | *Rs* 2,84,33,410 |
| Or, at 2 *s* the Sicca rupee - - - - - - | | £ 2,665,632 |
| Home charges estimated at - - - - - - - - - | | 3,063,994 |
| Estimated final deficit - - - - - - - - - - | | £. 398,362 |

| | £. |
|---|---|
| * Deficit from 1838-39 to 1845-46 - - - - - - - - - | 11,175,833 |
| Estimated deficit 1846-47 - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,007,846 |
| „ „ 1847-48 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 398,362 |
| | £ 12,582,041 |

† REGISTERED DEBT OF INDIA

1st May 1838

| | *Rs.* |
|---|---|
| Loans at 6 per cent per annum - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,14,24,750 |
| „ 5 „ „ - - - - - - - - - - - | 14,96,04,484 |
| „ 4 „ „ - - - - - - - - - - - | 12,07,22,853 |
| | *Rs* 28,17,52,087 |

May 1, 1848, as estimated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans at 6 per cent per annum - - - - - - - - - - | | *Rs* 1,07,20,600 |
| „ 5 „ May 1, 1846 - - - | *Rs* 20,21,02,860 | |
| Estimated to be incurred in 1846-47 - - - - - - | 2,80,00,000 | |
| „ „ 1847-48 - - - - - - | 1,19,00,000 | |
| | | 24,20,02,860 |
| Loans at 4 per cent, May 1, 1846 - - - - - - | 15,28,68,377 | |
| Estimated to be incurred in 1846-47 - - - - - - | 5,00,000 | |
| | | 15,33,68,377 |
| | | *Rs* 40,60,91,837 |

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| ‡ May 1, 1838, amount of the cash balances - - - - - - - - | 10,62,20,932 |
| May 1, 1848, estimated ditto - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,51,16,083 |
| Decrease - - - - - - - - - - - - | *Rs* 11,04,849 |

§ LAND REVENUE.

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | | | *Rupees* | *Rupees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | Bengal - - | 3,47,34,131 | | 1839-40. | Bengal - - | 3,37,81,341 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,18 76,843 | | | Agra - - | 3,98,88,850 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,25,98,778 | | | Madras - - | 3,27,54,884 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,41,92,180 | | | Bombay - - | 1,62,90,884 | |
| | | | 12,34,01,932 | | | | 12,27,15,959 |

(*continued*)

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comprising the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the receipts were larger in 1841-42 than in any previous or succeeding year, the amount having exceeded 376 lacs In the two succeeding years the receipts averaged about 359 lacs, but subsequently they have not much exceeded 353 lacs This amount is, however, an improvement upon the receipts prior to 1841-42

14 In Agra, or the North-Western Provinces, the land revenue since 1841-42 has also been in an improving state The marked increase estimated in 1846-47 and 1847-48, as compared with the collections in preceding years, is attributable to the receipts expected from the "Trans- and Cis-Sutlej Territories," which are set down at 30 lacs per annum

15 The Madras Land Revenue exhibits a considerable improvement since 1844-45 In the 10 years from 1829-30 to 1838-39, the depression in this most important branch of revenue, was such as to occasion us great anxiety, the average receipts during that period having been upwards of 24 lacs per annum less than the average amount of the fifteen years preceding 1829-30 Since 1838-39, the aspect has materially brightened In 1844-45, the receipts more than equalled the average amount realized from 25 to 30 years ago, or before the deterioration already alluded to commenced, and in 1845-46, there was a further improvement of eight lacs, while the actual receipt in 1846-47, and the estimate of 1847-48, are still more favourable * We, therefore, hope that we may safely pronounce the condition of the great body of the people employed under the Presidency of Madras, in agriculture, to have been much improved of late, and our anxiety for the permanent prosperity of the Land Revenue is consequently relieved

16 The receipts from this source at Bombay do not, on the whole period noticed, present an unfavourable view The large increase observable in 1842-43, and subsequent years, is, however, nominal, and arises from the bringing to account the income from certain service lands which is again issued to zemindars and others, in accordance with engagements In the years 1844-45 and 1845-46, there was a declension of about 10 lacs in the Land Revenue, as compared with the two preceding years But, according to the actual account for 1846-47, the receipts from this source amounted to *Rs* 2,05,61,669, and in 1847-48, they are assumed at a still higher amount †

17 The receipts from land in the years 1846-47 and 1847-48, in Agra, Madras, and Bombay, may therefore be considered, upon the whole, satisfactory The amount assumed in 1847-48 being 14 crores We trust that, under the blessings of peace, and with attention to improvements in agriculture, aided by the fostering care and support of Government in facilitating the means of transporting the fruits of the earth to the best markets, we may look not only for the security of the revenue, but for the permanent advantage of the people committed to our rule

18 The Customs receipts in Bengal, after the abolition of the transit duties in 1835-36, continued in a very depressed state for some years In 1838-39, the receipts from this source did not quite amount to 29¼ lacs, but in the following year they progressively and largely increased In the year 1845-46, the latest actual returns, the receipts had reached to the extent of nearly 83½ lacs, of which, however, upwards of 44 lacs were derived from the importation of salt But according to the estimates for 1846-47 and 1847-48, the salt duties

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§ Land Revenue—*continued*

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1840-41 | Bengal - - | 3,48,91,031 | |
| | Agra - - | 3,79,56,523 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,31,25,056 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,71,24,587 | |
| | | | 12,30,97,197 |
| 1841-42 | Bengal - - | 3,76,31,780 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,32,08,204 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,26,73,774 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,75,00,403 | |
| | | | 13,10,14,161 |
| 1842-43 | Bengal - - | 3,60,11,124 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,48,35,121 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,27,40,722 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,96,87,745 | |
| | | | 13,32,74,712 |
| 1843-44 | Bengal - - | 3,58,17,424 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,42,43,755 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,27,49 630 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,94,67,696 | |
| | | | 13,22,78,505 |
| 1844-45 | Bengal - - | 3,53,76,145 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,45,25,239 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,38,58,454 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,85,66,186 | |
| | | | 13,23,26 024 |
| 1845-46 | Bengal - - | 3,53,03,244 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,50,86,737 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,46 64,463 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,85,32,955 | |
| | | | 13,35,87,399 |
| Estimated<br>1846-47 | Bengal - - | 3,52,25,000 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,83,43,000 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,44,54,140 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,96,86,325 | |
| | | | 13,77,08,475 |
| Estimated<br>1847-48 | Bengal - - | 3,53,05,000 | |
| | Agra - - | 4,85,68,000 | |
| | Madras - - | 3 55 22,150 | |
| | Bombay - - | 2,09,88 040 | |
| | | | 14,03,83,190 |

* Madras Land Revenue

| | |
|---|---|
| 1838-39 - - - | *Rs* 3 25,98,778 |
| 1844-45 - - - | 3,38,58,454 |
| 1814-15 to 1818-19 avge | 3,33,96,669 |
| 1845-46 - - - | *Rs* 3,46,64,463 |
| 1846-47 - - - | 3,58,99,104 |
| 1847-48 Estimated - | 3,55,22,150 |

† Bombay Land Revenue

| | |
|---|---|
| 1841-42 - - - | *Rs* 1,75,00,403 |
| 1842-43 - - - | 1,96,87,745 |
| 1843-44 - - - | 1,94,67,696 |
| 1844-45 - - - | 1,85,66,186 |
| 1845-46 - - - | *Rs* 1,85,32,955 |
| 1846-47 Estimated - | 1,96,86,335 |
| 1847-48 Estimated - | 2,19,88,040 |

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duties were expected to realize only 34 lacs and 27 lacs respectively, from which cause the Customs receipts in those years are estimated at only Rs 73, and 64 lacs respectively *

19. The Agra Customs receipts in 1838-39 amounted to nearly 51 lacs. In the succeeding four years they were considerably less in amount, but in 1843-44, by increasing the duty on salt, they amounted to 52 lacs, and in 1844-45 they rose to 61½ lacs In 1845-46 they again receded, the receipts having been less than 54 lacs According to the estimate for 1847-48, the amount expected to be realized is upwards of 67 lacs, 53 lacs of which are anticipated from the salt duty †

20 The Madras Customs receipts in the six years from 1838-39 to 1843-44 yielded an average income of nearly 42 lacs. In the latter year, the transit duties at this Presidency were also abolished, and the effect has been an average diminution in this branch of revenue of nearly 25½ lacs per annum since that period The Customs receipts at Madras have deteriorated from *Rs* 42,35,451 in 1843-44, to *Rs*. 14,03,670 in 1847-48 ‡

21 The Bombay Customs receipts have lost the benefit of transit duties since 1837-38. The fluctuations observable in the margin from this source of income are, therefore, we presume, attributable to causes arising out of the course of trade. The falling off in the estimated receipts in 1846-47 is, however, remarkable §

22 The total Customs receipts, including salt duties, had risen from 149 lacs in 1838-39, to 193 lacs in 1843-44, and but for the abolition of the transit duties at Madras in the latter year, it is evident, from the income from Customs at the other Presidencies, that the total receipts in the years subsequently to 1843-44, would have exceeded two crores per annum ‖

23. The net receipts from the salt monopoly in Bengal experienced a decline of 28 lacs in 1839-40, as compared with the preceding year. In 1841-42, they experienced a further decline of nearly eight lacs, with a tendency towards a greater depreciation In 1845-46, the falling off, as compared with 1838-39, amounted to upwards of 71½ lacs The estimates for 1846-47 and 1847-48 lead us, however, to hope for more favourable results, particularly in the last year of the two ¶

24. At

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* BENGAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | *Rs.* 29,44,604 | 1843-44 | *Rs.* 60,68,547 |
| 1839-40 | 39,91,530 | 1844-45 | 64,53,256 |
| 1840-41 | 48,51,319 | 1845-46 | 83,35,074 |
| 1841-42 | 50,00,382 | 1846-47 Estimated | 73,40,800 |
| 1842-43 | 53,13,379 | 1847-48 Estimated | 64,41,600 |

† AGRA CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | *Rs* 50,82,972 | 1843-44 | *Rs* 51,98,401 |
| 1839-40 | 47,16,302 | 1844-45 | 61,58,324 |
| 1840-41 | 45,66,129 | 1845-46 | 53,96,816 |
| 1841-42 | 46,59,656 | 1846-47 Estimated | 55,20,000 |
| 1842-43 | 44,23,470 | 1847-48 Estimated | 67,40,000 |

‡ MADRAS CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | *Rs* 40,72,061 | 1844-45 | *Rs* 20,01,667 |
| 1839-40 | 41,02,878 | 1845-46 | 16,51,054 |
| 1840-41 | 42,76,344 | 1846-47 Estimated | 16,22,980 |
| 1841-42 | 41,57,915 | 1847-48 Estimated | 14,03,670 |
| 1842-43 | 42,76,720 | | 66,79,371 |
| 1843-44 | 42,35,451 | Average | *Rs.* 16,69,843 |
| | 2,51,21,369 | | |
| Average | *Rs* 41,86,895 | | |

§ BOMBAY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | *Rs* 28,21,255 | 1843-44 | *Rs* 38,42,374 |
| 1839-40 | 23 56,013 | 1844-45 | 37,04,923 |
| 1840-41 | 33,40,118 | 1845-46 | 33,06,518 |
| 1841-42 | 32,18,517 | 1846-47 Estimated | 28,89,703 |
| 1842-43 | 34,62,161 | 1847-48 Estimated | 33,13,600 |

‖ TOTAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | *Rs* 1,49,20,892 | 1843-44 | *Rs* 1,93,44,773 |
| 1839-40 | 1,51,66,723 | 1844-45 | 1,83,18,170 |
| 1840-41 | 1,70,33,910 | 1845-46 | 1,86,89,402 |
| 1841-42 | 1,70,36,470 | 1846-47 Estimated | 1,73,73,483 |
| 1842-43 | 1,74,75,730 | 1847-48 Estimated | 1,78,98,870 |

¶ NET RECEIPTS from the Sale of Salt, including Excise Duty at Bombay

| | Bengal | Madras | Bombay | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1838-39 | 1,75,98,014 | 34,71,763 | 12,57,719 | 2,23,27,496 |
| 1839-40 | 1,47,93,307 | 33,94,768 | 13,96,933 | 1,95,85,008 |
| 1840-41 | 1,47,95,477 | 30,46,873 | 15,90,854 | 1,94,33,204 |
| 1841-42 | 1,40,00,503 | 33,62,439 | 15,01,731 | 1,88,64,673 |
| 1842-43 | 1,36,96,782 | 31,98,772 | 16,83,005 | 1,85,78,559 |
| 1843-44 | 1,26,75,436 | 37,45,462 | 18,60,563 | 1,82,81,461 |
| 1844-45 | 1,32,91,963 | 37,85,118 | 20,04,122 | 1,90,81,203 |
| 1845-46 | 1,04,37,885 | 40,40,398 | 22,74,754 | 1,67 53,037 |
| 1846-47 Estimated | 1,15,52,133 | 40,16,780 | 23,42,156 | 1.79,11,069 |
| 1847-48 Estimated | 1,42,90,622 | 39,20,180 | 23,15,780 | 2,03,26,582 |

24 At Madras and Bombay, the net receipts from salt exhibit, on the whole, considerable improvement during the period reviewed In the total income from this source of revenue there was, nevertheless, a material falling off in the last seven years of actual account

25 The fluctuations in the income from opium in the ten years noticed in the margin,* shows to what extraordinary vicissitudes this source of revenue is liable, and how incumbent it is to regulate the charges of Government, without depending too much on the results of the opium receipts In the four years from 1838-39 to 1841-42, owing to the state of our relations with China, the income from opium scarcely averaged 80 lacs per annum, including the receipts from passes granted by the Government of Bombay on Malwa opium In the succeeding six years, from 1842-43 to 1847-48, the income will have averaged nearly 230 lacs per annum, should the commercial crisis in India not have materially affected the views contained in the estimates for 1846-47 and 1847-48

26 It is scarcely necessary to observe how opportune this great source of increase has proved towards detraying the extraordinary expenditure of India in the last few years Had the net receipts from opium continued at their average rate during the 15 years prior to 1842-43, instead of being augmented to the extent already stated, your Government must have borrowed seven crores more than it has done to supply the annual deficiency In a financial point of view, the prosperity of the opium trade has therefore been most seasonable and serviceable to the interests of India It should nevertheless be regarded, from the many contingencies to which it is liable, rather as an auxiliary to your permanent resources, than a certain source of revenue which can be safely relied upon

27 The Sayer and Abkaree receipts in Bengal, Agra, and Madras, progressively increased in the period under review But in Bombay those receipts have fallen off since the abolition of the Moturpha tax, in 1844, to the extent of between five and six lacs per annum †

28 The income from the sale of stamps in the ten years under consideration, has on the whole been sustained, the diminution observable at Madras having been supplied by additional receipts at the other Presidencies ‡

29 The

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* NET RECEIPTS from Opium

| | Bengal | Bombay | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1838-39 - - - - - - | 69,70,546 | 25,47,904 | 95,18,450 |
| 1839-40 - - - - - - | 32,37,501 | 1,15,993 | 33,53,494 |
| 1840-41 - - - - - - | 64,66,339 | 22,46,416 | 87,12,755 |
| 1841-42 - - - - - - | 79,88,731 | 21,48,667 | 1,01,37,398 |
| 1842-43 - - - - - - | 1,32,12,256 | 25,41,737 | 1,57,53,993 |
| 1843-44 - - - - - - | 1,67,39,957 | 34,87,266 | 2,02,27,223 |
| 1844-45 - - - - - - | 1,78,17,876 | 37,30,935 | 2,15,48,811 |
| 1845-46 - - - - - - | 2,20,56,799 | 59,54,441 | 2,80,11,240 |
| 1846-47 Estimated - - - | 2,20,16,563 | 75,66,560 | 2,95,83,123 |
| 1847-48 Estimated - - - | 1,87,07,629 | 40,66,050 | 2,27,73,679 |

† SAYER and ABKAREE, including the Moturpha Tax at Madras

| | Bengal | Agra. | Madras | Bombay | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1838-39 - - - - - | 22,26,426 | 16,33,216 | 26,26,847 | 12,41,399 | 77,27,888 |
| 1839-40 - - - - - | 21,70,797 | 16,46,603 | 26,00,816 | 13,94,546 | 78,12,762 |
| 1840-41 - - - - - | 20,65,723 | 19,00,914 | 26,49,373 | 13,79,633 | 79,95,643 |
| 1841-42 - - - - - | 22,53,121 | 19,57,834 | 27,44 998 | 13,45,383 | 83,01,336 |
| 1842-43 - - - - - | 23,07,564 | 20,56,632 | 29,46,851 | 14,24,368 | 87,35,415 |
| 1843-44 - - - - - | 24,25,050 | 22,00,113 | 30,84,389 | 14,98,105 | 92,07,657 |
| 1844-45 - - - - - | 23,98,509 | 23,21,072 | 31,60,707 | 9,83,062 | 88,63,350 |
| 1845-46 - - - - - | 26,46,066 | 24,95,182 | 32,06,017 | 9,23,812 | 92,71,077 |
| 1846-47 Estimated - - - | 26,84,100 | 23,25,000 | 32,01,260 | 9,34,565 | 91,44,925 |
| 1847-48 Estimated - - - | 28,09,400 | 25,50,000 | 31,78,140 | 8,96,280 | 94,33,820 |

‡ STAMP DUTIES

| | Bengal | Agra | Madras | Bombay | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1838-39 - - - - - | 19,24,889 | 11,97,865 | 4,82,018 | 4,38,521 | 40,43,293 |
| 1839-40 - - - - - | 21,05,505 | 11,98,750 | 4,83,862 | 4,91,441 | 42,79,558 |
| 1840-41 - - - - - | 21,86,005 | 12,53,287 | 4,99,822 | 5,08,251 | 44,47,365 |
| 1841-42 - - - - - | 22,58,605 | 13,58,593 | 4,76,145 | 5,08,030 | 46,01,373 |
| 1842-43 - - - - - | 22,36,389 | 12,36,845 | 4,75,468 | 4,99,263 | 44,47,965 |
| 1843-44 - - - - - | 22,55,010 | 12,92,954 | 4,46,161 | 5,14,406 | 45,08,531 |
| 1844-45 - - - - - | 23,69,630 | 13,45,209 | 3,64,565 | 4,89,442 | 45,68,846 |
| 1845-46 - - - - - | 24,11,824 | 13,44,894 | 2,32,540 | 5,07,087 | 44,96,345 |
| 1846-47 Estimated - - - | 24,07,400 | 14,00,000 | 2,15,950 | 5,07,200 | 45,30,550 |
| 1847-48 Estimated - - - | 23,74,200 | 14,00,000 | 2,50,550 | 5,17,900 | 45,42,650 |

29 The Nagpore subsidy of eight lacs per annum appears to have been regularly discharged, but not so the other tributes under the Presidency of Bengal. The diminution observable since 1840–41, is chiefly owing to the cessation, from that period, of the subsidy from Scinde, and the diminution of the Jyepore tribute. Irregularity also prevailed in the realization of the Kattywar and other tributes at Bombay At Madras, the Mysore, Travancore, &c, tributes were discharged with punctuality.*

30 The net receipts from the tobacco monopoly at Madras exhibit an average return of about *Rs* 6,20,000 per annum In the year 1842–43, there was a considerable increase, and, in later years, there has been a tendency towards improvement in this source of revenue †

31 The total revenues of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, maintained the improvement to which they had attained in 1841–42, throughout the succeeding four years of actual account, but according to the estimate for 1846-47 and 1847–48, a deterioration was expected of nearly one lac per annum ‡

32 The Land Revenue, Syer and Abkaree receipts, in the territory ceded by the Burmese, present a satisfactory view From 1838-39 to 1845–46, improvement is observable in almost every year, the difference between the receipts at the two periods stated being an increase of upwards of 3½ lacs, or nearly 25 per cent §

33 The revenues from the province of Scinde yield an average return of about 27½ lacs per annum, without any apparent expectation of improvement, judging from the estimate for the year 1847–48 ||

34 The only other items of receipt which we shall notice, are those derivable under the Treaties with the Gwalior State and the Government of Lahore.

35 In 1843-44 you obtained payment from the Gwalior Durbar of *Rs*. 3,20,220, "in part of compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities" with that State The expenditure assumed in the Treaty on that account was 5 lacs, but we do not find that any payment was obtained beyond the sum of *Rs* 3,20,200, already stated, excepting the 10 lacs also stipulated to be paid on account of the war charges ¶

36. In

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* TRIBUTES including Paishcush and Subsidies

| | Bengal | Madras | Bombay. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1838-39 | 17,10,167 | 35,26,639 | 4,96,570 | 57,33,376 |
| 1839–40 | 22,70,608 | 34,73,167 | 9,81,485 | 67,25,260 |
| 1840–41 | 18,62,448 | 34,46,430 | 10,10,878 | 63,19,756 |
| 1841-42 | 13,64,021 | 34,46,430 | 7,98,894 | 56,09,345 |
| 1842–43 | 11,99,618 | 34,46,431 | 7,64,896 | 54,10,945 |
| 1843–44 | 13,63,038 | 34,46,431 | 10,93,521 | 59,02,090 |
| 1844-45 | 15,60,340 | 34,46,431 | 8,96,337 | 59,03,108 |
| 1845–46 | 13,96,132 | 34,46,430 | 8,57,482 | 57,00,044 |
| 1846–47 Estimated | 17,57,481 | 34,46,431 | 9,13,953 | 61,17,865 |
| 1847–48 Estimated | 18,78,281 | 34,46,431 | 8,83,750 | 62,08,462 |

† MADRAS TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | *Rs* 5,71,902 | 1843–44 | *Rs* 6,07,865 |
| 1839–40 | 5,79,679 | 1844–45 | 6,39,050 |
| 1840–41 | 5,69,869 | 1845–46 | 6,73,700 |
| 1841-42 | 5,63,131 | 1846–47 Estimated | 6,39,000 |
| 1842–43 | 7,31,595 | 1847–48 Estimated | 6,36,240 |

‡ EASTERN SETTLEMENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | *Rs* 4,92,097 | 1843–44 | *Rs* 7,74,622 |
| 1839–40 | 4,67,282 | 1844–45 | 7,39,806 |
| 1840–41 | 5,56,329 | 1845–46 | 7,59,040 |
| 1841–42 | 7,11,347 | 1846–47 Estimated | 6,63,200 |
| 1842–43 | 7,29,088 | 1847–48 Estimated | 6,61,050 |

§ BURMESE TERRITORY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | *Rs* 14,68,934 | 1843–44 | *Rs* 17,85,719 |
| 1839–40 | 15,40,305 | 1844–45 | 17,48,422 |
| 1840–41 | 15,75,851 | 1845–46 | 18,25,343 |
| 1841–42 | 15,36,271 | 1846–47 Estimated | 18,90,900 |
| 1842–43 | 16,08,296 | 1847–48 Estimated | 17,90,500 |

|| PROVINCE OF SCINDE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843–44 | *Rs* 9,27,566 | Estimated 1846–47 | *Rs.* 28,27,800 |
| 1844–45 | 27,18,610 | „ 1847–48 | 27,31,300 |
| 1845–46 | 27,74,201 | | |

¶ GWALIOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extraordinary Civil Receipt | *Rs.* 3,20,220 |
| „ Military | 10,00,000 |
| | *Rs.* 13,20,220 |

36 In 1845-46, there was brought to account, *Rs* 2,98,184 (equivalent, we presume, to 3 lacs of Nanuckshyee rupees), in part payment by the Lahore Government of the indemnification for the expenses of the war, as stipulated by Treaty with the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, under date 9th March, 1846 In 1846-47, a further instalment of 47 lacs was estimated to be received from Dhuleep Sing, and 75 lacs from Golab Sing In 1847-48, another instalment of 19½ lacs was expected from Golab Sing, leaving a balance of 5½ lacs still unpaid of the crore-and-half indemnity money guaranteed by the above Treaty, and by the Treaty with the Maharajah Golab Sing, on the 16th March 1848 *

37 In the Bengal estimate for 1847-48, we find included on both sides of the Debt account, the sum of 22 lacs payable annually for the maintenance of the British forces remaining in Lahore, in accordance with the articles of Agreement dated 16th December 1846 It is very important, in order to preserve a correct view of the state of the Indian finances, that your accounts with native states should be carefully attended to, and balanced annually, and in the event of your disbursements or expenses exceeding the sums stipulated to be paid, the cases in which this may occur, with explanations of the causes of failure, should be reported for our consideration and orders, as we consider it a great evil to allow irrecoverable claims to accumulate and continue in the " Debt Account."

Indian Charges

38 We shall now briefly notice the principal heads of Ordinary Charge, in the ten years under consideration

39 The Charges General of the Civil department, including stipends, political and other pensions, would appear, from the statement in the margin, to have increased from *Rs* 3,66,27,666 in 1838-39, to *Rs* 4,25,03,246 in 1845-46 † Nearly a moiety of the difference (*Rs* 58,75,520) between those sums is, however, nominal, and results from the bringing to account at Bombay of larger payments than formerly in respect of enams, &c There was likewise a new charge, subsequently to 1838-39, in Bengal, on account of Scinde, which in 1845-46 amounted to *Rs* 15,33,620 This sum, added to the increase of payments at Bombay in respect of enams, &c , viz , *Rs* 27,97,980, accounts for 43 lacs out of the difference o 58 lacs alluded to, leaving 15 lacs still unexplained ‡ We fear that a large portion of this amount must be ascribed to increase of charge under various heads, the most part of which appears to have been incurred at Bombay Indeed, we are sorry to perceive a tendency at that Presidency to increased outlay for objects not imperatively required

40 The

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* LAHORE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 Received on account of the expenses of the war, *Company's Rs* 2,98,184 or *Nanuckshyee Rs* | | | 3,00,000 |
| Estimated 1846-47 On account ditto | *N Rs* | 47,00,000 | |
| From Golab Sing | „ | 75,00,000 | |
| | | | 1,22,00,000 |
| Estimated 1847-48 Ditto | | | 19,50,000 |
| | | *N Rs* | 1,44,50,000 |

† GENERAL CHARGES, INCLUDING STIPENDS AND PENSIONS

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* | | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 | Bengal - | 1,28,10,284 | | 1843-44 | Bengal - | 1,46,95,107 | |
| | Agra - | - 62,36,654 | | | Agra - | - 60,81,344 | |
| | Madras - | - 87,38,042 | | | Madras - | - 88,37,502 | |
| | Bombay - | - 88,42,686 | | | Bombay - | 1,18,93,969 | |
| | | | 3,66,27,666 | | | | 4,15,07,922 |
| 1839-40 | Bengal - | 1,49,40,369 | | 1844-45 | Bengal - | 1,33,98,311 | |
| | Agra - | - 61,97,291 | | | Agra - | - 67,61,425 | |
| | Madras - | - 90,61,921 | | | Madras - | - 95,17,253 | |
| | Bombay - | - 92,17,394 | | | Bombay - | 1,18,11,086 | |
| | | | 3,94,16,975 | | | | 4,14,88,075 |
| 1840-41. | Bengal - | 1,35,62,011 | | 1845-46 | Bengal - | 1,45,97,160 | |
| | Agra - | - 58,66,494 | | | Agra - | - 66,35,214 | |
| | Madras - | - 89,32,267 | | | Madras - | - 89,39,505 | |
| | Bombay - | - 93,32,985 | | | Bombay - | 1,23,31,367 | |
| | | | 3,76,93,757 | | | | 4,25,03,246 |
| 1841-42, | Bengal - | 1,70,19 287 | | Estimated 1846-47 | Bengal - | 1,64,27,382 | |
| | Agra - | - 58,82,155 | | | Agra - | - 69,91,700 | |
| | Madras - | - 88,87,152 | | | Madras - | - 92,20,406 | |
| | Bombay - | 1,01,47,504 | | | Bombay - | 1,29,99,447 | |
| | | | 4,19,36 098 | | | | 4,56,38,935 |
| 1842-43 | Bengal - | 1,39,45,214 | | Estimated 1847-48 | Bengal - | 1,47,79,725 | |
| | Agra - | - 76,26,927 | | | Agra - | - 68,71,700 | |
| | Madras - | - 91,73,567 | | | Madras - | - 92,36,054 | |
| | Bombay - | 1 12,84,767 | | | Bombay - | 1,41,58,599 | |
| | | | 4,20,30,477 | | | | 4,50,46,078 |

‡

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1845-46, Pensions to Ex-Ameers of Scinde | 2,31,611 |
| Civil charges of Scinde | 13,02,009 |
| | *Rs* 15,33,620 |

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1838-39 Bombay stipends, enams, and pensions | 57,64,426 |
| 1845-46 Ditto | 85,62,406 |
| Increase - - | *Rs* 27,97,980 |

40 The Judicial charges also exhibit an increase of no less than *Rs* 16,30,235 between the years 1838–39 and 1845–46, a large portion of which we perceive arises from the formation of a military police force in the North-West Provinces.*

41 In Bengal the increase in the Judicial charges between 1838–39 and 1845–46 amounts to nearly 5 lacs, and in Bombay the increase was upwards of two lacs At Madras the Judicial charges appear to have undergone a reduction between the two periods in question of nearly one lac, and on the whole series there was a tendency to gradual increase under Bengal, and for the most part at Agra likewise, from 1839–40 to 1847–48, with the exception of an estimated reduction at Agra in the last year †

42 It will therefore be desirable for you to inquire into the causes of this augmentation of charge, with the view of effecting every practicable reduction therein.

43 In the total amount of revenue charges a material reduction is observable in the three years from 1843–44 to 1845–46, as compared with the amount in the four years preceding 1843–44 But confining the view to Bombay the result is, that the revenue charges of that Presidency have gradually increased of late years ‡

44. The

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| | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| * 1838–39, Judicial charges | - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,88,17,598 |
| 1845–46 „ | - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,04,47,833 |
| | Increase - - | *Rs* 16,30,235 |

† JUDICIAL CHARGES.

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | Bengal - - | 69,17,864 | |
| | Agra - - | 58,85,054 | |
| | Madras - - | 36,02,617 | |
| | Bombay - - | 24,12,063 | |
| | | | 1,88,17,598 |
| 1839–40 | Bengal - - | 68,33,796 | |
| | Agra - - | 55,33,461 | |
| | Madras - - | 37,35,911 | |
| | Bombay - - | 25,38,026 | |
| | | | 1,86,41,194 |
| 1840–41 | Bengal - - | 69,55,443 | |
| | Agra - - | 54,40,668 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,89,119 | |
| | Bombay - - | 24,96,686 | |
| | | | 1,84,81,916 |
| 1841–42 | Bengal - - | 69,70,547 | |
| | Agra - - | 56,82,314 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,03,873 | |
| | Bombay - - | 24,44,091 | |
| | | | 1,86,00,825 |
| 1842–43. | Bengal - - | 70,35,468 | |
| | Agra - - | 54,49,428 | |
| | Madras - - | 36,37,918 | |
| | Bombay - - | 23,92,515 | |
| | | | 1,85,15,329 |

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843–44 | Bengal - - | 70,19,891 | |
| | Agra - - | 58,11,951 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,29,926 | |
| | Bombay - - | 24,55,222 | |
| | | | 1,88,16,990 |
| 1844–45 | Bengal - - | 72,54,146 | |
| | Agra - - | 64,59,432 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,33,709 | |
| | Bombay - - | 25,10,881 | |
| | | | 1,97,58,258 |
| 1845–46 | Bengal - - | 73,96,912 | |
| | Agra - - | 68,87,618 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,15,184 | |
| | Bombay - - | 26,48,119 | |
| | | | 2,04,47,833 |
| Estimated 1846–47 | Bengal - - | 73,64,500 | |
| | Agra - - | 69,14,800 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,26,044 | |
| | Bombay - - | 26,97,066 | |
| | | | 2,05,02,410 |
| Estimated 1847–48, | Bengal - - | 75,30,550 | |
| | Agra - - | 65,16,100 | |
| | Madras - - | 35,89,739 | |
| | Bombay - - | 26,06,210 | |
| | | | 2,02,42,599 |

‡ REVENUE CHARGES

| | | *Rupees.* | *Rupees* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | Bengal - - | 46,13,326 | |
| | Agra - - | 46,90,284 | |
| | Madras - - | 48,01,954 | |
| | Bombay - - | 22,94,174 | |
| | | | 1,63,99,738 |
| 1839–40 | Bengal - - | 47,82,083 | |
| | Agra - - | 52,77,614 | |
| | Madras - - | 48,17,826 | |
| | Bombay - - | 23,07,596 | |
| | | | 1,71,85,119 |
| 1840–41 | Bengal - | 49,10,442 | |
| | Agra - - | 51,19,760 | |
| | Madras - - | 48,55,588 | |
| | Bombay - - | 24,04,025 | |
| | | | 1,72,89,815 |
| 1841–42 | Bengal - - | 49,75,083 | |
| | Agra - - | 54,59,682 | |
| | Madras - - | 47,11,193 | |
| | Bombay - - | 23,73,733 | |
| | | | 1,75,19,691 |
| 1842–43 | Bengal - - | 48,73,047 | |
| | Agra - - | 50 26,638 | |
| | Madras - - | 46,72,464 | |
| | Bombay - - | 23,20,483 | |
| | | | 1,68,92,632 |

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843–44 | Bengal - - | 44,13,799 | |
| | Agra - - | 44,08,967 | |
| | Madras - - | 47,56,709 | |
| | Bombay - - | 25,23,691 | |
| | | | 1,61,03,166 |
| 1844–45 | Bengal - - | 42,84,005 | |
| | Agra - - | 42,56,843 | |
| | Madras - - | 49,80,260 | |
| | Bombay - - | 25,74,923 | |
| | | | 1,60,96,031 |
| 1845–46 | Bengal - - | 43,11,145 | |
| | Agra - - | 43,61,320 | |
| | Madras - - | 49,06,281 | |
| | Bombay - - | 26,14,936 | |
| | | | 1,61,93,682 |
| Estimated 1846–47 | Bengal - - | 39,18,900 | |
| | Agra - - | 49,69,300 | |
| | Madras - - | 50,60,140 | |
| | Bombay - - | 26,90,907 | |
| | | | 1,66,39,247 |
| Estimated. 1847–48. | Bengal - - | 41,24,300 | |
| | Agra - - | 44,03,600 | |
| | Madras - - | 55,14,396 | |
| | Bombay - - | 27,43,770 | |
| | | | 1,67,86,066 |

44. The estimates for the two years 1846–47 and 1847–48 embrace the charges on account of the newly-acquired territories on the Sutlej, which added to a large item of *Rs* 3,70,000 for "Law and other Miscellaneous charges" in the North-West Provinces in 1846–47, and including in the charges of 1847–48 an unusually large sum estimated for the repair of tanks, &c, at Madras, will account for the augmentation in the revenue charges for those years, as compared with the amount of charges in the three preceding years

45. The abolition of the transit duties at Madras in 1844 appears to have occasioned a reduction of at least a moiety of the Customs charges at that Presidency But the progressive increase in the Customs charges at the other Presidencies has counterbalanced this saving, the total charge estimated for the year 1847–48 being somewhat larger than the total charge incurred in the year 1838–39 *

46 The large increase in the ordinary Marine charges of India, which occurred in the years from 1839–40 to 1841–42, and which we particularly noticed in our despatch dated 19th August 1846, No 22, remains undiminished The reductions effected since 1844–45 in the Bengal establishment having been counterbalanced by an increase in the Bombay charges, and by the transfer from that Presidency to Madras of the "Hugh Lindsay" steamer †

47 It is satisfactory to observe a nearer approximation in the Bengal pilotage receipts of late years to the charges, than the accounts formerly exhibited in respect of this branch of the Marine service.

48 Although we are not at present prepared to issue any specific instructions for a reduction in the Marine and Indian Navy charges, yet we desire your special attention to this important subject in reference to all its bearings, and if you should be satisfied, as we are inclined to believe, that a saving of expense can be effected in some of the Marine charges of India, without detriment to the public interests, your views will receive our best attention.

49 The

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* CUSTOMS CHARGES

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | Bengal - - | 4,37,459 | |
| | Agra - - | 6,70,672 | |
| | Madras - - | 5,60,105 | |
| | Bombay - - | 3,76,572 | |
| | | | 20,44,808 |
| 1839–40 | Bengal - - | 4,62,254 | |
| | Agra - - | 6,49,696 | |
| | Madras - - | 5,16,968 | |
| | Bombay - - | 3,96,179 | |
| | | | 20,25,097 |
| 1840–41 | Bengal - - | 4,96,184 | |
| | Agra - - | 6,67,094 | |
| | Madras - - | 5,03,234 | |
| | Bombay - - | 3,88,032 | |
| | | | 20 54,544 |
| 1841–42 | Bengal - - | 5,01,568 | |
| | Agra - - | 6,65,296 | |
| | Madras - - | 5,09,295 | |
| | Bombay - - | 3,97,446 | |
| | | | 20,73,605 |
| 1842–43 | Bengal - - | 5,07,699 | |
| | Agra - - | 6,77,808 | |
| | Madras - - | 5,05,247 | |
| | Bombay - - | 3,80,359 | |
| | | | 20,71,113 |
| 1843–44 | Bengal - - | 5,05,322 | |
| | Agra - - | 6,41,840 | |
| | Madras - - | 5,12,787 | |
| | Bombay - - | 4,09,527 | |
| | | | 20,69,476 |
| 1844–45 | Bengal - - | 5,14,074 | |
| | Agra - - | 7,88,077 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,45,631 | |
| | Bombay - - | 3,98,835 | |
| | | | 19,46,617 |
| 1845–46 | Bengal - - | 5,35,367 | |
| | Agra - - | 7,49,310 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,13,823 | |
| | Bombay - - | 4,08,692 | |
| | | | 19,07,192 |
| Estimated<br>1846–47 | Bengal - - | 5,55,300 | |
| | Agra - - | 7,44,500 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,20,420 | |
| | Bombay - - | 4,05,391 | |
| | | | 19,25,611 |
| Estimated<br>1847–48 | Bengal - - | 5,30,000 | |
| | Agra - - | 8,63,000 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,36,180 | |
| | Bombay - - | 4,26,322 | |
| | | | 20,55,502 |

† MARINE CHARGES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF EUROPE STORES

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | Bengal - - | 16,76,595 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,82,367 | |
| | Bombay - - | 12,65,048 | |
| | | | 31,24,010 |
| 1839–40 | Bengal - - | 19,46,510 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,78,424 | |
| | Bombay - - | 15,35,520 | |
| | | | 36,60,454 |
| 1840–41 | Bengal - - | 22,27,572 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,66,206 | |
| | Bombay - - | 18,33,892 | |
| | | | 42,27,670 |
| 1841–42 | Bengal - - | 23,24,367 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,76,365 | |
| | Bombay - - | 19,22,388 | |
| | | | 44,23,120 |
| 1842–43 | Bengal - - | 20,13,965 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,30,183 | |
| | Bombay - - | 18,99,444 | |
| | | | 40,43,592 |
| 1843–44 | Bengal - - | 22,22,582 | |
| | Madras - - | 64,097 | |
| | Bombay - - | 19,67,769 | |
| | | | 42,54,448 |
| 1844–45 | Bengal - - | 22,83,691 | |
| | Madras - - | 64,219 | |
| | Bombay - - | 21,29,731 | |
| | | | 44,77,641 |
| 1845–46 | Bengal - - | 20,09,238 | |
| | Madras - - | 71,678 | |
| | Bombay - - | 22,89,832 | |
| | | | 43,70,748 |
| Estimated<br>1846–47 | Bengal - - | 20,16,950 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,52,896 | |
| | Bombay - - | 23,39,150 | |
| | | | 45,08,996 |
| Estimated<br>1847–48 | Bengal - - | 20,30,800 | |
| | Madras - - | 1,42,717 | |
| | Bombay - - | 21,74,720 | |
| | | | 43,48,237 |

Appendix, No 11

49 The Military charges of India in the ten years, from 1838–39 to 1847–48, as shown in the margin,* consist of what is termed in the accounts, Ordinary Expenditure only, and does not comprise charges for buildings and dead stock, donation batta granted to our victorious armies, nor many other items of expenditure incurred directly in warfare and classed as Extraordinary Charges

50 It is nevertheless obvious, from a comparison between the expenditure in 1838-39, and that in each of the succeeding years, that the progressive increase observable is attributable to the warlike operations which were carried on throughout nearly the whole period in question, and which required vast augmentations to the army to bring them to a successful termination, and in this view much of the increased expense may be regarded as extraordinary charge Assuming the Ordinary Military Charges of India in 1838-39 as a standard of peace expenditure, the total amount of the excess in the subsequent nine years will have been upwards of 14 crores of rupees, exclusive of the direct war expenditure already alluded to, which is designated in the accounts as Extraordinary Military Charges, and exclusive also of the increase in our home expenses for the provision of military stores, and in the augmentation of the Queen troops required for the emergent service of India

51 We advert to these circumstances only to account for the depressed state of the Indian finances throughout the period under review We admit the necessity for the greater part of the expenditure thus incurred, and we fully appreciate the results that have been achieved for the security of the Indian Empire This object having been accomplished, the greatest praise is due to our late Governor-general, Viscount Hardinge, for the promptness and ability which he exhibited in pointing out the course by which the military charges could again be safely reduced, and we feel assured that your Government will not fail to give effect to his Lordship's propositions in this respect as well at the subordinate Presidencies as in Bengal, nor to recognise the absolute necessity that exists for the adoption of all practicable retrenchments in the other departments of the public expenditure, in view to the restoration of the finances to a healthy condition

52 As the interest of the registered debt of India is wholly borne on the Bengal accounts, we consider it sufficient for the purpose of showing the progressive increase in this charge since the year 1839–40, to confine our view to that Presidency The interest charges at the other Presidencies vary according to the amount of deposits in the Government treasuries, on account of the " funds " of the respective services, &c

53 It will be seen by the statement in the margin,† that in 1839–40, the Bengal interest charge was not quite 132 lacs, and that in 1847–48, it was estimated to amount to nearly 198 lacs, being an increase of nearly 66 lacs, or in round numbers, 620,000*l* per annum To which should be added, to show the total increase of charge for interest consequent on the military operations already adverted to, the augmentation of interest on our home bond debt, which we have been compelled to extend in order to supply a portion of the deficiency in your remittances You are aware that on the termination of the last Charter Act, the Company's commercial assets were chiefly applied to the reduction of the territorial debts. The home bond debt bearing interest, was reduced from 3,523,237*l* to 1,734,300*l*. It has since been increased to 2,799,600*l* and the increase of charge for interest thereon, which

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* MILITARY CHARGES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF EUROPE STORES.

| | | *Rupees* | *Rupees* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 | Bengal - - | 3,87,55,473 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,56,83,025 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,23,30,054 | |
| | | | 7,67,68,552 |
| 1839–40 | Bengal - - | 3,74,13,572 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,96,04,725 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,13,77,814 | |
| | | | 7,83,96,111 |
| 1840–41 | Bengal - - | 4,14,86,308 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,90,17,435 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,26,62,792 | |
| | | | 8,31,66,535 |
| 1841–42 | Bengal - - | 3,98,79,932 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,88,77,648 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,30,96,069 | |
| | | | 8,18,53,649 |
| 1842–43 | Bengal - - | 4,90,45,238 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,94,34,436 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,34 38,403 | |
| | | | 9,19,18,077 |
| 1843–44 | Bengal - - | 5 12,21,783 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,95,98,737 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,57,57,289 | |
| | | | 9,65,77,809 |
| 1844–45 | Bengal - - | 4,96,27,275 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,02,29,028 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,79,38,975 | |
| | | | 9,77,95,278 |
| 1845–46 | Bengal - - | 5,26,55,763 | |
| | Madras - - | 3,15,30,416 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,83,15,998 | |
| | | | 10,25,02,177 |
| Estimated 1846–47 | Bengal - - | 5,34,39,507 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,98,32,160 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,90,96,864 | |
| | | | 10,23,68,531 |
| Estimated 1847–48 | Bengal - - | 5,17,88,257 | |
| | Madras - - | 2,87,23,650 | |
| | Bombay - - | 1,82,94,550 | |
| | | | 9,88,06,457 |

† INTEREST, AS CHARGED IN THE BENGAL ACCOUNTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1838–39 | *Rs* 1,39,83,816 |
| 1839–40 | 1,31,99,549 |
| 1840–41 | 1,46,54,551 |
| 1841–42 | 1,57,82,649 |
| 1842–43 | 1,62,71,637 |
| 1843–44 | 1,76,97,078 |
| 1844–45 | 1,74,68,370 |
| 1845–46 | 1,82,21,041 |
| 1846–47 Estimated | 1,89,18,870 |
| 1847–48 Estimated | 1,97,72,770 |

Appendix, No. 11

which is now 4½ per cent per annum, amounted on the 1st of May last to 73,953 *l* * This sum, added to the increase in the Bengal interest charge of 620,000 *l*, makes a total augmentation of charge on account of new debt, of nearly 700,000 *l* per annum, and since the 1st of May 1848, the deficiency in your remittances has rendered it needful further to augment the home bond debt, and the charge for interest will be still more increased in the current year

54 This is a burden from which relief can only be obtained by the liquidation of debt, or by a reduction in the rate of interest, and to effect either or both of these objects a surplus revenue is indispensable

55 We shall conclude our review of the financial results of India in the last ten years, with a short notice of the charges of the province of Scinde since it came into the Company's possession in 1843-44 Those charges are stated so irregularly in the accounts, that we find it impossible to distinguish the ordinary from the extraordinary expenditure We therefore insert in the margin † the amounts in each year as they are entered in the Bengal statements and estimates

56 It will be observed that the aggregate of the five years' expenditure on account of Scinde, is three crores and a half, or 70 lacs per annum, but this is exclusive, we apprehend, of the pay and allowances of the regular troops employed in that territory, which merge in the ordinary military charges

57 In the margin of paragraph 33, we inserted the amount of the revenues of Scinde in the five years in question, the aggregate of which is not quite 120 lacs Deducting that sum, however, from the above total charge of 350 lacs, we arrive at an excess of expenditure of 230 lacs, exclusive, as already observed, of the pay to the regular troops For four years prior to the occupation of the territory of Scinde, India was subjected to a large annual expenditure on account of the "Scinde field force," employed on the frontier in furtherance of our operations against Affghanistan ‡ This expense is therefore more applicable to the Affghan

---

* HOME BOND DEBT

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount bearing interest in 1839-40 - - - - - - - | £ 1,734,300 |
| Ditto in 1847-48 - - - - - - - - - - | 2,799,600 |
| Increase - - - - - - - - - - - | £ 1,065,300 |
| Interest on £ 1,734,300, at 3 per cent per annum, is - - - | £ 52,029 |
| Ditto on £ 2,799,600 at 4½ per cent, is - - - - - - | 125,982 |
| Increase - - - - - - - - - - - | £ 73,953 |

† CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF SCINDE

| —— | 1843-44 | 1844-45 | 1845-46. | Estimated 1846-47 | Estimated 1847-48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| Allowances to the ex Ameers of Scinde - - - - - - | 1,50,000 | 2,34,266 | 2,31,611 | 2,42,148 | 2,90,300 |
| Officer in charge of the Ameers - | 51,364 | 1,14,849 | 58,869 | 57,600 | 55,000 |
| Ordinary Civil Charges - - | 6,42,557 | 11,22,789 | 13,02,009 | 33,05,030 | 15,56,654 |
| General Treasury in Scinde - - | 16,760 | — | — | — | |
| Ordinary Military Charges for Salary, &c, of Executive Officers, Pay of Irregular Corps, &c - | - - - | - - - | 12,46,341 | - - - | 17,79,300 |
| Extraordinary Civil Charges for Public Works, &c - - - | 19,356 | 5,06,825 | 3,19,210 | 13 80,000 | 2,81,800 |
| Military Charges - - - - - | - - - | 33,55,149 | 32,96,428 | 37,25,000 | — |
| Batta, Ration Money, &c, to Officers and Men of Regiments employed in Scinde - - - | - - - | 50,680 | 71,909 | — | — |
| Extraordinary Military Charges of the Scinde Force - - - | 30,88,148 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,55,600 |
| Ditto War Charges in Scinde - | 30,46,070 | — | — | — | — |
| Army of Scinde Commissariat Charges - - - - - - | 4,95,878 | - - - | - - - | Included in Bombay Charges above | 8,00,000 |
| Buildings and Dead Stock - - | 1,61,926 | 2,14,679 | - - - | Ditto | — |
| Extraordinary Military Charges, per Bombay Accounts - - | - - - | 2,53,018 | 3,37,763 | 3,50,000 | 2,60,000 |
| | 76,72,059 | 58,52,255 | 68,64,140 | 90,59,778 | 59,78,654 |
| Deduct— Extraordinary Civil and Military Receipts - - - - - - | 19,453 | 43,391 | 60,245 | 1,80,000 | 1,42,300 |
| Total Charges - - - | 76,52,606 | 58,08,864 | 68,03,895 | 88,79,778 | 58,36,354 |
| Deduct also the Revenues of Scinde, as stated in the margin of par 33 - - - - - - | 9,27,566 | 27,18,610 | 27,74,201 | 28,27,800 | 27,31,300 |
| Excess of Charge - *Rs* | 67,25,040 | 30,90,254 | 40,29,694 | 60,51,978 | 31,05,054 |

‡ EXPENSE OF SCINDE FORCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1839-40 - - - - | *Rs* 59,67,444 | 1841-42 - - - | *Rs* 86,82,892 |
| 1840-41 - - - - | 54,33,130 | 1842-43 - - - - | 59,23,064 |

Appendix, No. 11.

Affghan war than to Scinde, and as we presume the greatest portion of that expense would have ceased with the termination of our hostilities with Cabul, we must ascribe the chief part of the charges which have been incurred since 1843-44, on account of Scinde, to our occupation of that province

58 Assuming from the tranquil state of the country, and the little variation in the income from Scinde, that the estimate for the year 1847-48 exhibits something like a standard for the future, we fear that the permanent expenditure in excess of the receipts on account of the province of Scinde will not fall short of 300,000*l* per annum, which sum added to the increase 700,000*l* for interest on debt, as shown in paragraph 53, make 1,000,000*l* per annum more of permanent charge in 1847-48 than existed in 1839-40

59 The financial prospects of India, under the most favourable circumstances, therefore require that the most vigilant economy shall be exercised in every department of the State, for the restoration of affairs, if possible, to the position which they had attained in 1837-38, the year immediately preceding that in which the Affghan war commenced.

Later Estimate from Bengal for 1847-48

60 Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, we have received the Bengal regular estimate for the year 1847-48, from which we regret to find that instead of a deficiency of *Rs* 1,02,23,875, as assumed on account of that Presidency in the sketch estimate, and from which the result stated in the margin of paragraph 9 was obtained, the Bengal deficiency in 1847-48 is now expected to amount to *Rs* 1,80,33,844, being a more unfavourable view than that previously given, of 78 lacs * This difference is explained by a diminution of 60 lacs in the receipts, and by an increase of 18 lacs in the charges

61 The falling off in the opium receipts, which is attributed to the depressed state of the markets, from failures, &c, is expected to amount to 45½ lacs, while the advances to cultivators, and the charges, are estimated at 7¼ lacs higher than they were in the sketch estimate, making together a worse result in respect of opium, of 52¾ lacs.

62 The next principal difference between the results of the two estimates arises from the exclusion from the regular estimate of the sum of 22 lacs, payable annually by the Lahore Government for the maintenance of a British force for the protection of the Maharajah and the preservation of the peace of the country Under the treaty or agreement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, of 16th December 1846, the above sum was "to be paid by two instalments, or *Rs* 13,20,000 in May or June, and *Rs* 8,80,000 in November or December of each year" As no portion of the above sums had been realized up to the 4th December 1847, according to a letter which you had received from the resident at Lahore, bearing that date, we must presume that you had good reason to suppose that no payment would be made on that account during the remainder of the official year 1847-48, or the whole amount would not have been struck out of your last estimate On the other hand, we find five lacs more credited in the regular than in the sketch estimate, on account of the crore and half of indemnity money from the Sikh Government.

63 The customs duty on salt is stated at eight lacs higher in the regular than in the sketch estimate On the other hand, the proceeds from the sale of salt are assumed at ten lacs less, or deducting two lacs less for the purchase of that article, the result in respect of salt is found to be the same in the regular as in the sketch estimate

64 We deem it unnecessary to advert to any other items of Bengal receipts and charges contained in the respective estimates, because the differences between the two views are not important

65 The falling off in the opium receipts, and the nonpayment of the Lahore subsidy, nearly account for the serious deterioration shown in the regular estimate, as compared with the sketch estimate for 1847-48, and the final result of that year must, we apprehend, exhibit a deficiency of upwards of 1,000,000*l* sterling, instead of 500,000*l* as assumed in paragraph 9

66. These results add great force to the remarks which we have made above in the 59th paragraph of this despatch. They, at the same time, place at a greater distance that equalization of your income and expenditure, which the late Governor-general deemed to be near its accomplishment

67 We doubt not that the anxious attention of his successor will be directed to that indispensable object, and we shall be glad to be favoured with any views or suggestions of his Lordship, whereby the important purpose which Lord Hardinge had in view may be accomplished

We are, &c

*J L. Lushington.*
*A Galloway*
*J. Loch.*
*C Mills.*
*J Cotton*
*R Ellice*
*E Macnaghten.*

*J. P. Muspratt.*
*J Masterman.*
*R D Mangles.*
*W L Melville.*
*H. Alexander.*
*H S G. Tucker.*

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* ESTIMATED BENGAL DEFICIENCY IN 1847-48

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Regular Estimate - - - - - - - - | *Rs* 1,80,33,844 |
| Sketch ditto - - - - - - - - - | 1,02,23,875 |
| Increase - - - - - - | *Rs* 78,09,969 |

## Appendix, No 12.

COPY of a LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated June 1852, reviewing the Finances of India from the Year 1845-46 to the latest Period.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(No 24, of 1852)

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Appendix, No. 12.

Par 1 IN our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No 41, we took a retrospective view of the results of the Indian finances for a period of 10 years, commencing with 1838-39, the year on which the expedition to Affghanistan was undertaken, and ending with the estimate for 1847-48, the year after peace had been established with the state of Lahore

2 We propose in this despatch, to continue in our review to the latest period to which the accounts have been received.

3 We begin with the important head of "Land Revenue" In our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No 41, we inserted in the margin of paragraph 13, the amount of land revenue in each year from 1838-39 to 1845-46 The average receipts during the period of eight years, we find amounted to 12,89,61,986 rupees. The annual receipts, however, from 1841-42 to 1845-46, exceeded 13 crores, in 1846-47 they nearly amounted to 14 crores, as is shown in the annexed statement, and subsequently they have much exceeded that amount

LAND REVENUE

| | | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 to 1845-46 - | Average receipts - - | - - - | 12,89,61,986 |
| 1846-47 - - - | Bengal - - - - | 3,54,40,189 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 4,77,84,472 | |
| | Madras - - - - | 3,58,99,104 | |
| | Bombay - - - - | 2,05,68,218 | |
| | | | 13,96,91,983 |
| 1847-48 - - - | Bengal - - - - | 3,51,44,072 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 4,92,16,172 | |
| | Madras - - - - | 3,65,48,058 | |
| | Bombay - - - - | 2,30,69,644 | |
| | | | 14,39,77,946 |
| 1848-49 - - - | Bengal - - - - | 3,50,89,547 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 4,87,87,533 | |
| | Madras - - - - | 3,64 56,955 | |
| | Bombay - - - - | 2,18,21,185 | |
| | | | 14,21,55,220 |
| 1849-50 - - - | Bengal - - - - | 3,54,43,667 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 4,98,06,227 | |
| | Madras - - - - | 3,47 94,374 | |
| | Bombay - - - - | 2,24,40,549 | |
| | | | 14,24,84,817 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Bengal - - - - | 3,56,25 000 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 4,97,50,000 | |
| | Madras - - - - | 3,52,89,200 | |
| | Bombay - - - - | 2,21,65,480 | |
| | | | 14 28,29,680 |

4 Favourable as this view is on the whole, there has been a diminution in the total receipts from land in the old provinces of Bengal since 1843–44, and more especially when the produce is compared with the receipts of the two preceding years, which is, however, attributable to a falling off in the amount of collections from land not included in the Jummah

Receipts in Bengal Provinces

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1841–42 - - - | 3,76,31,780 |
| 1842–43 - - - | 3,60,11,124 |
| 1843–44 - - - | 3,58,17,424 |

5. In Agra, or the North-western Provinces, the land revenue has been more favourable, but since 1846–47 the receipts under that head have been swelled by the additional income from the "Trans and Cis Sutlej Territories" Prior to that year there was indeed an income of about seven lacs of rupees per annum from the districts of Loodianah, Ferozpore, Umballah, and Subathoo, which were then called the "North-western Frontier Division." In 1845–46 the district of Kythul was added to that division, and since that year those districts have been designated the "Cis Sutlej" Division

"North-Western Frontier" Division, Land Revenue

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1844–45 - - - | 7,05,964 |
| 1845–46 - - - | 6,95,709 |

"Cis Sutlej" Land Revenue

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1846–47 - - - | 14,44,277 |
| 1847–48 - - - | 20,17,429 |
| 1848–49 - - - | 20,99,839 |
| 1849–50 - - - | 21,91,147 |

6 In 1846–47 the "Trans Sutlej" Division also appears for the first time in the Agra accounts, being the territory acquired at the conclusion of the first war with the state of Lahore An aggregate sum, amounting latterly to about 50 lacs of rupees per annum from the Cis and Trans Sutlej Territories, has therefore been added to the land revenue of the North-western Provinces within the last few years

"Trans Sutlej" Land Revenue

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1846–47 - - - | 20,27,774 |
| 1847–48 - - - | 26,50,051 |
| 1848–49 - - - | 28,32,042 |
| 1849–50 - - - | 29,41,645 |

7 The Agra land revenue in the four years prior to the annexation of the Cis and Trans Sutlej Territory averaged 4,46,72,713 rupees per annum. In the four years subsequent to the annexation of that territory the average has amounted to 4,88,98,601 rupees per annum. If, however, the amount received from the new territory be deducted from the two last years, there will appear a deterioration in the land revenue from the old territory of the North-western Provinces, as compared with the first average of eight lacs of rupees, and in 1849–50 there was no improvement, as compared with that average.

Agra Land Revenue

| | *Rs* | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1842–43 - - - | 4,48,35,121 | 1846–47 - - - | 4,77,84,472 |
| 1843–44 - - - | 4,42,43,755 | 1847 48 - - - | 4,92,16,172 |
| 1844–45 - - - | 4,45,25,239 | 1848–49 - - - | 4,87,87,533 |
| 1845–46 - - - | 4,50,86,737 | 1849–50 - - - | 4,98,06,227 |
| | 17,86,90,852 | | 19,55,94,404 |
| Average - *Rs* | 4,46,72,713 | Average - *Rs* | 4,88,98,601 |

| | *Rs* | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848-49 - - - | 4,87,87,533 | 1849–50 - - - | 4,98,06,227 |
| New Territory - - | 49,31,881 | New Territory - - | 51,32,792 |
| TOTAL - *Rs* | 4,38,55,652 | TOTAL - *Rs* | 4,46,73,435 |

8. In our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No 41, paragraph 15, we adverted to the improvement which had taken place in the land revenue at Madras since 1844–45, as compared with the receipts in former years. It is satisfactory to find this improvement not only sustained, but farther advanced, and that there has been an average increase in the receipts of 24 lacs of rupees per annum in the four years from 1846–47 to 1849–50, as compared with the receipts of the preceding four years. We, at the same time, observe that the current collections in 1849–50 were less, by 17 lacs, than those of the year 1848–49, the season of 1849–50 having been unfavourable in most of the collectorates under the Presidency of Madras

Madras Land Revenue

| | *Rs* | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1842–43 - - - | 3,27,40,722 | 1846–47 - - - | 3,58,99,104 |
| 1843–44 - - - | 3,27,49,630 | 1847–48 - - - | 3,65,48,058 |
| 1844–45 - - - | 3,38,58,454 | 1848–49 - - - | 3,64,56,955 |
| 1845–46 - - - | 3,46,64,469 | 1849–50 - - - | 3,47,97,374 |
| | 13,40,13,269 | | 14,36,98,491 |
| Average - *Rs* | 3,35,03,317 | Average *Rs.* | 3,59,24,623 |

9 In order to obtain a fair comparison of the receipts from the land revenue at Bombay, in the years specified in the annexed Statement, it has been necessary to deduct the payments or allowances for enams, political stipends, allowances to zemindars, &c., because more of these payments have latterly been brought to account than formerly, when the revenue receipts in many of the collectorates were stated short of these payments. In later years the gross receipts have been more generally shown on the one hand, and the gross payments of the description already stated on the other

BOMBAY

### BOMBAY LAND REVENUE

| | *Rs* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| 1842-43 - - - - - - | 1,96,87,745 | |
| Less Stipends, &c - - - | 74,18,351 | |
| | | 1,22,69,394 |
| 1843-44 - - - - - - | 1,94,67,696 | |
| Stipends, &c - - - - | 80,45,372 | |
| | | 1,14,22,324 |
| 1844-45 - - - - - - | 1,85,66,186 | |
| Stipends, &c - - - - | 77,93,174 | |
| | | 1,07,73,012 |
| 1845-46 - - - - - - | 1,85,32,955 | |
| Stipends, &c - - - - | 80,35,909 | |
| | | 1,04,97,046 |
| | | 4,49,61,776 |
| AVERAGE - - - *Rs* | | 1,12,40,444 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - - | 2,05,68,218 | |
| Stipends - - - - - - | 88,69,776 | |
| | | 1,16,98,442 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - - | 2,30,69,644 | |
| Stipends, &c - - - - | 1,09,82,596 | |
| | | 1,20,87,048 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - - | 2,18,21,185 | |
| Stipends, &c - - - - | 1,14,28,244 | |
| | | 1,03,92,941 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - - | 2,24,40,549 | |
| Stipends, &c - - - - | 1,08,60,138 | |
| | | 1,15,80,411 |
| | | 4,57,58,842 |
| AVERAGE - - - *Rs* | | 1,14,39,710 |

10 Adopting the adjustment as above explained, we find that the average receipts from land at Bombay, in the four years from 1842-43 to 1845-46, amounted to 1,12,40,444 rupees, and in the succeeding four years, to 1,14,39,710 rupees per annum, being an augmentation of two lacs in the latter period, as compared with the former

11 We can scarcely regard this increase with much satisfaction, seeing that the revenue charges in general of that presidency have increased from 21,47,579 rupees, the amount in 1842-43, to 24,94,070 rupees, the amount in 1849-50

12 Looking also at the very large aggregate amount now brought to account in the Bombay disbursements for enams, allowances to zemindars, &c, as compared with the amount some years ago (for they have nearly doubled since the year 1839-40) we are of opinion that the whole of these payments call urgently for minute review, and that the titles to them should be carefully reconsidered

### ENAMS, ALLOWANCES TO ZEMINDARS, &c

| | 1839-40 | 1849-50. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| Enamdars - - - - - - | 13,33,110 | 29,83,686 |
| Political stipends - - - - | 16,75,979 | 15,99,763 |
| Allowances to zemindars, muz-moodars, and other village officers - | 20,16,661 | 59,61,441 |
| Compensation to huckdars - - | - - - | 2,92,579 |
| Revenue, pensions, &c - - - | 6,30,155 | 22,669 |
| *Rs* | 56,55,905 | 1,08,60,138 |

13. In paragraph 18 of our Despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No. 41, we adverted to the depressed state of the receipts from "Customs" in Bengal, for several years after the abolition of the transit duties, and showed that the reaction towards a more favourable state commenced in 1839-40. In 1845-46, the last official year noticed in our former review, the income from this source was more than twice the amount it was in 1839-40. In the three years from 1846-47 to 1848-49, the Customs receipts fell considerably below the amount which they had attained in 1845-46; but in 1849-50, owing to large importations of salt, caused by a reduction in the duty, they exceeded the amount collected in 1845-46, by three lacs of rupees, whilst the Estimate for 1850-51 assumes that the Calcutta Customs will yield upwards of a crore of rupees in that year, of which 61 lacs are expected to be realized from duty on salt It is from this article, indeed, that the chief increase in the Customs receipts has arisen, whilst there has been at the same time, a material improvement in other imports into the port of Calcutta since 1842-43, as the following statement will show

Bengal Customs Receipts

| | *Rs.* |
|---|---|
| 1839-40 | 39,91,530 |
| 1845-46 | 83,35,074 |
| 1846-47 | 77,55,268 |
| 1847-48 | 74,67,556 |
| 1848-49 | 72,51,370 |
| 1849-50 | 86,32,676 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) | 1,02,73,500 |

Customs estimated in 1850-51

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| On salt | 61,25,000 |
| „ imports | 29,30,000 |
| „ exports | 11,93,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 21,100 |
| Port of Calcutta | 1,02,69,100 |
| Chittagong and Balasore | 4,400 |
| TOTAL as above *Rs* | 1,02,73,500 |

BENGAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FROM 1842-43 to 1850-51

| – | 1842-3 | 1843-4 | 1844-5 | 1845-6. | 1846-7 | 1847-8 | 1848-9. | 1849-50. | 1850-51 (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs* |
| On salt | 26,51,540 | 28,80,356 | 27,14,888 | 44,31,058 | 39,25,544 | 41,36,911 | 39,90,083 | 47,87,545 | 61,25,000 |
| Imports | 17,58,721 | 19,20,801 | 24,86,318 | 27,35,935 | 25,95,338 | 22,03,905 | 22,13,621 | 26,58,376 | 29,30,000 |
| Exports | 10,22,145 | 13,57,765 | 13,71,108 | 13,11,163 | 11,80,806 | 10,77,012 | 10,25,865 | 11,62,413 | 11,93,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 33,888 | 27,303 | 36,372 | 40,296 | 35,559 | 31,699 | 16,901 | 16,113 | 21,100 |
| Port of Calcutta | 54,66,294 | 61,86,225 | 66,08,686 | 85,18,452 | 77,37,247 | 74,49,527 | 72,46,470 | 86,24,447 | 1,02,69,100 |
| Chittagong and Balasore | 4,948 | 7,232 | 7,702 | 9,413 | 18,021 | 18,029 | 4,900 | 8,229 | 4,400 |
| | 54,71,242 | 61,93,457 | 66,16,388 | 85,27,865 | 77,55,268 | 74,67,556 | 72,51,370 | 86,32,676 | 1,02,73,500 |
| Deduct drawback, &c | 1,57,863 | 1,24,911 | 1,63,133 | 1,92,791 | -- | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, Customs | 53,13,379 | 60,68,546 | 64,53,255 | 83,35,074 | 77,55,268 | 74,67,556 | 72,51,370 | 86,32,676 | 1,02,73,500 |

14 In Agra, as in Bengal, the chief item in the Customs receipts is the duty from salt, which in 1842-3 yielded 25,38,968 rupees only, and averaged nearly twice that sum in the four years from 1846-47 to 1849-50

In 1850-51, however, the estimated duty on salt falls short of that average by 10 lacs of rupees, which the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces attributes "chiefly to the cessation of the duty on the Punjab frontier," and the duty on other articles is estimated at a low amount

AGRA CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

| | | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1844-45 | Imports, exports, &c | 12,58,162 | |
| | Salt duty | 49,00,162 | 61,58,324 |
| 1845-46 | Imports, exports, &c | 15,27,713 | |
| | Salt duty | 38,69,103 | 53,96,816 |
| 1846-47 | Imports, exports, &c | 13,70,581 | |
| | Salt duty | 53,41,887 | 67,12,468 |
| 1847-48 | Imports, exports, &c | 13,06,914 | |
| | Salt duty | 49,27,887 | 62,34,801 |

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| | | Rs | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848-49 - - - | Imports, exports, &c. - - - - | 10,94,706 | |
| | Salt duty - - - - - - | 46,68,983 | |
| | | | 57,63,689 |
| 1849-50 - - - | Imports, exports, &c - - - - | 13,46,086 | |
| | Salt duty - - - - - - | 54,82,097 | |
| | | | 68,28,183 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Imports, exports, &c - - - - | 12,22,000 | |
| | Salt duty - - - - - - | 40,00,000 | |
| | | | 52,22,000 |

15 In paragraph 20 of our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No 41, we adverted to the great depression in the Madras Customs receipts, after the abolition of the transit duties by Act 6, of 1844 We showed that in the six years previously to the passing of that Act, or from 1838-39 to 1843-44, the Customs receipts yielded an average of nearly 42 lacs per annum, and that in the two years subsequently they fell to 20,01,677 rupees and 16,51,054 rupees respectively

16 It will now be seen from the annexed statement, that in the six years subsequently to the passing of the Act above mentioned, the Customs duties at Madras have averaged little more than 14 lacs per annum There has, consequently, been a deterioration of nearly 28 lacs of rupees a year in this branch of the public revenue since the repeal of the inland Customs duties, against which must, no doubt, be set a portion of the increase which, as shown in a previous paragraph, has since occurred in the land revenue of that Presidency

MADRAS CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| 1838-39 to 1843-44 - - - - Average | | 41,86,895 |
| 1844-45 - - - - | Rs. 20,01,667 | |
| 1845-46 - - - - | 16,51,054 | |
| 1846-47 - - - - | 15,10,404 | |
| 1847-48 - - - - | 13,59,846 | |
| 1848-49 - - - - | 9,28,764 | |
| 1849-50 - - - - | 10,27,101 | |
| Rs | 84,78,836 | |
| Average - - - - - - Rs | | 14,13,139 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - - - Rs | | 11,36,460 |

17. The transit duties at Bombay were repealed by Act I, of 1838, the result was a reduction of nearly 12 lacs of rupees out of about 40 lacs per annum of Customs receipts, at which they stood in the year 1836-37 The falling off in the receipts of the second year after the repeal was still more remarkable, but this was, no doubt, attributable to the limited amount of imports into Bombay in 1839-40, as compared with other years In 1840-41 the Customs receipts amounted to 33,40,118 rupees, and in the years 1842-43 to 1844-45 they exceeded that amount, but they have since fallen considerably below it

BOMBAY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

| | Rs | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836-37 - - - - | 39,97,334 | 1844-45 - - - | 37,04,923 |
| 1837-38 - - - - | 36,55,976 | 1845-46 - - - | 33,06,518 |
| 1838-39 - - - - | 28,21,255 | 1846-47 - - - | 30,71,373 |
| 1839-40 - - - - | 23,56,013 | 1847-48 - - - | 31,06,172 |
| 1840-41 - - - - | 33,40,118 | 1848-49 - - - | 24,49,936 |
| 1842-43 - - - - | 34,62,161 | 1849-50 - - - | 29,06,151 |
| 1843-44 - - - - | 38,42,374 | 1850-51 (Estimated) - | 31,13,600 |

18 In paragraph 22 of our despatch, dated 25 October 1848, No. 41, referring to the receipts from Customs in all India, we observed that "the total Customs receipts, including salt duties, have risen from 149 lacs in 1838-39, to 193 lacs in 1843-44; and but for the abolition of the transit duties at Madras in the latter year, it is evident, from the increase, from the Customs at the other presidencies, that the total receipts in the years subsequently to 1843-44 would have exceeded two crores per annum."

19 The following statement shows that in the years subsequent to 1843-44 the receipts from Customs had averaged upwards of 183 lacs of rupees per annum, and that the estimate for 1850-51 indicates an expectation that in that year they would reach 1,97,45,560 rupees

TOTAL RECEIPTS from CUSTOMS from 1844-45 to 1850-51.

| —— | BENGAL. | AGRA | MADRAS. | BOMBAY. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
| 1844-45 - - - | 64,53,255 | 61,58,324 | 20,01,667 | 37,04,923 | 1,83,18,169 |
| 1845-46 - - - | 83,35,074 | 53,96,816 | 16,51,054 | 33,06,518 | 1,86,89,462* |
| 1846-47 - - - | 77,55,268 | 67,12,468 | 15,10,404 | 30,71,373 | 1,90,49,513 |
| 1847-48 - - - | 74,67,556 | 62,34,801 | 13,59,846 | 31,06,172 | 1,81,68,375 |
| 1848-49 - - - | 72,51,370 | 57,63,689 | 9,28,764 | 24,49,935 | 1,63,93,758 |
| 1849-50 - - - | 86,32,676 | 68,28,183 | 10,27,101 | 29,06,151 | 1,93,94,111 |
| *Rs* | 4,58,95,199 | 3,70,94,281 | 84,78,836 | 1,85,45,072 | 11,00,13,388 |
| Average - *Rs* | 76,49,200 | 61,82,380 | 14,13,139 | 30,90,845 | 1,83,35,564 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) *Rs* | 1,02,73,500 | 52,22,000 | 11,36,460 | 31,13,600 | 1,97,45,560 |

20 The estimated receipts from Customs in 1850-51 are higher than those realised in any preceding year under review In Bengal the Customs receipts were expected to produce upwards of a crore of rupees in 1850-51, of which 61 lacs are estimated to arise from the importation of salt, which has considerably increased of late, and particularly since the reduction of the duty from *Rs* 2 12 to *Rs.* 2 8 per India maund from 1 April 1849. We must, however, expect to find that the augmentation in the quantity of salt imported will displace a portion of the Government salt, so that the receipt from the Company's sales will probably have been reduced in nearly as great a proportion as the receipts from the Customs duties on merchants' salt have risen

21 The annexed statement shows the gross and net receipts from salt, from 1838-39 to 1850-51 In paragraph 43 of our despatch, dated 19th August 1846, No 22, we remarked that the average proceeds from the sale of salt in Bengal, in the five years from 1837-38 to 1841-42, amounted to 1,46,25,805 rupees, or 20 lacs per annum in excess of the average amount of the preceding 10 years In the five years from 1842-43 to 1846-47, the average receipts fell to 1,24,69,136 rupees, or to somewhat near the average proceeds of the 10 years alluded to In the three years, from 1847-48 to 1849-50, the average proceeds were still considerably lower, being only 1,08,97,264 rupees, and the estimated amount in 1850-51 is put down at the low sum of 64 lacs, clearly indicating that the imported salt is superseding that of Indian manufacture

Appendix, No 12.

GROSS and NET RECEIPTS from the SALE of SALT, including EXCISE DUTY on SALT, at *Bombay*

| | BENGAL | MADRAS | BOMBAY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1838-39 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 2,16,09,985 | 40,29,534 | 12,57,719 | 2,68,97,238 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 40,11,971 | 5,57,771 | 1,00,041 | 46,69,783 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,75,98,014 | 34,71,763 | 11,57,678 | 2,22,27,455 |
| 1839-40 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,88,95,683 | 39,88,580 | 13,96,933 | 2,42,81,196 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 41,02,375 | 5,93,812 | 1,22,783 | 48,18,970 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,47,93,308 | 33,94,768 | 12,74,150 | 1,94,62,226 |
| 1840-41 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,92,72,336 | 38,10,037 | 15,90,854 | 2,46,73,227 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 44,76,859 | 7,63,164 | 1,32,222 | 53,72,245 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,47,95,477 | 30,46,873 | 14,58,632 | 1,93,00,982 |
| 1841-42 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,92,7 ,497 | 39,92,395 | 15,01,731 | 2,47,70,623 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 52,75,994 | 6,29,956 | 1,60,808 | 60,66,758 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,40,00,503 | 33,62,439 | 13,40,923 | 1,87,03,865 |
| 1842-43 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,87,09,379 | 39,97,619 | 16,83,005 | 2,43,90,003 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 50,12,597 | 7,98,847 | 1,58,056 | 59,69,500 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,36,96,782 | 31 98,772 | 15,24,949 | 1,84,20,503 |
| 1843-44 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,85,09,428 | 43,21,604 | 18,60,563 | 2,46,91,595 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 58,33,992 | 5,76,142 | 1,61,284 | 65,71,418 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,26,75,4 36 | 37,45,462 | 16,99,279 | 1,81,20,177 |
| 1844-45 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,88,86,384 | 45,25,604 | 20,04,122 | 2,54,16,110 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 55,94,421 | 7,40,486 | 1,56,635 | 64,91,542 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,32,91,963 | 37,85,118 | 18,47,487 | 1,89,24,568 |
| 1845-46 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,53,56,747 | 47,06,411 | 22,74,754 | 2,23,37,912 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 49,18,861 | 6,66,013 | 1,65,554 | 57,50,428 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,04,37,886 | 40,40,398 | 21,09,200 | 1,65,87,484 |
| 1846-47 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,64,90,382 | 45,56,352 | 19,30,219 | 2,29,76,953 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 42,46,767 | 5,47,234 | 1,53,596 | 49,47,597 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,22,43,615 | 40,09,118 | 17,76,623 | 1,80,29,356 |
| 1847-48 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,59,21,009 | 48,57,218 | 25,28,430 | 2,33,06,657 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 35,88,737 | 6,67,905 | 1,85,460 | 44,42,102 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,23,32,272 | 41,89,313 | 23,42,970 | 1,88,64,555 |
| 1848-49 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,35,16,804 | 45,07,977 | 22,81,922 | 2,03,06,703 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 33,62,566 | 7,38,537 | 1,75,800 | 42,76,903 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,01,54,238 | 37,69,440 | 21,06,122 | 1,60,29,800 |
| 1849-50 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,34,69,341 | 46,45,926 | 23,24,871 | 2,04,40,138 |
| Advances and Charges - - - | 32,64,058 | 8,12,614 | 1,69,785 | 42,46,457 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 1,02,05,283 | 38,33,312 | 21,55,086 | 1,61,93,681 |
| 1850-51 | | | | |
| Gross Receipts - - - - - - | 1,02,89,300 | 46,76,120 | 22,79,560 | 1,72,44,980 |
| Advances and Charges (Estimated) - | 38,36,739 | 8,14,000 | 1,80,400 | 48,31,139 |
| Net Receipts - - - | 64,52,561 | 38,62,120 | 20,99,160 | 1,24,13,841 |

22 The

Appendix, No. 12.

22 The annexed statement, showing the quantities of salt sold and imported, from 1841–42 to 1850–51, further corroborates this view

## BENGAL.

QUANTITY of SALT sold, showing also the QUANTITY Imported.

| | Sold at the Presidency | Sold in the Provinces. | Total Sold. | Imported. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Indian Maunds* | *Indian Maunds* | *Indian Maunds.* | *Indian Maunds.* | *Indian Maunds.* |
| 1841–42 - - - | 39,59,336 | 8,33,026 | 47,92,362 | 6,12,592 | 54,04,954 |
| 1842–43 - - - | 38,70,635 | 8,36,798 | 47,07,433 | 8,92,743 | 56,00,176 |
| 1843–44 - - - | 39,07,624 | 8,27,967 | 47,35,591 | 9,67,011 | 57,02,602 |
| 1844–45 - - - | 41,50,346 | 8,64,391 | 50,14,737 | 9,70,596 | 59,85,333 |
| 1845–46 - - - | 33,99,275 | 9,15,202 | 43,14,477 | 15,82,187 | 58,96,664 |
| 1846–47 - - - | 37,11,447 | 9,95,713 | 47,07,160 | 14,66,744 | 61,73,904 |
| 1847–48 - - - | 39,92,316 | 9,15,876 | 49,08,192 | 16,15,086 | 65,23,278 |
| 1848–49 - - - | 33,16,637 | 9,20,480 | 42,37,117 | 16,10,256 | 58,47,373 |
| 1849–50 - - - | 33,76,357 | 10,75,828 | 44,52,185 | 21,03,219 | 65,55,404 |
| 1850–51 - - - | 28,25,101 | 8,50,141 | 36,75,242 | 26,01,034 | 62,76,276 |

From 1841–42 to 1843–44, the quantity of Government salt sold annually exceeded 47 lacs of maunds, whilst the quantity imported was, on the average, little more than eight lacs of maunds. In November 1844, the Customs duty on salt was reduced from 3 ¼ to 3 rupees per maund, and in the following year the quantity imported rose to nearly 16 lacs of maunds. In April 1847 the duty was further reduced, from 3 to 2 ¾ rupees per maund, and on 1st April 1849 it was still further reduced to 2 ½ rupees per maund, and fixed for four years at that rate The effect of this measure would appear to have increased the imports to 26 lacs of maunds Although the quantity of salt sold by the Government maintained the previous average, till the year 1847–48, it has since fallen below it, and in the year 1850–51 the Government sales were reduced to 36 ¾ lacs of maunds But the addition to the quantity imported has exceeded the reduction in the quantity of Government salt sold, and it follows that a larger consumption of the article than before has taken place under the system now prevailing

23 The following is a combined view of the financial results of the salt revenue in Bengal, whether derived from profit on the sales by Government, or from Customs duty on salt imported by merchants, from 1839–40 to the latest accounts received:

| | | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1839–40 - | Customs duty at 3 ¼ rupees per maund on salt imported - - - - | - - - | 13,34,452 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt by Government - - - - - | 1,88,95,683 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 41,02,375 | 1,47,93,308 | 1,61,27,760 |
| 1840–41 - | Customs duty - - - - - | - - - | 17,13,384 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,92,72,336 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 44,76,859 | 1,47,95,477 | 1,65,08,861 |

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| | | Rs | Rs | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841-42 - | Customs duty on salt - - - | - - - | 18,45,120 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,92,76,497 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 52,75,994 | | |
| | | | 1,40,00,503 | |
| | | | | 1,58,45,623 |
| 1842-43 - | Customs duty on salt - - - | - - - | 26,51,540 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,87,09,379 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 50,12,597 | | |
| | | | 1,36,96,782 | |
| | | | | 1,63,48,322 |
| 1843-44 - | Customs duty on salt - - - | - - - | 28,80,356 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,85,09,428 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 58,33,992 | | |
| | | | 1,26,75,436 | |
| | | | | 1,55,55,792 |
| 1844-45 - | Customs duty on salt reduced from 3¼ to 3 rupees per maund, from 11 November 1844 - - - | - - - | 27,14,888 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,88,86,384 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 55,94,421 | | |
| | | | 1,32,91,963 | |
| | | | | 1,60,06,581 |
| 1845-46 - | Customs duty on salt - - - | - - - | 44,31,058 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,53,56,747 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 49,18,861 | | |
| | | | 1,04,37,886 | |
| | | | | 1,48,68,944 |
| 1846-47 - | Customs duty on salt reduced from 3 to 2¾ rupees per maund, from 1 April 1847 - - - - | - - - | 39,25,544 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,64,90,382 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 42,46,767 | | |
| | | | 1,22,43,615 | |
| | | | | 1,61,69,159 |
| 1847-48 - | Customs duty on salt - - - | - - - | 41,36,911 | |
| | Receipts from sale of salt - - - | 1,59,21,009 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 35,88,737 | | |
| | | | 1,23,32,272 | |
| | | | | 1,64,69,183 |
| 1848-49 - | Customs duty on salt reduced from 2¾ to 2½ rupees per maund, from 1 April 1849 - - - - | - - - | 39,90,083 | |
| | Receipts from sale of salt - - - | 1,35,16,804 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 33,62,566 | | |
| | | | 1,01,54,238 | |
| | | | | 1,41,44,321 |
| 1849-50 - | Customs duty on salt - - - | - - - | 47,87,545 | |
| | Receipts from the sale of salt - - | 1,34,69,341 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 32,64,058 | | |
| | | | 1,02,05,283 | |
| | | | | 1,49,92,828 |
| Estimated<br>1850-51 - | Customs' duty on salt - - - | - - - | 61,25,000 | |
| | Receipts from sale of salt - - - | 1,02,89,300 | | |
| | Deduct advances and charges - | 38,36,739 | | |
| | | | 64,52,561 | |
| | | | | 1,25,77,561 |

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24 The foregoing statement shows that there has been a large declension in the total amount of the Bengal salt revenue in the last few years, and that the falling off in the receipts from Government sales in those years is considerably greater than the increase in the Customs receipts on salt imported. Some improvement is assumed in your sketch estimate for 1851–52, but we cannot rely upon the realisation of the view given in that document, and we fear that the result will still be such as we have described that of previous years.

25 You will observe from the annexed statement, comparing the earliest years with the latest of the series, of which the quantities sold have been shown above, that a very considerable reduction of revenue has taken place, notwithstanding that the quantity of the article sold and imported, was much increased. This is a loss of serious extent, and whatever may be deemed to be the wisest policy, in a commercial point of view, it cannot be contemplated in the present state of our finances without great regret, as an important element in the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditure of the year, which still appears in your latest accounts

### NET RECEIPT FROM SALT.

| | *Rs.* |
|---|---|
| Average of the two years 1841–42, and 1842–43 - - | 1,60,96,972 |
| Ditto of the years 1849–50 and 1850–51 - - - | 1,37,85,194 |
| Annual decreased Receipt - - | *Rs.* 23,11,778 |

### QUANTITY OF SALT SOLD AND IMPORTED

| | *Maunds.* |
|---|---|
| Average of the two years, 1841–42 and 1842–43 - - | 55,02,565 |
| Ditto, 1849–50 and 1850–51 - - - - - - | 64,15,840 |
| Annual increase of quantity - - | 9,13,275 |
| Or about *Tons* - - | 33,500 |

| MADRAS SALT MONOPOLY | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| 1845–46 - - | Net proceeds - - | 40,40,398 |
| 1846–47 - - | „ - - | 40,09,118 |
| 1847–48 - - | „ - - | 41,89,313 |
| 1848–49 - - | „ - - | 37,69,440 |
| 1849–50 - - | „ - - | 38,33,312 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) | „ - - | 38,62,120 |

26 We observe that the receipts from the salt department at Madras have not maintained the improvement exhibited in the three years 1845–46 to 1847–48, when they averaged 40 ¾ lacs per annum. In the three succeeding years, 1848-49 to 1850–51 the average fell to 38 ¼ lacs, being a deterioration of more than six per cent.

| BOMBAY SALT | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| 1847–48 - - - | Net receipts - - | 23,42,970 |
| 1848–49 - - - to 1850–51 (Estimated) | Average receipts - | 21,20,123 |

27 At Bombay the excise duty on salt yielded more in 1847–48 than in any preceding or subsequent year, the net receipts having amounted to 23,42,970 rupees In the succeeding three years they averaged 21,20,123 rupees only, being a deterioration of nearly 10 per cent. per annum

Opium

28 We shall now advert to the important source of income derived from " Opium " In our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No 41, paragraphs 25 and 26, we noticed the extraordinary fluctuations under this head of revenue for several years subsequently to 1838–39, owing to the state of our relations with China.

29 The annexed statement shows the fluctuation to have been less frequent since, with the exception of the years 1847–48 and 1849–50. In 1847–48 the income from opium was less than the average of the two preceding years by 118 lacs, which in your letter, dated 7 July 1849, No 23, you attributed to the disturbed state of the Calcutta money market at that period, and in respect of Bombay, to the increase of the duty on opium passes and the depressed state of the market We apprehend that, both in Bengal and Bombay, the falling off is mainly attributable to the commercial difficulties which prevailed in 1847–48, which depressed the sale of the drug both in quantity and price

### GROSS AND NET RECEIPTS FROM OPIUM

| | | BENGAL | BOMBAY. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1845-46 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 2,96,00,671 | 61,80,153 | 3,57,80,824 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 75,43,872 | 2,25,712 | 77,69,584 |
| | Net Receipts - - | 2,20,56,799 | 59,54,441 | 2,80,11,240 |
| 1846-47 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 3,06,74,312 | 61,08,418 | 3,67,82,730 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 78,99,365 | 49,975 | 79,49,340 |
| | Net Receipts - - | 2,27,74,947 | 60,58,443 | 2,88,33,390 |
| 1847-48 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 2,35,61,814 | 37,90,276 | 2,73,52,090 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 1,06,64,096 | 72,955 | 1,07,37,051 |
| | Net Receipts - - | 1,28,97,718 | 37,17,321 | 1,66,15,039 |
| 1848-49 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 3,01,53,460 | 89,80,980 | 3,91,34,440 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 1,06,23,332 | 1,09,283 | 1,07,32,615 |
| | Net Receipts - - | 1,95,30,128 | 88,71,697 | 2,84,01,825 |
| 1849-50 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 3,75,74,266 | 74,00,317 | 4,49,74,583 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 97,97,429 | 1,13,949 | 99,11,378 |
| | Net receipts - - | 2,77,76,837 | 72,86,368 | 3,50,63,205 |
| Estimated<br>1850-51 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 3,09,32,731 | 80,71,300 | 3,90,04,031 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 1,02,19,275 | 83,350 | 1,03,02,625 |
| | Estimated Net Receipts | 2,07,13,456 | 79,87,950 | 2,87,01,406 |
| Sketch Estimated<br>1851-52 - - - | Gross receipts - - - | 2,99,71,184 | 72,70,600 | 3,72,41,784 |
| | Advances and charges - - | 1,02,67,100 | 96,500 | 1,03,63,600 |
| | Estimated Net Receipts - *Rs* | 1,97,04,084 | 71,74,100 | 2,68,78,184 |

30 In 1848-49 the price of opium was still lower than it was in 1847-48, but the quantity sold was 33,073 chests against 22,879 in 1847-48, and the quantity of Malwa opium registered for passports in 1848-49 was 21,456 chests against 10,969 in 1847-48, hence the increase of revenue from those sources, to 2,84,01,825 rupees, in 1848-49, against 1,66,15,039 rupees in 1847-48

31 In 1849-50 the net revenue from opium greatly exceeded that of any former period it having amounted to 3½ crores of rupees, and thus a surplus in the finances of India was realized sooner than could otherwise have been expected

32 The increase in the opium revenue in 1849-50 may be assumed at 70 lacs beyond the average amount of even favourable years To that extent we, therefore, consider your ordinary revenues were especially improved in that year

33. We think it important always to keep in view the serious financial effects to which we are liable from so large a dependence on an article, the value of which is of so fluctuating a character

34 The Sayer and Abkaree receipts, including the Moturpha tax at Madras, now yield upwards of a crore of rupees per annum. The increase in those receipts has been gradual since the year 1845-46, when they amounted to 92,71,077 rupees The last year's actual accounts, 1849-50, show that they had risen to 1,02,86,731 rupees, and they are estimated to produce a still larger amount in 1850-51.

SAYER and ABKAREE, including the MOTURPHA TAX, at *Madras*.

|  | BENGAL. | AGRA | MADRAS. | BOMBAY. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | *Rs.* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1845–46 - - - | 26,46,066 | 24,95,182 | 32,06,017 | 9,23,812 | 92,71,077 |
| 1846–47 - - - | 27,84,932 | 25,87,809 | 30,65,692 | 8,83,499 | 93,21,932 |
| 1847–48 - - - | 28,99,006 | 27,27,637 | 31,45,044 | 9,23,008 | 96,94,695 |
| 1848–49 - - - | 30,43,105 | 29,49,306 | 33,05,808 | 9,08,036 | 1,02,06,255 |
| 1849–50 - - - | 30,19,541 | 29,96,874 | 33,40,852 | 9,29,464 | 1,02,86,731 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) - | 31,52,100 | 29,50,000 | 33,44,430 | 10,23,310 | 1,04,69,840 |

35 The revenue from stamps in Bengal has gradually declined, since 1845–46, from 24 lacs to 22 lacs in 1850–51. In Agra there was a considerable increase in the stamp receipts in 1849–50, which was not, however, expected to be maintained, the amount estimated in 1850–51 being 1,40,000 rupees less than the actual receipts in 1849–50 The stamp receipts at Madras appear to have recovered from the depressed state to which they had fallen in the five years from 1844–45 to 1848–49, when they averaged little more than 3 lacs of rupees per annum They have now increased to nearly 4¼ lacs, which is, however, less than the annual receipts prior to 1844–45 The stamp duties at Bombay have also somewhat increased since 1844–45 The receipts from this source are, however, inconsiderable both at Madras and Bombay. Indeed, the whole revenue from stamps is less than 46 lacs per annum on the average of years

STAMP DUTIES.

|  | BENGAL | AGRA | MADRAS | BOMBAY. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
| 1845–46 - - - | 24,11,824 | 12,62,033 | 2,32,540 | 5,07,087 | 44,13,484 |
| 1846–47 - - - | 23,50,433 | 13,41,972 | 2,48,123 | 5,35,450 | 44,75,978 |
| 1847–48 - - - | 23,22,053 | 14,01,380 | 3,01,306 | 5,51,834 | 45,76,573 |
| 1848–49 - - - | 22,49,104 | 14,17,892 | 3,68,244 | 5,48,922 | 45,84,162 |
| 1849–50 - - - | 22,46,118 | 15,60,474 | 4,20,363 | 5,94,221 | 48,21,176 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) - | 22,10,500 | 14,20,000 | 4,24,490 | 5,82,500 | 46,37,490 |

36 In reviewing the income received from subsidies, &c., we observe that the Nizam's Government paid, in 1848–49, on account of arrears of the Mahratta Choute the large sum of 7,84,255 rupees, in addition to the current year's contribution of 1,06,944 rupees, which accounts for the total receipts from subsidies, &c., in that year being so much larger than usual. The Nagpore subsidy of eight lacs per annum was paid regularly in the years from 1845–46 to 1848–49, but in 1849–50 six lacs only were received on that account, a most unusual circumstance, requiring explanation, as this subsidy has been hitherto paid with almost as much regularity as the tributes from Mysore, Travancore, &c.

TRIBUTES, including PEISHCUSH and SUBSIDIES

|  | BENGAL. | MADRAS. | BOMBAY. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs* |
| 1845–46 - - - - - - - | 13,96,132 | 34,46,430 | 8,57,482 | 57,00,044 |
| 1846–47 - - - - - - - | 19,09,308 | 34,46,431 | 8,19,581 | 61,75,320 |
| 1847–48 - - - - - - - | 20,99,908 | 34,46,431 | 8,59,275 | 64,05,614 |
| 1848–49 - - - - - - - | 27,98,640 | 34,46,431 | 7,98,224 | 70,43,295 |
| 1849–50 - - - - - - - | 18,79,699 | 34,46,431 | 8,68,035 | 61,94,165 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) - - - - | 20,32,560 | 34,46,431 | 10,31,190 | 65,10,181 |

37. The annual proceeds of the Tobacco Monopoly at Madras, since 1845-46, have not equalled the amount realised in that year, nor does there appear to be any tendency to improvement under this head of revenue at that presidency.

Gross and Net Receipts from the Tobacco Monopoly at *Madras*

| | | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - | Gross receipts - - - - - | 9,00,752 | |
| | Cost of the article, Moyen Tabka, &c - | 2,27,052 | 6,73,700 |
| 1846-47 - - - | Gross receipts - - - - - | 8,85,854 | |
| | Cost of the article, &c - - - - | 2,75,673 | 6,10,181 |
| 1847-48 - - - | Gross receipts - - - - - | 8,95,964 | |
| | Cost of the article, &c - - - - | 2,26,619 | 6,69,345 |
| 1848-49 - - - | Gross receipts - - - - - | 9,13,879 | |
| | Cost of the article, &c - - - - | 2,88,122 | 6,25,757 |
| 1849-50 - - | Gross receipts - - - - - | 8,81,065 | |
| | Cost of the article, &c - - - - | 2,56,543 | 6,24,522 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Gross receipts - - - - - | 8,77,000 | |
| | Cost of the article, &c - - - - | 2,72,020 | 6,04,980 |

38 With respect to the receipts and charges connected with our Indian mints, we have no doubt that but for the gain on the copper coinage, the charges would considerably exceed the receipts The annexed statement shows that with the exception of the year 1849-50 this was the case in respect of the Calcutta mint, and we apprehend that similar results would be found in respect of the mints at Madras and Bombay, if the entries on the annual statements of those presidencies admitted of the same investigation

Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts and Charges of the *Calcutta* Mint

| ——— | 1845-46 | 1846-47 | 1847-48 | 1848-49 | 1849-50 | 1850-51 (Estimated ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| Gain on copper coinage - | 4,30,302 | 2,97,930 | 2,87,861 | 3,47,690 | 1,94,418 | 1,40,000 |
| Other receipts - - | 2,97,359 | 3,08,365 | 1,69,462 | 2,72,430 | 2,78,503 | 2,81,300 |
| Total Receipts - | 7,27,661 | 6,06,295 | 4,57,323 | 6,20,120 | 4,72,921 | 4,21,300 |
| Deduct Charges - | 4,74,833 | 4,18,707 | 2,95,837 | 3,23,136 | 2,77,852 | 3,07,138 |
| Net Receipts - - | 2,52,828 | 1,87,588 | 1,61,486 | 2,96,984 | 1,95,069 | 1,14,162 |

39 The difference between the price of the copper purchased for coinage, including charges of fabrication, and the nominal value of the coinage when issued, is properly regarded as profit, but as most of the coin is again returned to the public treasuries when defaced by wear, it becomes of less value to Government than what it originally cost as metal, and hence the profit first obtained is, to some extent, nominal

40 As the Indian mints take credit for the profits on the copper money issued, they ought to be charged with the losses incurred in the disposal of the old pyce, not only at the general treasury, but at every other treasury under Government Until this be done it will be impossible to ascertain accurately the financial result of the great circulation of copper money in India, and we strongly recommend that this course should be invariably followed for the future at each of the presidencies

41 With respect to the Post-office department, we observe that under the Presidency of Bengal the charges exceed the postage receipts, which is however counteracted by surplus receipts in the North Western provinces

Appendix, No. 12.

42. At Madras the charges are in excess of the Post-office receipts, and at Bombay they exceed the receipts to the extent of more than one and a half lacs of rupees per annum on the average, which, we presume, may be accounted for by the explanation given by the Postmaster-general at Bombay, in a letter dated 20th May 1847, received through your Government, in reference to our observations on the results of previous years to have arisen "from the greatly increased overland communication between England and India having rendered it necessary for Government to make additions to the Bombay postal establishments, on which devolve the duty and expense of sorting and despatching the overland mails for all India, and of carrying them beyond the limits of this presidency, whilst the inland postage realized on by far the greatest portion of the overland letters and papers, instead of being exhibited as a portion of the receipts of Bombay is carried to the credit of the Calcutta, Madras, and Agra presidencies."

ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and CHARGES of the POST-OFFICES at the several Presidencies

| | 1845-46 | 1846-47 | 1847-48 | 1848-49. | 1849-50 | 1850-51. (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| Receipts - - - | 5,96,560 | 5,34,016 | 5,14,237 | 4,86,043 | 4,90,019 | 4,94,400 |
| Charges - - - | 5,85,825 | 5,88,073 | 5,50,357 | 5,46,324 | 5,44,224 | 5,21,900 |
| Net Receipts - - | 10,735 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Excess of Charge - | - - | 54,057 | 36,120 | 60,281 | 54,205 | 27,500 |
| AGRA. | | | | | | |
| Receipts - - - | 6,61,985 | 7,73,176 | 8,01,935 | 9,14,125 | 9,37,177 | 9,00,000 |
| Charges - - - | 6,32,019 | 7,09,073 | 7,37,270 | 7,89,796 | 8,19,911 | 8,50,000 |
| Net Receipts - - | 29,966 | 64,103 | 64,665 | 1,24,329 | 1,17,266 | 50,000 |
| MADRAS | | | | | | |
| Receipts - - - | 4,02,066 | 3,94,380 | 4,15,282 | 3,99,274 | 4,03,773 | 4,03,770 |
| Charges - - - | 4,03,608 | 4,33,680 | 4,40,788 | 4,42,395 | 4,35,031 | 4,33,440 |
| Excess of Charge - | 1,542 | 39,300 | 25,506 | 43,121 | 31,258 | 29,670 |
| BOMBAY | | | | | | |
| Receipts - - - | 2,47,919 | 2,60,178 | 2,31,973 | 2,45,084 | 2,42,835 | 2,46,000 |
| Charges - - - | 3,83,568 | 3,87,000 | 4,23,372 | 4,01,734 | 3,94,843 | 4,03,770 |
| Excess of Charge - | 1,35,649 | 1,26,822 | 1,91,399 | 1,56,650 | 1,52,008 | 1,57,770 |

43 We presume that the inland postage thus alluded to was realised within the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Agra, in which case it would be properly applicable to those presidencies But if the postage was realized within the presidency of Bombay it should have been credited as a receipt of that presidency, it being inconvenient and useless to adjust, in the account of supplies between the presidencies, particular items of receipt and charge which may be thought more applicable to one presidency than to another.

44 That the overland communications with India and the improvement in the postal arrangements in the interior have added largely to the charges of Government, there can be no doubt, and we trust the advantages to the public and to commerce have been more than commensurate thereto It will nevertheless be proper to conduct the altered system with as much economy as is consistent with an efficient discharge of all the duties connected with the postal administration.

45 In paragraph 31 of our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No 41, we remarked that the improvement which had taken place in the revenues of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca in 1841-42 was not expected to be maintained in the years 1846-47 and 1847-48, which has proved to be the case, the deterioration having in fact been greater than was estimated Since 1847-48 there has been some improvement, but the average receipts are still short of seven lacs of rupees per annum, while the charges, exclusive of the pay of the troops employed in the eastern settlements, but including all other military charges, average more than 12 lacs of rupees per annum.

EASTERN

Appendix, No 12

### EASTERN SETTLEMENTS

### REVENUES.

| | Rs | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1840–41 - - - - | 5,56,329 | 1846–47 - - - | 6,45,744 |
| 1841–42 - - - | 7,11,347 | 1847–48 - - - | 6,35,657 |
| 1842–43 - - - - | 7,29,088 | 1848–49 - - - | 7,12,761 |
| 1843–44 - - - - | 7,74,622 | 1849–50 - - - | 6,74,197 |
| 1844–45 - - - - | 7,39,806 | 1850–51 (Estimated) - | 6,91,640 |
| 1845–46 - - - - | 7,59,040 | | |

### CHARGES

| | | Rs | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845–46 - - - - | Ordinary charges - - - | 5,64,979 | |
| | Extraordinary charges - - | 1,16,671 | |
| | Batta, &c , to troops - - - | 8,26,885 | |
| | | 15,08,535 | |
| | Less, extraordinary receipts - | 11,396 | |
| | | | 14,97,139 |
| 1846–47 - - - - | Ordinary charges - - - | 5,92,539 | |
| | Extraordinary charges - - | 82,102 | |
| | Batta, &c - - - - | 4,93,997 | |
| | | 11,68,638 | |
| | Less, extraordinary receipts - | 2,251 | |
| | | | 11,66,387 |
| 1847–48 - - - - | Ordinary charges - - - | 5,73,869 | |
| | Extraordinary charges - - | 68,333 | |
| | Batta, &c. - - - - | 4,10,345 | |
| | | 10,52,547 | |
| | Less, extraordinary receipts - | 2,964 | |
| | | | 10,49,582 |
| 1848–49 - - - - | Ordinary charges - - - | 6,12,555 | |
| | Extraordinary charges - - | 58,807 | |
| | Batta, &c - - - - | 3,98,673 | |
| | | 10,70,035 | |
| | Less, extraordinary receipts - | 2,563 | |
| | | | 10,67,472 |
| 1849–50 - - - - | Ordinary charges - - - | 6,11,231 | |
| | Extraordinary charges - - | 56,646 | |
| | Batta, &c - - - - | 4,70,707 | |
| | | 11,38,584 | |
| | Less, extraordinary receipts - | 982 | |
| | | | 11,37,602 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Ordinary charges - - - | 6,39,830 | |
| | Extraordinary charges - - | 1,40,000 | |
| | Batta - - - - - | 5,37,690 | |
| | | 13,17,520 | |
| | Less, extraordinary receipts - | 1,200 | |
| | | | 13,16,320 |

46 In paragraph 32 of our above-mentioned despatch, we adverted to the progressive improvement which had taken place in the revenues from the Burmese territory from 1838–39 to 1845–46 The total receipts since the latter year have been fully maintained, as will be seen by the annexed statement, notwithstanding a falling off in the Sayer revenue, owing chiefly to a diminution in the collection of transit duties at Amherst

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REVENUES from the BURMESE TERRITORY

| | | *Rs* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838–39 - - - - | - - - - - - - | - - - | 14,68,934 |
| 1845–46 - - - - | - - - - - - - | - - - | 18,25,343 |
| 1846–47 - - - - | Land - - - - - - | 15,93,284 | |
| | Sayer - - - - - - | 2,67,911 | |
| | Abkaree - - - - - | 98,101 | 19,59,296 |
| 1847–48 - - - - | Land - - - - - - | 16,70,088 | |
| | Sayer - - - - - - | 1,58,097 | |
| | Abkaree - - - - - | 95,689 | 19,23,874 |
| 1848–49 - - - - | Land - - - - - - | 16,21,887 | |
| | Sayer - - - - - - | 1,68,945 | |
| | Abkaree - - - - - | 95,500 | 18,86,332 |
| 1849–50 - - - - | Land - - - - - - | 16,20,146 | |
| | Sayer - - - - - - | 1,29,019 | |
| | Abkaree - - - - - | 97,673 | 18,46,838 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) - | Land - - - - - - | 17,32,300 | |
| | Sayer - - - - - - | 1,28,300 | |
| | Abkaree - - - - - | 1,20,000 | 19,80,600 |

Revenues from the Province of Scinde

| | *Rs* | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843–44 - - | 9,27,566 | 1847–48 - - | 30,03,697 |
| 1844–45 - - | 27,18,610 | 1848–49 - - | 29,23 515 |
| 1845–46 - - | 27,74 201 | 1849–50 - - | 28,62,592 |
| 1846–47 - - | 26,67,305 | 1850–51 (Esta) | 28,47,900 |

47 Following the course pursued in our despatch above mentioned, we insert in the margin the ordinary receipts from the province of Scinde since its acquisition, in the year 1843–44 In 1847–48 the revenue from Scinde amounted to rather more than 30 lacs, but it has since deteriorated to about 28½ lacs per annum

Gwalior State

1843–44 In part compensation for losses sustained, &c - *Rs* 3,20,220

1843–44 Received on account war charges - - *Rs* 10,00,000

1849–50 Received from the Gwalior state, for compensation, &c *Rs* 2,92,778

48 In paragraph 35 of our despatch just referred to, we observed that payment had been obtained from the Gwalior Durbar of 3,20,220 rupees, "in part of compensation for losses sustained during, and in consequence of, the late hostilities" with that state, whereas five lacs was assumed in the treaty as the amount of compensation to be defrayed, we now find that a further payment was made on that account by the Gwalior state in 1849–50, which makes more than 6 lacs, irrespective of the 10 lacs received in 1843–44 on account of the war charges

49 The sum of 1,11,092 rupees, credited in the Bengal statement for 1848–49, as received on account of compensation for losses sustained during the hostilities with the State of Gwalior, appears by the general books for the same year, to have been erroneously entered in the statement, that item being applicable to the head of "Scindia's Reformed Contingent," should have been included in the debt account It also appears by the general books that the balance due by Government at the close of the year 1848–49 on account of "Scindia's Reformed Contingent" was 5,26,473 rupees, and on account of the "Gwalior Contingent, under treaty of the 13th January 1844," 22,45,558 rupees.

50 By the treaty with the late Government of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846, a crore and half of rupees were to be paid to the British Government as an indemnification for the expenses of the war then concluded, and for the security of such payment the Maharajah ceded certain territories in the hill countries of the Punjab. The greater portion of this territory was, however, by treaty of the 16th March 1846, made over by the British Government to Maharajah Goolab Sing, for which he undertook to pay a moiety (75 lacs) of the indemnity of the crore and half already mentioned. The total amount received from both sources, according to the annexed statement, is only 1,19,20,860 Company's rupees; or, at the exchange laid down in the Bombay revised assay table, 1,18,31,334 Nanuckshabee rupees, of which amount the Sikh government paid 49,26,846 Nanuckshabee rupees,

and Golab Sing, 69,04,488 Nanuckshabee rupees There consequently remains unpaid, on account of the indemnity, about 31 lacs Of this sum 25 lacs was owing by the Sikh government at the period of its deposition, and there is owing also by the Maharajah Golab Sing, nearly six lacs, which we presume will be forthcoming at an early period, although nothing is credited in the Bengal Estimate for 1850-51 on that account

| | *N Rs* | *N Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| Indemnity payable - - | - - - | 1,50,00,000 |
| Received from the Sikh government - - - | 49,26,846 | |
| Received from Golab Sing - | 69,04,488 | |
| | | 1,18,31,334 |
| Remaining unpaid - - - *Rs* | | 31,68,666 |

| | | *Rs* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - - | From the Sikh Government - | - - - | 2,98,184 |
| 1846-47 - - - - | From the Sikh Government - | 39,09,428 | |
| | From Golab Sing - - - | 42,75,996 | |
| | | | 81,85,424 |
| 1847-48 - - - - | From Sikh Government - - | 5,60,344 | |
| | From Golab Sing - - - | 17,25,596 | |
| | | | 22,85,940 |
| 1848-49 - - - - | From Sikh Government - - | 1,96,171 | |
| | From Golab Sing - - - | 2,71,655 | |
| | | | 4,67,826 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | From Golab Sing - - - | - - - | 6,83,486 |
| | | *Company's Rs* - - - | 1,19,20,860 |
| Or, at 100 Company's rupees for 99 249 *N Rs* | | *Nanuckshabee Rs* - - - | 1,18,31,334 |

51 It was also stipulated by article 9 of the Treaty with the Government of Lahore, of 16th December 1846, "That the Lahore State shall pay to the British Government 22 lacs of News Nanuckshabee rupees, of full tale and weight per annum," for the maintenance of the troops employed in the Lahore territories Under this arrangement upwards of 50 lacs of Nanuckshabee rupees ought to have been paid to the British Government, whereas 14 lacs only appear to have been received on that account No faith was therefore kept by the Lahore government in either of their engagements, and the subsequent rebellion and war ended in the necessary annexation of the Punjab to the British territory

RECEIPTS from the GOVERNMENT of *Lahore* for the Maintenance of the British Troops left for the Protection of the Country

| | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| 1846-47 | Received from Lahore Durbar for the troops at Lahore - - | 2,50,000 |
| 1848-49 | Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,77,664 |
| 1849-50 | Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,10,087 |
| | *Co Rs* - - | 14,37,751 |
| | or *N. Rs* - - | 14,26,953 |

52 It will be convenient here to review the revenues and charges of the Punjab since its acquisition, for which purpose we insert the following abstract. Punjab.

**Revenues** and **Charges** of the *Punjab* and **Trans-Indus Territory**

| Revenufs | 1849-50 | Regular Estimate, 1850-51 | Sketch Estimate, 1851-52 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| Land Revenue - - | 95,20,356 | 1,05,00,000 | 1,03,00,000 |
| Sayer - - - | 80,958 | 2,75,000 | 23,00,000 |
| Abkaree - - - | 2,73,223 | | |
| Salt - - - - | 8,32,987 | 12,00,000 | |
| Customs - - - | 5,94,468 | 2,50,000 | — |
| Post Office - - | 1,46,579 | 2,00,000 | 1,50,000 |
| Stamps - - - | 57,120 | 1,10,000 | 1,00,000 |
| Judicial Fees, &c - | 59,760 | 60,000 | 90,000 |
| Sale of Presents - | 35,086 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts - - - | 8,421 | 32,000 | 55,000 |
| Ordinary Revenues - | 1,16,08,958 | 1,26,37,000 | 1,30,05,000 |
| **Extraordinary Receipts** | | | |
| Proceeds of confiscated property of the late Government, &c - - | 13,43,697 | 25,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Refunded charges,&c | 72,851 | 65,000 | 91,000 |
| Extraordinary Receipts | 14,16,548 | 25,65,000 | 3,91,000 |
| Total Receipts - | 1,30,25,506 | 1,52,02,000 | 1,33,96,000 |
| Total Charges - | 69,31,195 | 1,30,84,000 | 1,19,51,000 |
| Surplus Rupees - | 60,94,311 | 21,18,000 | 14,45,000 |

| Charges | 1849-50, | Regular Estimate, 1850-51 | Sketch Estimate, 1851-52. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
| Land Revenue - | 8,61,832 | 12,06,000 | 17,65,000 |
| Sayer - - - | 100 | - - - | |
| Abkaree - - | 10,459 | 26,000 | |
| Salt - - - | 35,486 | 2,26,000 | |
| Customs - - | 956 | 1,13,000 | — |
| Post Office - - | 65,188 | 90,000 | 1,00,000 |
| Stamps - - - | 3,917 | 8,000 | 7,000 |
| Judicial Charges - | 5,65,515 | 10,06,700 | 13,87,000 |
| Diet of Prisoners, &c | 56,289 | 94,500 | 1,00,000 |
| Police, Civil and Military - - - | 7,83,489 | 17,36,800 | 19,00,000 |
| Local Corps - - | 12,12,978 | 29,40,000 | 21,00,000 |
| Political Pensions, &c - - - | 4,40,549 | 15,00,000 | 18,50,000 |
| General Charges - | 3,65,801 | 2,33,000 | 4,13,000 |
| Ordinary Charges - | 44,02,559 | 92,70,000 | 96,22,000 |
| **Extraordinary Charges** | | | |
| Arrears of Establishment and pay of levies of former Government, &c | 23,43,173 | 16,65,000 | 6,54,000 |
| Buildings and Works | 1,000 | 19,24,000 | 16,50,000 |
| Miscellaneous - | 1,84,463 | 2,25,000 | 25,000 |
| Extraordinary Charges | 25,28,636 | 38,14,000 | 23,29,000 |
| Total Charges - | 69,31,195 | 1,30,84,000 | 1,19,51,000 |

53. It will be seen by the foregoing statement, which embraces one year's actual and two years' estimated receipts and charges, that the land revenue from the Punjab may be assumed at about a crore of rupees per annum at present The syer, abkaree and produce of salt mines, which in 1849-50 yielded less than 12 lacs, are estimated at 30 lacs in 1851-52. The Customs duties which amounted to nearly six lacs of rupees in 1849-50, have been abolished. The net revenue from stamps will probably amount to about a lac per annum, and the post-office receipts in excess of the charges are estimated in 1851-52 at 50,000 rupees.

| Punjab | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| 1849-50 - - - | Land Revenue - - | 95,20,256 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) | - „ - - - | 1,05,00,000 |
| 1851-52 „ - | - „ - - - | 1,03,00,000 |
| 1849-50 - - | Syer, Abkaree and Salt - | 11,87,168 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) | - „ - - - | 14,75,000 |
| 1851-52 „ - | - „ - - - | 23,00,000 |

54 The total ordinary revenue of the Punjab in 1849-50, is stated to have amounted to 1,16,08,958 rupees In 1850-51, it is estimated at 1,26,37,000 rupees, and in 1851-52, at 1,30,00,000 rupees In the latter year a considerable increase was expected in the sayer and salt receipts, in respect of which Mr. Morey, the officiating accountant, observed in his letter to your financial secretary, dated 19 August 1851, " So far as my present means of information enables me to judge, I am of opinion that the actual increase from those sources will be quite as much, if not more, than what I have reckoned upon for the present year "

55 The ordinary revenue of the Punjab may, therefore, we think, be assumed at about 130 lacs per annum

56 With respect to the charges, it seems to be more difficult at present to form any clear idea of their probable annual amount The charges of 1849-50 evidently afford no criteria of the amount likely to be incurred in subsequent years The estimates for 1850-51 and 1851-52 assume the ordinary charges at 93 and 96 lacs respectively This large amount is reached by considerable augmentations of charge under several heads The revenue, abkaree and salt charges, which in 1850-51 are taken at 14,62,000 rupees, are in 1851-52 estimated at 17,65,000 rupees, being an increase of above three lacs of rupees. In the judicial charges, the increase is nearly as large, the addition to the general charges is nearly two lacs, and the political pensions are raised from 15 lacs to 18½ lacs in that year, and thus the reduction of 8½ lacs in the expense of the local corps is more than absorbed by augmentations of charge The extraordinary charges for civil buildings and works are taken at 19 and 16 lacs respectively, the average of those charges, ordinary and extraordinary,

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would be 112 lacs per annum, which being deducted from a revenue of 130 lacs would leave a surplus of only 18 lacs per annum, but supposing the cost of civil buildings and works to be hereafter reduced, as we trust they will be, to 5 lacs per annum, and the charges to remain at about 95 lacs, the annual surplus would be 30 lacs This, however, includes none of the charges of the regular troops, nor the expenses of barrack accommodation for the army

57 In your letter dated 15th August 1851, No 46, paragraphs 38 to 46, reference is made to the finances of the Punjab, and reports from the officiating accountant at Agra upon the subject are quoted, from which it is evident that no accurate conclusion had been reached as to the probable amount of the surplus He says, "I would not, therefore, venture for the present to assume more than 40 lacs of surplus, nor do I think that the permanent result of the annexation of the Punjab upon the Indian finances will be satisfactorily ascertained till the actual accounts of 1852-53 are brought to a close"

58 We feel assured that you will see the necessity of exercising a vigilant supervision of every branch of the establishments in this new territory, with a view of keeping the total expenditure of the Punjab within the narrowest limit compatible with its efficient government We desire to impress this the more strongly upon you, as there appears to us to be a tendency to enlarged expenditure in those districts

59 Before we quit the subject of the Punjab finances, it may be proper to explain that the view indicated in paragraph 6 of our despatch, dated 5th February 1851, No 10, in respect of the year 1849-50 is erroneous, and that the error was occasioned by the receipts and charges of the Cis and Trans Sutlej States having been included with those of the Punjab in the statement which accompanied our Governor-general's letter, dated 13th November 1850, No 40

Scinde

60 In paragraph 55 of our former review, we inserted a statement of the charges on account of the province of Scinde, from the acquisition of the territory in 1843-44 to the latest information then before us We now continue that statement from the accounts since received

CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE OF SCINDE

| | 1843-44 | 1844-45 | 1845-46 | 1846-47 | 1847-48 | 1848-49 | 1849-50 | 1850-51 (Estimated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | |
| Allowance to the ex-Ameers - | 1,50,000 | 2,34,266 | 2,31,611 | 2,48,860 | 3,08,697 | 3,04,575 | 3,39,465 | 2,89,570 |
| Officer, &c in charge of them - | 51,364 | 1,14,849 | 58,869 | 52,766 | 38,856 | Included in Civil Charges | | |
| Ordinary Civil Charges - - | 6,59,317 | 11,22,789 | 13,02,009 | 15,32,450 | 17,78,716 | 13,80,018 | 24,61,745 | 14,43,180 |
| Ordinary Military Charges for Scinde Corps, &c - - - | - - | - - | 12,46,341 | 15,15,891 | 16,74,801 | — | — | — |
| Extraordinary Civil Charges for Public Works, &c - - | 19,356 | 5,06,825 | 3,19,210 | 1,57,840 | 33,462 | 2,37,209 | 3,05,925 | [illegible] |
| Military Charges, including Commissariat - - - | - - | 33,55,149 | 32,96,428 | 30,63,674 | 18,58,893 | 32,58,798 | 28,6747 3 | 25,02,000 |
| Batta Ration Money, &c to Regiments employed in Scinde | - - | 50,680 | 71,909 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Extraordinary Military Charges of the Scinde Force - - | 30,88,148 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto War Charges - - - | 30,46,070 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Commissariat Charges - - | 4,95,878 | - - - | - Included in Military Charges | | | | | |
| Buildings and Dead Stock - | 1,61,926 | 2,14,679 | Included in Military Charges subsequently to 1844-45 | | | | | |
| Extraordinary Military Charges per Bombay Accounts - - | - - | 2,53,018 | 3,37,763 | 2,67,433 | 1,06,050 | — | — | — |
| Arrears of Commissariat Charge brought to Account in Bengal in 1848-49 - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 9,27,694 | — | — |
| *Rs.* | 76,72,059 | 58,52,255 | 68,64,140 | 68,38,914 | 57,99,475 | 61,08,294 | 59,74,608 | 44,65,550 |
| Deduct, Extraordinary Civil and Military Receipts - - | 19,453 | 43 391 | 60,245 | 3,30,839 | 3,86,224 | 3,50,099 | 3,07,687 | 41,260 |
| Charges - - - | 76,52,606 | 58,08,864 | 68,03,895 | 65,08,075 | 54,13,251 | 57,58,195 | 56,66,921 | 44,24,290 |
| Deduct also, Ordinary Revenues of Scinde, paragraph 47 - | 9,27,566 | 27,18,610 | 27,74,201 | 26,67,305 | 30,03,697 | 29,23,515 | 28,62,592 | 28,47,900 |
| Excess of Charge - - *Rs* | 67,25,040 | 30,90,254 | 40,29,694 | 38,40,770 | 24,09,554 | 28,34,680 | 28,04,329 | 15,76,390 |

Nett Charge on Account of the Province of *Scinde*

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1844-45 | 30,90,254 |
| 1845-46 | 40,29,694 |
| 1846-47 | 38,40,770 |
| 1847-48 | 24,09,554 |
| 1848-49 | 28,34,680 |
| 1849-50 | 28,04,329 |
| | 1,90,09,281 |
| Average | *Rs* 31,68,213 |

61 It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at an accurate view of the annual charges of the province of Scinde, from the irregular mode of bringing them to account, as shown in the preceding statement Combining the charges of the six years from 1844-45 to 1849-50, we find the average amount, after deducting the revenue, to have been about 31 ½ lacs per annum It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the charge has been much diminished in later years, and that, in the year 1850-51, a net charge is estimated of only 15,76,390 rupees We shall be glad to learn that so extensive an amelioration is realized

62 In the year 1848-49 the receipts and charges of the province of Scinde were transferred from the Bengal to the Bombay accounts, but there was an arrear of 9,27,694 rupees for commissariat charges of former years, included in the Bengal accounts of that year, which forms a part of the total charges of the six years upon which the above average has been struck, exclusive of that sum, the average charge of Scinde upon the revenues of India would be about 30 lacs per annum

Estimate

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Troop horse artillery | 1,00,000 |
| Foot artillery, sappers, &c | 2,00,000 |
| 2 regiments Queen's Infantry | 7,00,000 |
| 6 regiments Bombay N I | 10,00,000 |
| | *Rs* 20,00,000 |

63 The estimate for 1850-51 promises a far more favourable result, the net charge being assumed at 15 ¾ lacs We are afraid, however, this is a more sanguine view than the expenditure of preceding years would justify us in adopting at present, as the cost of the province of Scinde, exclusive of the expense of the regular troops of the Scinde division of the army, which we estimate at 20 lacs more, at least

64 We consider that 20 lacs may be assumed as probable charge on account of Scinde, exclusive of the pay of the regular troops as above

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Stipends to the ex-Ameers of Scinde | 3,00,000 |
| General charges | 3,00,000 |
| Judicial ditto | 6,00,000 |
| Revenue and Customs | 3,50,000 |
| Indian Navy | 2,50,000 |
| Military expenses, including local corps, commissariat charges, public works, &c | 30,00,000 |
| | 48,00,000 |
| Deduct, Revenue | 28,00,000 |
| Probable Charge of Scinde - *Rs* | 20,00,000 |

Sattarah

65 The annexation of the territory of Sattarah to the Presidency of Bombay will occasion a new entry in the accounts for 1850-51, to exhibit the receipts and charges of that territory According to the estimate for 1850-51 the charges exceed the receipts by upwards of 3 ½ lacs, as shown in the following abstract

Estimated Receipts and Charges of *Sattarah*, 1850-51

| Receipts | *Rs.* | Charges | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| General department | 18,600 | Political stipends | 3,60,850 |
| Judicial fees | 6,000 | General charges | 3,85,400 |
| Land revenue and sayer | 19,85,800 | Judicial charges | 5,00,000 |
| Land customs | 42,000 | Revenue charges, including 9 ¾ lacs in allowances to Zemindars, grants to mosques, &c | 11,57,260 |
| | 20,52,400 | | |
| Excess of charge | 3,53,830 | | 24,03,510 |
| | | Add, amount of extraordinary charges in excess of extraordinary receipts | 2,720 |
| *Rs* | 24,06,230 | *Rs* | 24,06,230 |

66 We certainly were not prepared to find that the annexation of "Sattarah" would entail a charge upon the general resources of India; and we hope that the actual

accounts will dispel the unfavourable views given in the estimates for 1850-51 and 1851-52, which assume that the charges will exceed the receipts in the sums of 3,53,830 rupees, and 1,59,410 rupees in those years respectively Assuming that the estimated results only are realized in 1851-52, it appears that the charges will have admitted of considerable reduction, and we desire that your attention be especially directed to the improvement of the financial result of that territory, so that it may be rendered an advantage rather than a burden to our administration

Sketch Estimate, 1851-52 (*Sattarah*)

| | *Rs* | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts - - - - | 20,73,560 | Charges - - - - - | 22,28,350 |
| Excess of charge - - | 1,59,410 | Extraordinary charges in excess of extraordinary receipts - - - | 4,620 |
| | *Rs* 22,32,970 | | *Rs* 22,32,970 |

67 Having for the sake of convenience reviewed together the charges, as well as the revenues of the lately acquired territories in the Punjab, Scinde and Sattarah, we proceed to review the other charges of the several presidencies

68 In continuation of the statement of the general charges inserted in the margin of paragraph 39 of our despatch, dated 25th October 1848, No. 41, we annex a similar view of those charges for the subsequent years, and we have again to remark, that the increase observable in some years is chiefly nominal, and arises "from bringing to account at Bombay of larger payments than formerly in respect of enams, &c " The apparent decrease in the charges subsequently to 1847-48, is also chiefly nominal, and results from the transfer to a separate head of the expense of Scinde The reduced amount of the charges of the two last actual years 1848-49 and 1849-50, however, exhibits a very considerable increase as compared with the first three years of the account, of which the present is a continuation

General Charges, including Stipends, Pensions, &c

| | | *Rs* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 1,45,97,160 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 67,06,840 | |
| | Madras - - - - - | 89,39,505 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 1,23,31,367 | 4,25,74,872 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 1,60,55,043 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 65,21,831 | |
| | Madras - - - - - | 92,73,335 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 1,32,19,113 | 4,50,69,322 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 1,61,53,337 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 70,10,528 | |
| | Madras - - - - - | 96,81,254 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 1,53,10,441 | 4,81,55,560 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 1,34,06,659 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 70,29 220 | |
| | Madras - - - - - | 91,33,692 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 1,57,63,471 | 453,33,042 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 1,33,16,787 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 76,98,231 | |
| | Madras - - - - - | 95,74,847 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 1,51,79,498 | 4,57,69,363 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - | Bengal - - - - - | 1,28,52,640 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 72 44,000 | |
| | Madras - - - - - | 93,18,008 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 1,54,37,440 | 4,48,52,088 |

In the years 1838-39 to 1840-41 the general charges, including stipends, &c , amounted on the average to 3,79,12,800, rupees, the average charge in the two last years, was 4,55,51,202 rupees, which shows an increase of about 76 lacs of rupees, but of this amount, 61 lacs is occasioned by an alteration in the mode of stating the stipends, enamdars and allowances to zemindars in the Bombay accounts

General Charges

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1838-39 - - - - | 3,66,27,666 |
| 1839-40 - - - - | 3,94,16,975 |
| 1840-41 - - - - | 3,76,93,757 |
| Average - - - *Rs* | 3,79,12,800 |
| The average of the two years 1848-49 and 1849-50, was - - | 4,55,51,202 |
| Increase - - - *Rs* | 76,38,402 |

69 With a view of showing the extent to which the general charges stated in the margin of the preceding paragraph, are influenced by the stipends, pensions, &c , we insert the annual amount of those payments at each presidency, from 1845-46 to 1850-51, inclusive.

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| ——— | BENGAL | AGRA | MADRAS | BOMBAY. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1845-46. Political stipends, pensions, enamdars, allowances to zemindars, &c - - | 29,30,505 | 44,78,018 | 52,81,191 | 80,35,909 | 2,07,25,623 |
| 1846-47 - ditto - | 28,79,575 | 43,57,093 | 54,39,802 | 88,69,776 | 2,15,46,246 |
| 1847-48 - ditto - | 29,77,906 | 42,02,427 | 58,55,961 | 1,09,82,596 | 2,40,18,890 |
| 1848-49 - ditto - | 24,99,519 | 43,74,489 | 53,37,957 | 1,17,32,819 | 2,39,44,784 |
| 1849-50 - ditto - | 25,50,319 | 48,13,748 | 51,11,784 | 1,11,99,603 | 2,36,75,454 |
| Estimated 1850-51 - ditto - | 24,57,062 | 44,50,000 | 51,17,633 | 1,18,17,810 | 2,38,42,505 |

70 Deducting the above stipends, &c, from the general charges, we find an increase of charge in 1846-47 of nearly 17 lacs of rupees, as compared with the amount in 1845-46, and a further increase of six lacs in 1847-48. In 1846-47, the increase was principally occasioned by an addition to the provincial battalions in Bengal, by an additional outlay in repairs to public buildings, &c In 1847-48, there was also an addition of about five lacs in the charge for provincial battalions in the North-west Provinces

| | | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - - | General Charges - - | 4,25,74,872 | |
| | Deduct Stipends, &c - | 2,07,25,623 | |
| | | | 2,18,49,249 |
| 1846-47 - - - - | General Charges - - | 4,50,69,322 | |
| | Deduct Stipends, &c - | 2,15,46,246 | |
| | | | 2,35,23,076 |
| 1847-48 - - - - | General Charges - - | 4,81,55,560 | |
| | Deduct Stipends, &c. - | 2,40,18,890 | |
| | | | 2,41,36,670 |
| 1848-49 - - - - | General Charges - - | 4,53,33,042 | |
| | Deduct Stipends, &c. - | 2,39,44,784 | |
| | | | 2,13,88,258 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | General Charges - - | 4,57,69,363 | |
| | Deduct Stipends, &c - | 2,36,75,454 | |
| | | | 2,20,93,909 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - | General Charges - - | 4,48,52,088 | |
| | Deduct Stipends, &c. - | 2,38,42,505 | |
| | | | 2,10,09,583 |

71. Since 1847-48, the general charges would appear to have averaged less than their amount in 1845-46, but this is explained by the transfer as already stated of the charges on account of the province of Scinde from the general department in the Bengal accounts to a separate head in the Bombay accounts On the whole, while we are warranted, by frequent experience, in entertaining doubts of the realization of the low estimate of these charges for the year 1850-51, we trust that their amount will not have exceeded the average of the two preceding years It would be still more satisfactory to find those charges reduced to their amount in the years which preceded the acquisition of Scinde, which we trust will be found practicable without impairing the efficacy of the services required to be discharged.

72 In the six years reviewed the general charges, stipends, &c. amount to 27,17,54,247 rupees, of which 13,77,53,502 rupees appertain to stipends, &c, being more than a moiety of the whole amount, and averaging nearly 230 lacs per annum, abstracted from the revenue We have before conveyed to you our earnest desire that the course of these charges should be carefully watched, so as to effect reductions in their amount upon the death of existing incumbents, wherever it is practicable.

| 1845-46 to 1850-51 | |
|---|---|
| General charges - - | *Rs* 13,40,00,745 |
| Stipends, &c - - | 13,77,53,502 |
| | *Rs* 27,17,54,247 |
| Average of charge for stipends, &c - - | *Rs* 2,29,58,917 |

73 In paragraphs 41 and 42 of our former review we remarked upon the increase which had occurred in the judicial charges, and stated that it would be desirable to inquire into the causes thereof, "with the view of effecting every practicable reduction." Those charges have apparently since been reduced,

as will be seen by the annexed statement, to the extent of about 10 lacs per annum, but the reduction is wholly attributable to the abolition of the military police under the criminal courts in the North Western Provinces, the cost of which was about 13 lacs per annum

JUDICIAL CHARGES

| | | Rs | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 73,96,912 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 68,15,991 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 35,15,184 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 26,48,119 | |
| | | | 2,03,76,206 |
| 1846-47 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 76,03,508 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 67,48,272 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 35,59,596 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 26,72,043 | |
| | | | 2,05,83,419 |
| 1847-48 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 74,65,680 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 63,22,162 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 35,45,583 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 25,60,488 | |
| | | | 1,98,93,913 |
| 1848-49 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 73,27,024 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 62,30,920 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 34,85,976 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 24,99,590 | |
| | | | 1,95,43,510 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 74,38,236 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 60,73,323 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 34,21,224 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 25,63,266 | |
| | | | 1,94,96,049 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Bengal - - - - - - | 74,98,732 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 59,88,000 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 34,74,155 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 26,21,717 | |
| | | | 1,95,82,604 |

74 The Bengal Judicial Charges have somewhat increased since 1845-46, while those at Madras and Bombay exhibit a slight decrease since that period The observations quoted above, relating to their reduction, are therefore still applicable to the Judicial Charges generally.

75 The revenue charges, as shown in the annexed statement, include the expense of surveys, expenditure on canals in the North-western provinces, and in repairs of tanks at Madras The variation in the extent of expenditure on those works, annually, necessarily occasions fluctuations in the total charges of the revenue department

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### Revenue Charges.

| | | Rs | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845–46 | Bengal | 43,11,145 | |
| | Agra | 43,61,320 | |
| | Madras | 49,06,281 | |
| | Bombay | 26,14,936 | 1,61,93,682 |
| 1846–47 | Bengal | 43,19,408 | |
| | Agra | 44,49,421 | |
| | Madras | 52,64,474 | |
| | Bombay | 27,60,683 | 1,67,93,986 |
| 1847–48 | Bengal | 43,34,770 | |
| | Agra | 53,02,746 | |
| | Madras | 57,59,319 | |
| | Bombay | 27,68,913 | 1,81,65,748 |
| 1848–49 | Bengal | 41,43,964 | |
| | Agra | 56,55,643 | |
| | Madras | 54,62,718 | |
| | Bombay | 28,20,812 | 1,80,83,187 |
| 1849–50 | Bengal | 41,30,082 | |
| | Agra | 58,55,380 | |
| | Madras | 54,46,606 | |
| | Bombay | 28,05,111 | 1,82,37,179 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) | Bengal | 40,37,376 | |
| | Agra | 75,85,000 | |
| | Madras | 55,16,230 | |
| | Bombay | 28,74,460 | 2,00,13,066 |

76 In 1845–46 the expenditure under the three heads indicated amounted to 16,61,509 rupees; in 1846–47, to 18,51,089 rupees; 1847–48, to 30,68,907 rupees, 1848–49 to 29,29,690 rupees, 1849–50, to 30,60,201 rupees, estimated, 1850–51, to 47,33,890 rupees.

77 Allowing for the increased outlay in those works, as specified in the annexed statement, there will still remain a considerable increase in the revenue charges, which will then stand as follow:

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1845–46 | 1,45,32,173 |
| 1846–47 | 1,49,42,897 |
| 1847–48 | 1,50,96,841 |
| 1848–49 | 1,51,53,447 |
| 1849–50 | 1,51,76,978 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) | 1,52,79,176 |

A progressive increase of charge from four lacs in 1846–47, to nearly 6 ½ lacs in 1849–50, is thus shown to have occurred in the revenue department, while the estimate for 1850–51 indicates a further increase of a lac of rupees.

### Expense of Revenue Surveys.

| | | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845–46 | Bengal | 2,31,285 | |
| | Agra | 45,962 | |
| | Bombay | 3,26,761 | 6,04,008 |
| 1846–47 | Bengal | 2,86,951 | |
| | Agra | 51,110 | |
| | Bombay | 3,68,449 | 7,06,510 |
| 1847–48 | Bengal | 3,26,779 | |
| | Agra | 1,06,538 | |
| | Bombay | 3,55,441 | 7,88,758 |

| | | Rs | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848-49 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 3,35,269 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 1,71,438 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 3,12,747 | |
| | | | 8,19,454 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - | 3,31,166 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 1,73,848 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 3,06,606 | |
| | | | 8,11,620 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Bengal - - - - - | 3,25,500 | |
| | Agra - - - - - | 1,50,000 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - | 3,39,100 | |
| | | | 8,14,600 |

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### EXPENDITURE on CANALS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,44,023 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,02,520 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9,83,584 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 11,12,982 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 12,78,387 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - - - - - - - | 30,00,000 |
| 1851-52 (Sketch Estimate) - - - - - - | 30,00,000 |

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### EXPENDITURE in Repairs of TANKS at *Madras*

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1845-46 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,13,478 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 8,42,059 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 12,96,565 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9,97,254 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9,70,194 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - - - - - - - | 9,19,290 |

78 This increase of charge demands your investigation, not only with a view to put a stop to it, but to effect a reduction in the existing amount of the revenue charges Some allowance must be made for the increase of charge in 1846-47, and subsequent years, as compared with the amount in 1845-46, by the annexation of the territory on the Sutlej to the North-western Provinces, but although an immediate increase at that time may thus be accounted for, that circumstance will not furnish sufficient reason to justify the progressive increase in the charges of collecting the revenue in those provinces It is manifest also that, without any accession of territory, a progressive increase has occurred in the revenue charges at Madras, as exhibited in the margin In the year 1839-40 the charge of collection was 21,58,906 rupees; in 1849-50 it was 23,81,827 rupees, having increased more than 10 per cent between the two periods We regret to observe that the estimated charge in 1850-51 is still higher.

CHARGES of Collecting the Revenue at *Madras*

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1839-40 - - - - - - - - | 21,58,906 |
| 1840-41 - - - - - - - - | 21,52,000 |
| 1841-42 - - - - - - - - | 21,96,850 |
| 1842-43 - - - - - - - - | 22,04,407 |
| 1843-44 - - - - - - - - | 22,44,700 |
| 1844-45 - - - - - - - - | 22,59,594 |
| 1845-46 - - - - - - - - | 22,77,755 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - - - - | 23,50,566 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - - - - | 23,69,690 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - - - - | 23,76,879 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - - - - | 23,81,827 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - - - - | 23,97,130 |

79 At Bombay the charges of collecting the revenue are not so distinctly shown as at Madras, but there is good reason to suppose, from the increase which has occurred in the total amount of revenue charges at that presidency, since 1839-40, that a similar augmentation in the charges of collection has also taken place there, the revenue charges having increased from 21,67,117 rupees in 1839-40 to 24,94,070 rupees in 1849-50, or 15 per cent., and the estimate for 1850-51 being still higher.

80 The Customs charges have also increased since 1845-46 In Agra this increase may be accounted for by the extension of the Customs line to the newly acquired territory on the Sutlej, but as respects Bombay, we certainly expected to find a diminution rather than an increase of charge, the receipts having fallen off since that period

BOMBAY Revenue Charges

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1839-40 - - - - | 21,67,117 |
| 1840-41 - - - - | 22,53,453 |
| 1841-42 - - - - | 22,19,741 |
| 1842-43 - - - - | 21,47,579 |
| 1843-44 - - - - | 22,97,166 |
| 1844-45 - - - - | 22,90,136 |
| 1845-46 - - - - | 22,86,313 |
| 1846-47 - - - - | 23,84,587 |
| 1847-48 - - - - | 24,10,091 |
| 1848-49 - - - - | 25,04,907 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | 24,94,070 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | 25,31,360 |

Appendix, No. 12.

CUSTOMS CHARGES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1845-46 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 5,35,367 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 7,49,310 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 2,13,828 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 4,08,692 | 19,07,192 |
| 1846-47 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 5,44,724 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 8,57,889 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 2,27,430 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 4,29,215 | 20,59,258 |
| 1847-48 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 5,22,220 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 9,32,663 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 2,34,207 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 4,35,858 | 21,24,948 |
| 1848-49 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 5,14,429 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 9,81,443 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 2,21,687 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 4,44,096 | 21,61,655 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 5,24,562 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 9,34,232 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 2,15,433 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 4,46,447 | 21,20,674 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Bengal - - - - - - | 5,17,759 | |
| | Agra - - - - - - | 8,80,000 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 2,14,010 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 4,15,970 | 20,27,739 |

81 In the annexed view of the ordinary marine charges of India the expenses of two most important services are included, viz, that of the Indian Navy and the Bengal pilot service. The remainder of the charges are incurred on account of harbour duty, lighthouses, &c.

MARINE CHARGES, exclusive of the COST of EUROPE STORES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
| 1845-46 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 20,09,238 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 71,678 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 22,55,145 | 43,36,061 |
| 1846-47 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 21,11,480 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 1,48,983 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 24,63,029 | 47,23,492 |
| 1847-48 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 21,01,406 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 1,45,092 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 23,45,265 | 45,91,763 |
| 1848-49 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 22,48,016 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 1,13,376 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 22,98,653 | 46,60,045 |
| 1849-50 - - - - | Bengal - - - - - - | 20,10,864 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 1,30,100 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 21,69,287 | 43,10,251 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - | Bengal - - - - - - | 19,41,200 | |
| | Madras - - - - - - | 1,36,613 | |
| | Bombay - - - - - - | 26,35,660 | 47,13,473 |

82 The marine charges shown in the preceding paragraph do not include the cost of stores supplied by us, which since 1845-46 has averaged about nine lacs per annum.

If

COST of EUROPE STORES and COAL supplied to the Marine Department and Indian Navy

| | BENGAL. | MADRAS | BOMBAY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1845-46 - - - - - - - | 2,47,641 | 890 | 6,09,967 | 8,58,498 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - - - | 2,35,228 | 2,152 | 7,70,473 | 10,07,853 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - - - | 1,51,120 | 9,016 | 6,79,408 | 8,39,544 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - - - | 2,89,017 | 7,499 | 8,69,553 | 11,66,069 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - - - | 2,00,326 | 4,682 | 5,61,962 | 7,66,970 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - - - | 2,30,000 | 13,680 | 6,75,700 | 9,19,380 |

If this sum were added to those charges the average amount of the whole would be little short of 55 lacs per annum, against which should be set the Marine receipts on account of pilotage, port, and light dues, the earnings of the steamers, and the portion of the passage-money derived from the steam packet service (the other portion being allotted to the commanders). These receipts altogether average, according to the annexed statement, about 14 ½ lacs per annum.

MARINE RECEIPTS

| | BENGAL | MADRAS | BOMBAY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1845-46 - - - - - - - | 10,27,919 | 78,850 | 5,91,606 | 16,98,375 |
| 1846-47 - - - - - - - | 9,77,042 | 86,632 | 6,07,094 | 16,70,768 |
| 1847-48 - - - - - - - | 9,58,533 | 71,999 | 4,85,725 | 15,16,257 |
| 1848-49 - - - - - - - | 8,11,757 | 71,511 | 4,13,903 | 12,97,171 |
| 1849-50 - - - - - - - | 7,98,616 | 74,883 | 4,41,228 | 13,14,727 |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) - - - - | 8,01,700 | 80,210 | 4,21,970 | 13,03,880 |

83 To this should be added the average amount of the Extraordinary Marine Receipts in excess of the Extraordinary Marine Charges, in order to arrive, as nearly as possible, at the annual net amount of the Marine and Indian Navy Charges of India

EXTRAORDINARY MARINE RECEIPTS and CHARGES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| 1845-46 - - | Receipts, Bengal - - - - | 2,07,958 | | |
| | „ Madras - - - - | 32,662 | | |
| | „ Bombay - - - - | 3,50,381 | 5,91,001 | |
| | Deduct Charges, Bengal - - | 32,272 | | |
| | „ „ Madras - - | 6,683 | | |
| | „ „ Bombay - - | 85,280 | 1,24,235 | 4,66,766 |
| 1846-47 - - | Receipts, Bengal - - - - | 1,23,513 | | |
| | „ Madras - - - - | 10,447 | | |
| | „ Bombay - - - - | 3,12,993 | 4,46,953 | |
| | Deduct Charges, Bengal - - | 10,691 | | |
| | „ „ Madras - - | 3,743 | | |
| | „ „ Bombay - - | 64,076 | 78,510 | 3,68,443 |
| 1847-48 - - | Receipts, Bengal - - - - | 79,777 | | |
| | „ Madras - - - - | 2,062 | | |
| | „ Bombay - - - - | 3,66,135 | 4,47,974 | |
| | Deduct Charges, Bengal - - | 98,029 | | |
| | „ „ Madras - - | 2,582 | | |
| | „ „ Bombay - - | 69,477 | 1,70,088 | 2,77,886 |
| 1848-49 - - | Receipts, Bengal - - - - | 85,430 | | |
| | „ Madras - - - - | 6,014 | | |
| | „ Bombay - - - - | 3,21,347 | 4,12,791 | |
| | Deduct Charges, Bengal - - | 14,351 | | |
| | „ „ Madras - - | 4,137 | | |
| | „ „ Bombay - - | 67,286 | 85,774 | 3,27,017 |

(continued)

| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849–50 | Receipts, Bengal | 4,08,883 | | |
| | " Madras | 2,237 | | |
| | " Bombay | 1,51,079 | | |
| | | | 5,62,199 | |
| | Deduct Charges, Bengal | 3,678 | | |
| | " " Madras | 1,160 | | |
| | " " Bombay | 74,369 | | |
| | | | 79,207 | |
| | | | | 4,82,992 |
| 1850–51 (Estd) | Receipts, Bengal | 1,14,000 | | |
| | " Madras | 3,390 | | |
| | " Bombay | 1,25,860 | | |
| | | | 2,43,250 | |
| | Deduct Charges, Bengal | 60,000 | | |
| | " " Madras | 560 | | |
| | " " Bombay | 40,000 | | |
| | | | 1,00,560 | |
| | | | | 1,42,690 |

The extraordinary receipts in excess of the charges average about 3½ lacs per annum, which being added to the 14½ lacs of ordinary receipts make a total deduction of 18 lacs from 55 lacs of charge, leaving a result of 37 lacs as the annual net amount of the Indian Navy and Marine charges. This charge involves such wide and various descriptions of expenditure that it requires to be kept under rigid control, and we trust that no effort will be spared to accomplish a careful revision of that expenditure, and to effect, if it can be done without impairing the efficiency of the service a reduction in the amount of those charges We observe amongst the charges at Bombay, a very large item for the purchase of stores, against which there is a set-off for stores sold, averaging about one third of the amount purchased. We do not understand why so large a portion of those stores, as shown in the margin, are again sold, no doubt at a sacrifice The system appears to us to be liable to abuse, and should be carefully inquired into.

Marine Stores Purchased and Sold at *Bombay*

| | PURCHASED | SOLD |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs |
| 1845–46 | 9,11,595 | 3,35,877 |
| 1846–47 | 10,09,783 | 3,10,280 |
| 1847–48 | 8,47,556 | 3,62,500 |
| 1848–49 | 7,62,800 | 3,16,730 |
| 1849–50 | 5,96,340 | 1,46,243 |

84 In our former review (paragraphs 49 and 51) we showed that the ordinary military charges of India had increased from 7,67,68,552 rupees, the amount in 1838–39 (an assumed standard year of peace expenditure) to 10,25,02,177 rupees in 1845–46, one of the years of war expenditure In 1846–47 the military charges were further increased to 10,86,69,420 rupees In the four subsequent years 1847–48 to 1850–51, they averaged about 94 lacs less than that amount, but they are still 2¼ crores per annum in excess of the peace expenditure of 1838–39

Ordinary Military Charges, exclusive of the Cost of Europe Stores.

| | | Rs | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845–46 | Bengal | 5,26,55,763 | |
| | Madras | 3,15,30,416 | |
| | Bombay | 1,83,15,998 | |
| | | | 10,25,02,177 |
| 1846–47 | Bengal | 5,99,76,205 | |
| | Madras | 2,93,27,893 | |
| | Bombay | 1,93,65,322 | |
| | | | 10,86,69,420 |
| 1847–48 | Bengal | 5,18,39,237 | |
| | Madras | 2,86,97,152 | |
| | Bombay | 1,89,03,697 | |
| | | | 9,94,40,086 |
| 1848–49 | Bengal | 5,23,03,912 | |
| | Madras | 2,71,44,661 | |
| | Bombay | 1,78,19,396 | |
| | | | 9,72,67,969 |
| 1849–50 | Bengal | 5,55,02,702 | |
| | Madras | 2,60,96,017 | |
| | Bombay | 1,78,74,326 | |
| | | | 9,94,73,045 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) | Bengal | 5,57,57,700 | |
| | Madras | 2,72,60,540 | |
| | Bombay | 1,79,37,800 | |
| | | | 10,09,56,040 |

85 In

Appendix, No. 12.

85 In comparing the amount of the ordinary military expenditure in 1838–39, with the amount in each successive year down to 1850–51, we find an accumulated increase of charge of no less an amount than 21,67,93,572 rupees, which is exclusive of the increased charges for arms and other military stores supplied from this country, and also of the additional expenses incurred here on account of the increase and transport to India of the Queen's troops, urgently called for, and in the amount of military pay and off-reckonings to officers at home

ORDINARY MILITARY CHARGES.

| | | Excess during War | | | Excess during War |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs | | Rs | Rs. |
| 1839–40 - - - | 7,83,96,111 | | 1845–46 - - - | 10,25,02,177 | |
| 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 16,27,559 | 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 2,57,33,625 |
| 1840–41 - - - | 8,31,66,535 | | 1846–47 - - - | 10,86,69,420 | |
| 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 63,97,983 | 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 3,19,00,868 |
| 1841–42 - - - | 8,18,53,649 | | 1847–48 - - - | 9,94,40,086 | |
| 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 50,85,097 | 1838–39 - - - | 7,76,68,552 | 2,26,71 534 |
| 1842–43 - - - | 9,19,18,077 | | 1848–49 - - - | 9,72,67,969 | |
| 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 1,51,49,525 | 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 2,04,99,417 |
| 1843–44 - - - | 9,65,77,809 | | 1849–50 - - - | 9,94,73,045 | |
| 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 1,98,09,257 | 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 2,27,04,493 |
| 1844–45 - - - | 9,77,95,278 | | 1850–51 (estimated) - | 10,09,56,040 | |
| 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 2,10,26,726 | 1838–39 - - - | 7,67,68,552 | 2,41,87,488 |
| | | | | Rs | 21,67,93,572 |

86 But there are other important items of expense entered in the India accounts, under the head of "Extraordinary Military Charges," which must not be overlooked in our endeavours to arrive at an approximation of the cost of military operations These were much augmented at the period of the Expedition to Affghanistan in 1838–39, and have since been maintained and increased by the subsequent hostilities in which you have been engaged We shall therefore exhibit the amount of the extraordinary military charges incurred since 1838–39, as they appear in your accounts, and deduct therefrom the amount of the extraordinary military receipts, and add the remainder to the ordinary charges already specified.

87 The extraordinary military charges comprise during war the cost of additional commissariat supplies, extra allowances to the troops, donation batta, compensation for loss of baggage, &c &c

88 The extraordinary military receipts comprehend the refund of advances in excess of the charges admitted, the proceeds of stores and cattle sold, bazaar collections, soldiers' stoppages and various items of receipt arising from adjustment of accounts, &c In time of peace the extraordinary receipts usually exceed the extraordinary charges In 1838–39, for instance, the excess of receipts amounted to 20 lacs of rupees, while in every succeeding year, the greater part of which may be regarded as a period of continued warfare, as respects expenditure, there was a large excess of extraordinary charge, as will be shown in a statement following this paragraph The accumulated excess from 1839-40 to 1850-51 inclusive, amounts to 7,05,76,473 rupees, which being added to the accumulated excess of ordinary charge already specified make a total amount of 28,73,70,045 rupees This sum does not, however, include the cost of the additional stores supplied from this country during the period in question, which forms a part of the home charges, allowing but a little more than a crore of rupees for this, we arrive at a conclusion that, consequent on the military operations which have occurred since the Affghan Expedition was undertaken, there has been an aggregate increased expenditure for military charges of 30 crores of rupees

EXTRAORDINARY Military Charges in Excess of Extraordinary Military Receipts

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 1839–40 - - - - - - - | 1,27,31,962 |
| 1840–41 - - - - - - - | 55,39,813 |
| 1841–42 - - - - - - - | 85,05,159 |
| 1842–43 - - - - - - - | 90,11,356 |
| 1843–44 - - - - - - - | 55,66,644, |
| 1844–45 - - - - - - - | 22,43,728 |
| 1845–46 - - - - - - - | 8,06,686 |
| 1846–47 - - - - - - - | 56,97,157 |
| 1847–48 - - - - - - - | 82,56,676 |
| 1848–49 - - - - - - - | 68,57,280 |
| 1849–50 - - - - - - - | 50,53,442 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) - - - - | 3,06,570 |
| | 7,05,76,473 |
| Excess of ordinary charge - - | 21,67,93,572 |
| | Rs 28,73,70,045 |

89 The following is a statement of the extraordinary military receipts and charges of India, since 1838–39

### EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY CHARGES in *Bengal, Madras* and *Bombay*

| | 1838 39 | 1839–40 | 1840–41 | 1841–42 | 1842–43 | 1843–44 | 1844–45 | 1845–46 | 1846-47. | 1847–48 | 1848–49 | 1849–50. | (Estimated) 1850–51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| Bengal - - - - | 2,41,587 | 1,37,48,103 | 96,48,426 | 1,24,10,549 | 1,34,68,235 | 1,23,43,279 | 67,64,070 | 68,56,946 | 1,05,12,110 | 1,34,36,022 | 1,17,37,509 | 94,06,764 | 31,52,000 |
| Madras - - - | 1,74,271 | 13,40,209 | 2,50,193 | 1,72,920 | 1,20,628 | 1,11,386 | 88,780 | 1,59,270 | 1,26,842 | 1,17,649 | 96,006 | 59,526 | 1,80,880 |
| Bombay - - - | 73,086 | 66,344 | 1,19,017 | 94,622 | 65,461 | 41,045 | 310,584 | 3,90,638 | 4,57,721 | 3,71,948 | 201,905 | 250,028 | 2,00,000 |
| Charges - - - | 4,88,944 | 1,51,54,656 | 1,00,17,636 | 1,26,78,091 | 1,36,54,324 | 1,24,95,710 | 71,63,434 | 74,06,854 | 1,10,96,673 | 1,39,25,619 | 1,20,35,420 | 97,16,318 | 35,32,880 |
| Receipts - - - | 24,87,720 | 24,22,694 | 44,77,823 | 41,72,932 | 46,42,968 | 69,29,066 | 49,19,706 | 66,00,168 | 53,99,516 | 56,68,943 | 51,78,140 | 46,62,876 | 32,26,310 |
| Excess of Extraordinary Charge except in 1838–39 - *Rs* | 19,98,776 | 1,27,31,962 | 55,39,813 | 85,05,159 | 90,11,356 | 55,66,644 | 22,43,728 | 8,06,686 | 56,96,157 | 82,56,676 | 68,57,280 | 50,53,442 | 3,06,570 |

### EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY RECEIPTS in *Bengal, Madras* and *Bombay*.

| | 1838 39 | 1839–40 | 1840–41 | 1841–42 | 1842–43 | 1843–44 | 1844–45 | 1845–46 | 1846-47. | 1847–48 | 1848–49 | 1849–50. | (Estimated) 1850–51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - | 3,20,802 | 2,66,852 | 5,87,580 | 4,43,757 | 5,66,824 | 6,38,355 | 6,16,632 | 6,15,623 | 7,09,642 | 7,33,396 | 6,36,816 | 7,24,940 | 3,55,700 |
| | 10,96,668 | 6,75,341 | 11,72,670 | 14,08,331 | 12,32,057 | 32,44,202 | 15,62,255 | 24,41,347 | 21,06,177 | 28,67,280 | 27,20,071 | 19,11,472 | 12,23,600 |
| Madras - - - | 7,58,938 | 9,69,496 | 2,88,952 | 10,36,704 | 18,81,698 | 17,94,210 | 14,42,094 | 18,17,043 | 6,21,535 | 3,45,517 | 3,33,043 | 3,25,013 | 3,65,500 |
| | 2,38,399 | 3,66,232 | 12,74,449 | 4,47,042 | 2,92,680 | 4,09,185 | 4,41,178 | 3,74,252 | 9,97,194 | 7,54,850 | 6,24,667 | 5,72,506 | 5,65,610 |
| Bombay - - - | 44,384 | 78,126 | 52,752 | 66,675 | 85,311 | 1,35,488 | 1,84,597 | 1,62,870 | 1,30,286 | 1,36,927 | 1,35,657 | 1,41,353 | 1,20,000 |
| | 28,529 | 66,647 | 11,01,420 | 7,70,423 | 5,84,398 | 7,07,626 | 6,72,950 | 11,89,033 | 8,34,662 | 8,30,973 | 7,27,886 | 9,87,592 | 5,95,900 |
| Receipts - - *Rs* | 24,87,720 | 24,22,694 | 44,77,823 | 41,72,932 | 46,42,968 | 69,29,066 | 49,19,706 | 66,00,168 | 53,99,516 | 56,68,943 | 51,78,140 | 46,62,876 | 32,26,310 |

Appendix, No 12

90 We see no advantage in entering into a detailed examination now of the enormous increase in the military charges since the year 1838–39, believing, as we do, that such increase is attributable to the series of military operations in which our armies have been more or less engaged from that period. Happily, tranquillity has been restored, and the authority of British rule in India maintained, but at a cost both in life and treasure which has been very great

91 The charge for interest has necessarily increased with the augmentation of the debt during and subsequently to the military operations already mentioned In the year 1839–40 the interest charged in the Bengal accounts was just 132 lacs It has since progressively increased to 222 lacs, as follows, viz.

| | | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|
| 1840–41 - - | Increase - - | 14,55,002 |
| 1841–42 - - | - ditto - - | 25,83,100 |
| 1842–43 - - | - ditto - - | 30,72,088 |
| 1843–44 - - | - ditto - - | 44,97,529 |
| 1844–45 - - | - ditto - - | 42,68,821 |
| 1845–46 - - | - ditto - - | 50,21,492 |
| 1846–47 - | - ditto - - | 54,11,796 |
| 1847–48 - - | - ditto - - | 67,94,201 |
| 1848–49 - - | - ditto - - | 78,71,399 |
| 1849–50 - - | - ditto - - | 75,59,919 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) | - ditto - - | 90,39,369 |
| | *Rs* | 5,75,74,716 |

INTEREST Charged in the *Bengal* Accounts

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| 1839–40 - - - - | 1,31,99,549 |
| 1840–41 - - - - | 1,46,54,551 |
| 1841–42 - - - - | 1,57,82,649 |
| 1842–43 - - - - | 1,62,71,637 |
| 1843–44 - - - - | 1,76,97,078 |
| 1844–45 - - - - | 1,74,68,370 |
| 1845–46 - - - - | 1,82,21,041 |
| 1846–47 - - - - | 1,86,11,345 |
| 1847–48 - - - - | 1 99,93,750 |
| 1848–49 - - - - | 2,10,70,948 |
| 1849–50 - - - - | 2,07,59,468 |
| 1850–51 (Estimated) - | 2,22,38,918 |

92 We have already explained the grounds upon which we had come to the conclusion that 30 crores had been expended in increased military charge since 1838–39, and we have now shown that 5 ¾ crores more have been paid for interest on the money borrowed in India

93 The remittances from India being insufficient to defray the home charges, we were compelled to increase our bond debt in the sum of 2,165,200 *l*, which has occasioned a further charge for interest, since 1840–41, of 444,908 *l* or 47,45,685 rupees This sum being added to the interest stated in the Bengal accounts, shows an aggregate additional charge for interest on money borrowed of 623 lacs, which has principally resulted from the series of military operations and actual hostilities in which India has been engaged since 1838–39

INTEREST paid on HOME BOND DEBT

| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841–42 - - - | 61,373 | | 1847–48 - - - | 102,984 | |
| 1840–41 - - - | 51,383 | 9,990 | | 51,383 | 51,601 |
| 1842–43 - - - | 62,256 | | 1848–49 - - - | 150,509 | |
| | 51,383 | 10,873 | | 51,383 | 99,126 |
| 1843–44 - - - | 59,303 | | 1849–50 - - - | 173,723 | |
| | 51,383 | 7,920 | | 51,383 | 122,340 |
| 1844–45 - - - | 64,339 | | 1850–51 - - - | 144,970 | |
| | 51,383 | 12,956 | | 51,383 | 93,587 |
| 1845–46 - - - | 69,271 | | | £ | 444,908 |
| | 51,383 | 17,888 | Or, *Sicca Rs* - - - | | 44,49,080 |
| 1846–47 - - - | 70,010 | | *Co's Rs* - - - | | 47,45,685 |
| | 51,383 | | India - - " " - - - | | 5,75,74,716 |
| | | 18,627 | *Co's Rs.* - - - | | 6,23,20,401 |

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This additional expenditure appears to have been met partly by borrowing in India, and at home partly by indemnity money, &c , from the Lahore and other states, to the extent of nearly a crore and a half, and the remainder we assume to have been obtained by the augmentation of the revenues since 1838–39, which, but for the increase principally of military charge, would have yielded a large surplus

| | | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1839 - - - - | India Debt, bearing interest - - | 32,24,65,734 | |
| 1850 - - - - | Ditto - - - - - - | 50,03,52,687 | |
| | | Increase - | 17,78,86,953 |
| | | £ | |
| 1839 - - - - | Home Bond Debt, at interest - - | 1,734,300 | |
| 1850 - - - - | Ditto - - - - - - | 3,899,500 | |
| | Increase - - - £ | 2,165,200 or | |
| | | | 2,30,95,467 |
| | | Rs | 20,09,82,420 |

94 We are afraid that the recent expedition against the Burmese will interrupt for a time so extensive a reduction in the military charges as might otherwise have been expected. We are not without hope, however, that with some retrenchments in the civil charges a deficiency will be averted in 1852–53 In our letter in this department, of 19th August 1846, No 22, paragraph 136, we showed that the expense of the civil establishments of Bengal had risen, between the years 1830 and 1841, from 64 to 89 lacs of rupees per annum, and in our letter of 9th October 1850, No 39, paragraph 2, we pointed out that between February 1844 and December 1848, the net increase of civil salaries and establishments had exceeded 36 lacs of rupees per annum These additional charges necessarily augmented the annual deficit when it occurred

95 We have likewise found it necessary on several occasions to remark that a considerable part of the money recently borrowed remains in your treasuries, and has augmented your cash balances, which have been gradually increasing for some time past, and are of higher amount, by some crores of rupees, than we consider the exigencies of the public service require

96 While adverting to this point we may remark, that the latest estimate of their amount, on the 30th April 1852, exhibits the large, and, we believe, the unprecedented sum of 13,52,10,893 rupees, as expected to be lying in the Indian Treasuries at that date, of which nearly 3¾ crores were in those of the Bombay Presidency, where no demand for so large a sum is at all likely to arise. We invite your most earnest attention to these circumstances, and to the urgent expediency of applying the excess of your cash balances to the liquidation of a portion of your debt, or to an extensive reduction of the amount of interest now payable upon it

97. Having concluded our review of the most important heads of the revenues and charges of India during the last five years, we insert a summary of the Indian view from 1834-35 to the latest advices received.

Appendix, No. 12.

A SUMMARY of the Indian View of the REVENUES and CHARGES since 1834–35

| | REVENUES. | CHARGES | SURPLUS | DEFICIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834–35 | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* |
| Bengal - - - - - | 8,03,89,788 | 9,98,94,054 | - - - | 1,95,04,266 |
| Agra - - - - - | 4,95,82,660 | 1,54,31,557 | 3,41,51,103 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 4,64,18,764 | 4,36,80,311 | 27,38,453 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,25,99,009 | 2,70,15,499 | - - - | 44,16,490 |
| *Sicca Rupees* | 19,89,90,221 | 18,60,21,421 | 3,68,89,556 | 2,39,20,756 |
| *Company's Rupees* | 21,22,56,236 | 19,84,22,849 | 3,93,48,860<br>2,55,15,473 | 2,55,15,473 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 1,38,33,387 | |
| 1835–36. | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - - | 8,81,12,728 | 9,22,77,579 | - - - | 41,64,851 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,10,06,116 | 1,77,16,460 | 3,32,89,656 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,09,47,037 | 4,46,20,326 | 63,26,711 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,68,46,804 | 2,85,67,852 | - - - | 17,21,048 |
| *Company's Rupees* | 21,69,12,685 | 18,31,82,217 | 3,96,16,367<br>58,85,899 | 58,85,899 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 3,37,30,468 | |
| 1836–37 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - - | 8,85,37,782 | 8,97,69,673 | - - - | 12,31,891 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,11,00,698 | 1,79,82,024 | 3,31,18,674 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,08,86,767 | 5,33,44,910 | - - - | 24,58,143 |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,74,73,634 | 3,10,50,836 | - - - | 35,77,202 |
| *Company's Rupees* | 21,79,98,881 | 19,21,47,443 | 3,31,18,674<br>72,67,236 | 72,67,236 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 2,58,51 438 | |
| 1837–38 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - - | 9,40,57,689 | 9,15,32,720 | 25,24,969 | — |
| Agra - - - - - | 4,40,90,331 | 1,85,16,596 | 2,55,73,735 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,00,78,884 | 4,58,99,156 | 41,79,728 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,70,67,692 | 3,04,36,380 | - - - | 33,68,688 |
| *Company's Rupees* | 21,52,94,596 | 18,63,84,852 | 3,22,78,432<br>33,68,688 | 33,68,688 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 2,89,09,744 | |
| 1838–39 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - - | 8,87,29,184 | 9,24,30,874 | - - - | 37,01,690 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,13,11,972 | 1,93,61,419 | 3,19,50,553 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,10,71,352 | 4,72,68,044 | 38,03,308 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,47,76,459 | 3,05,58,742 | - - - | 57,82,283 |
| *Rs* | 21,58,88,967 | 18,96,19,079 | 3,57,53,861<br>94,83,973 | 94,83,973 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 2,62,69,888 | |
| 1839–40. | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - - | 7,99,17,570 | 10,52,18,767 | - - - | 2,53,01,197 |
| Agra - - - - - | 4,95,75,837 | 1,86,97,720 | 3,08,78,117 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,96,55,524 | 5,80,59,380 | 15,96,144 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,45,51,975 | 3,13,09,474 | - - - | 67,57,499 |
| *Rs* | 21,37,00,906 | 21,32,85,341 | 3,24,74,261<br>3,20,58,696 | 3,20,58,696 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 4,15,565 | |

(continued)

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| | REVENUES | CHARGES | SURPLUS | DEFICIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840–41 | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| Bengal - - - - | 9,03,58,258 | 10,83,67,894 | - - - | 1,80,09,636 |
| Agra - - - - - | 4,70,94,186 | 1,76,37,147 | 2,94,57,039 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,21,91,014 | 5,10,34,859 | 11,56,155 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,99,31,043 | 3,23,07,378 | - - - | 23,76,335 |
| *Rs.* | 21,95,74,501 | 20,93,47,278 | 3,06,13,194<br>2,03,85,969 | 2,03,85,969 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs.* | | 1,02,27,225 | |
| 1841–42: | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 9,10,18,177 | 11,53,27,741 | - - - | 2,43,09,564 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,27,22,957 | 1,92,67,133 | 3,34,55,824 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,21,26,253 | 5,03,97,723 | 17,28,530 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2,94,73,988 | 3,28,68,104 | - - - | 33,94,116 |
| *Rs* | 22,53,41,375 | 21,78,60,701 | 3,51,84,354<br>2,77,03,680 | 2,77,03,680 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 74,80,674 | |
| 1842–43 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 9,45,32,253 | 12,24,18,437 | - - - | 2,78,86,184 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,39,85,376 | 2,01,50,219 | 3,38,35,157 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,28,99,295 | 5,12,15,687 | 16,83,608 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 3,28,86,539 | 3,38,84,988 | - - - | 9,98,449 |
| *Rs* | 23,43,03,463 | 22,76,69,331 | 3,55,18,765<br>2,88,84,633 | 2,88,84,633 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 66,34,132 | |
| 1843–44 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,33,42,773 | 12,69,81,407 | - - - | 2,36,38,634 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,42,99,440 | 1,78,99,577 | 3,63,99,863 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,39,29,638 | 5,15,99,556 | 23,30,082 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 3,46,85,386 | 3,77,49,991 | - - - | 30,64,605 |
| *Rs* | 24,62,57,237 | 23,42,30,531 | 3,87,29,945<br>2,67,03,239 | 2,67,03,239 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 1,20,26,706 | |
| 1844–45 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,59,36,268 | 12,15,31,727 | - - - | 1,55,95,459 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,60,49,654 | 1,94,76,944 | 3,65,72,710 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,22,18,218 | 5,31,06,111 | - - - | 8,87,893 |
| Bombay - - - - | 3,32,03,568 | 3,99,18,073 | - - - | 67,14,505 |
| *Rs* | 24,74,07,708 | 23,40,32,855 | 3,65,72,710<br>2,31,97,857 | 2,31,97,857 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 1,33,74,853 | |
| 1845–46 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,96,72,084 | 12,83,49,406 | - - - | 1,86,77,322 |
| Agra - - - - - | 5,58,97,867 | 1,95,32,271 | 3,63,65,596 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,31,10,519 | 5,42,01,680 | - - - | 10,91,161 |
| Bombay - - - - | 3,57,56,514 | 4,23,41,685 | - - - | 65,85,171 |
| *Rs* | 25,44,36,984 | 24,44,25,042 | 3,63,65,596<br>2,63,53,654 | 2,63,53,654 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs.* | | 1,00,11,942 | |

| | REVENUES | CHARGES | SURPLUS. | DEFICIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1846-47 | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* |
| Bengal - - - - | 11,95,37,360 | 13,69,17,187 | - - - | 1,73,79,827 |
| Agra, including Cis and Trans Sutlej Territories - - | 6,01,02,833 | 1,97,70,416 | 4,03,32,417 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,35,12,884 | 5,20,20,519 | 14,92,365 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 3,68,93,359 | 4,54,10,843 | - - - | 85,17,484 |
| *Rs* | 27,00,46,436 | 25,41,18,965 | 4,18,24,782<br>2,58,97,311 | 2,58,97,311 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs.* | | 1,59,27,471 | |
| 1847-48 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,62,98,018 | 13,60,69,654 | - - - | 2,97,71,636 |
| Agra, &c. - - - - | 6,14,81,520 | 2,02,38,973 | 4,12,42,547 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,38,16,036 | 5,31,43,084 | 6,72,952 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 3,78,91,112 | 4,57,42,525 | - - - | 78,51,413 |
| *Rs.* | 25,94,86,686 | 25,51,94,236 | 4,19,15,499<br>3,76,23,049 | 3,76,23,049 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 42,92,450 | |
| 1848-49 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,63,36,759 | 13,25,48,411 | - - - | 2,62,11,652 |
| Agra, &c. - - - - | 6,07,83,975 | 2,09,85,975 | 3,97,98,000 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,32,18,618 | 5,04,36,208 | 27,82,410 | — |
| Bombay, including Scinde - | 4,37,76,311 | 5,06,83,765 | - - - | 69,07,454 |
| *Rs* | 26,41,15,663 | 25,46,54,359 | 4,25,80,410<br>3,31,19,106 | 3,31,19,106 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs* | | 94,61,304 | |
| 1849-50 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 11,34,69,048 | 12,96,26,721 | - - - | 1,61,57,673 |
| Agra, &c - - - - | 6,34,52,139 | 2,12,76,079 | 4,21,76,060 | — |
| Punjab - - - - | 1,30,25,506 | 69,31,195 | 60,94,311 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,16,07,106 | 4,90,57,543 | 25,49,563 | — |
| Bombay and Scinde - - | 4,32,51,767 | 5,05,49,377 | - - - | 72,97,610 |
| *Rs.* | 28,48,05,566 | 25,74,40,915 | 5,08,19,934<br>2,34,55,283 | 2,34,55,283 |
| | Indian Surplus - - - *Rs.* | | 2,73,64,651 | |
| Estimated<br>1850-51 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,52,64,348 | 12,56,90,486 | - - - | 2,04,26,138 |
| Agra, &c. - - - - | 6,13,42,000 | 2,25,92,000 | 3,87,50,000 | — |
| Punjab - - - - | 1,52,10,000 | 1,30,92,000 | 21,18,000 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,24,60,641 | 4,96,13,201 | 28,47,440 | — |
| Bombay, including Scinde and Sattarah - - - - | 4,53,80,310 | 5,24,34,367 | - - - | 70,54,057 |
| *Rs* | 27,96,57,299 | 26,34,22,054 | 4,37,15,440<br>2,74,80,195 | 2,74,80,195 |
| | Estimated Indian Surplus - *Rs* | | 1,62,35,245 | |
| Per Sketch Estimate<br>1851-52 | | | | |
| Bengal - - - - | 10,62,47,387 | 12,57,50,140 | - - - | 1,95,02,753 |
| Agra, &c - - - - | 6,20,11,600 | 2,23,80,600 | 3,96,31,000 | — |
| Punjab - - - - | 1,34,06,000 | 1,19,61,000 | 14,45,000 | — |
| Madras - - - - | 5,19,88,360 | 4,94,16,230 | 25,72,130 | — |
| Bombay, &c. - - - | 4,45,00,510 | 5,29,68,185 | - - - | 84,67,675 |
| *Rs* | 27,81,53,857 | 26,24,76,155 | 4,36,48,130<br>2,79,70,428 | 2,79,70,428 |
| | Estimated Indian Surplus - *Rs* | | 1,56,77,702 | |

Appendix, No. 12.

98 The foregoing view is, however, subject to modification and adjustment, by excluding all receipts and disbursements connected with the Company's late commercial affairs, and by incorporating with the India charges the payments made from our Home Treasury for territorial purposes, the amount of which in each year from 1834-35 is shown in the annexed statement.

### Home Charges.

| | £. | | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834-35 - - - - | 2,162,868 | 1843-44 - - - | 2,944,073 |
| 1835-36 - - - - | 2,109,814 | 1844-45 - - - | 2,485,212 |
| 1836-37 - - - - | 2,210,847 | 1845-46 - - - | 3,044,067 |
| 1837-38 - - - - | 2,304,445 | 1846-47 - - - | 3,066,635 |
| 1838-39 - - - - | 2,615,465 | 1847-48 - - - | 3,016,072 |
| 1839-40 - - - - | 2,578,966 | 1848-49 - - - | 3,012,908 |
| 1840-41 - - - - | 2,625,776 | 1849-50 - - - | 2,750,937 |
| 1841-42 - - - - | 2,834,786 | 1850-51 - - - | 2,717,186 |
| 1842-43 - - - - | 2,458,193 | | |

99 Those adjustments having been carefully made in the accounts of the revenues and charges of India, which we annually present to Parliament, show the following amounts of revenue and charge, with the financial results of the Indian administration since the year 1834-35

Revenues and Charges of *India* (including Home Payments), from 1834-35 to 1850-51

| —— | Total Revenues | Charges in India | Payments in England | Total Charges | Surplus. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £. | £ | £. | £. |
| 1834-35 - - - | 18,652,887 | 16,684,496 | 2,162,868 | 18,847,364 | - - - | 194,477 |
| 1835-36 - - - | 19,546,981 | 15,995,655 | 2,109,814 | 18,105,469 | 1,441,512 | — |
| 1836-37 - - - | 19,674,153 | 16,215,082 | 2,210,847 | 18,425,929 | 1,248,224 | — |
| 1837-38 - - - | 19,534,904 | 16,450,141 | 2,304,445 | 18,754,586 | 780,318 | — |
| 1838-39 - - - | 19,819,083 | 17,585,405 | 2,615,465 | 20,200,870 | - - - | 381,787 |
| 1839-40 - - - | 18,859,512 | 18,419,259 | 2,578,966 | 20,998,225 | - - - | 2,138,713 |
| 1840-41 - - - | 19,546,418 | 18,675,467 | 2,625,776 | 21,301,243 | - - - | 1,754,825 |
| 1841-42 - - - | 20,469,017 | 19,405,834 | 2,834,786 | 22,240,620 | - - - | 1,771,603 |
| 1842-43 - - - | 21,202,362 | 20,090,180 | 2,458,193 | 22,548,373 | - - - | 1,346,011 |
| 1843-44 - - - | 22,113,511 | 20,609,697 | 2,944,073 | 23,553,770 | - - - | 1,440,259 |
| 1844-45 - - - | 22,183,453 | 20,442,134 | 2,485,212 | 22,927,346 | - - - | 743,893 |
| 1845-46 - - - | 22,754,852 | 21,207,650 | 3,044,067 | 24,251,717 | - - - | 1,496,865 |
| 1846-47 - - - | 24,450,052 | 22,354,739 | 3,066,635 | 25,421,374 | - - - | 971,322 |
| 1847-48 - - - | 23,348,129 | 22,244,043 | 3,016 072 | 25,260,115 | - - - | 1,911,986 |
| 1848-49 - - - | 23,807,970 | 22,268,287 | 3,012,908 | 25,281,195 | - - - | 1,473,225 |
| 1849-50 - - - | 25,801,968 | 22,696,844 | 2,750,937 | 25,447,781 | 354,187 | — |
| 1850-51 (Estimated) | 25,540,529 | 23,502,052 | 2,717,186 | 26,219,238 | - - - | 678,709 |

100 However gloomy the foregoing statement may appear, viewed as a whole, it will be obvious, on reference to the years of peace, as distinguished from those of war, that the Indian resources, under ordinary circumstances, are not only ample to cover all necessary expenditure, but sufficient to yield a considerable surplus towards the liquidation of debt contracted in war or for outlay in public improvements.

101 In the six years from 1833-34 to 1838-39, before the effect of the Affghan Expedition was materially felt, the Indian finances yielded an average surplus of nearly half a million In the next 10 years, from 1839-40 to 1848-49, which may be regarded financially as an uninterrupted period of warfare, involving the campaigns of Affghanistan, in Scinde and in the Punjab, we find that the aggregate charges exceeded the revenues in the sum of 15,048,702 *l*, being an average deficiency of a million and a half a year

| | Surplus | Deficit |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1833-34 - - - | 49,398 | — |
| 1834-35 - - - | - - - | 194,477 |
| 1835-36 - - - | 1,441,513 | — |
| 1836-37 - - - | 1,248,224 | — |
| 1837-38 - - - | 780,318 | — |
| 1838-39 - - - | - - - | 381,787 |
| | 3,519,453 | 576,264 |
| | 576,264 | |
| | 2,943,189 | |
| Average - - £ | 490,531 | |

102 The costliness of Indian warfare is necessarily great, it being generally prosecuted at distances from our settled dominions, which occasions large sacrifices both in life and money The Burmese war, as well as that in Affghanistan, are memorable examples of this fact The Burmese war, which commenced in 1824 and terminated in 1826, occasioned so great a pressure on the finances, that there was a deficiency for several years afterwards, and there is little doubt but that war cost 15 000,000 *l*, and augmented the debt of India from 26,468,475 *l*, the amount at which it stood on the 30th April 1824, to 39,948,488 *l*, its amount on the 30th April 1830, being an increase of thirteen millions and a half

| | Deficiency |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1824-25 - - - - - - - | 3,025,746 |
| 1825-26 - - - - - - - | 4,856,857 |
| 1826-27 - - - - - - - | 2,484,076 |
| 1827-28 - - - - - - - | 2,998,411 |
| 1828-29 - - - - - - - | 1,123,525 |
| 1829-30 - - - - - - - | 726,773 |
| | £ 15,215,388 |

| | Indian Debts bearing Interest |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1824 - - - - - - - - | 26,468,475 |
| 1830 - - - - - - - - | 39,948,488 |
| Increase - - - - - - | £ 13,480,013 |

103 From 1830 to 1834 the Indian debt would appear, from the Parliamentary accounts, to have undergone a considerable reduction, but this in reality was not the case, the difference between the amount of the debt at the two periods being more than accounted for by the relative value of the Indian currency in sterling money, as converted at the high rates of exchange which were formerly used in those accounts, and the rate of 2*s* the Sicca rupee, adopted after the passing of the Act of 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85 The amount of Indian debt bearing interest on the 30th April 1834 (the commencement of the new era), is shown, in order to compare it with the amount in subsequent years, and to notice shortly the principal causes of the fluctuations, observable at different periods

| | India Debt |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1830 - | 39,948,488 |
| 1834 - | 35,463,483 |

104 It will be seen from the statement in the margin, that a rapid reduction was effected in the debt from 1834 to 1836 This was accomplished by the application of a portion of the Company's commercial assets to that object The large surplus revenue obtained in the three succeeding years, from 1835-36 to 1837-38, proportionately increased the Indian cash balances, and obviated the necessity of borrowing funds for the Affghan Expedition The debt was, therefore, not materially increased between the years 1836 and 1840 Towards the close of the year 1840-41 the cash balances had, however, fallen too low to sustain the heavy demands which continued to press on the treasury, recourse was, therefore, had to the money market A Five per Cent Loan was accordingly opened in March 1841, and closed in January 1843, upwards of five crores of rupees having been subscribed to it within that period This supply had become necessary by the revolt in Cabool in the winter of 1841, and the downfall of the power of Shah Soojah, which occasioned the most serious disasters to the British arms Measures of retaliation, and punishment for the treachery and murders committed by the Affghans, were promptly and successfully executed by our army within the following year 1842 The war with Scinde, which had likewise occurred, having also terminated, your Government were enabled to close the Five per Cent Loan

| | India Debt, bearing Interest |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| 1834 - - - - | 35,463,483 |
| 1835 - - - - | 33,984,654 |
| 1836 - - - - | 29,832,299 |
| 1837 - - - - | 30,[illegible]6,246 |
| 1838 - - - - | 30,249,893 |
| 1839 - - - - | 30,231,162 |
| 1840 - - - - | 30,703,778 |
| 1841 - - - - | 32,051,088 |
| 1842 - - - - | 34,378,288 |
| 1843 - - - - | 36,322,819 |
| 1844 - - - - | 37,639,829 |
| 1845 - - - - | 38,627,954 |
| 1846 - - - - | 38,992,734 |
| 1847 - - - - | 41,798,087 |
| 1848 - - - - | 43,085,263 |
| 1849 - - - - | 44,204,080 |
| 1850 - - - - | 46,908,064 |

105. Affairs having thus assumed a brighter prospect, you considered that the deficiency which still continued, though reduced in amount, might be supplied by a loan bearing a lower rate of interest. A new Four per Cent Loan was accordingly advertised, and kept open from February 1843 to October 1846, the produce of which was about 2½ crores of rupees Supplies being, however, more urgently required for the new Sikh war than could be obtained at that rate of interest, you were compelled to re-open the Five per Cent Loan, and you continued to receive subscriptions at this rate of interest to the 7th April 1851, being two years after the annexation of the Punjab to the British possessions. The subscriptions from the re-opening of the Five per Cent. Loan, in October 1846, to its closing in April 1851, amounted to 8½ crores of rupees.

106 It will have been observed by the statement of the Indian debt bearing interest, inserted in the margin of paragraph 102, that the increase of debt between the year 1839, when the expenses of the Affghan war pressed so heavily on the finances, and the commercial assets had become exhausted, and the year 1850, when the Punjab war had terminated, amounted to 16,676,902 *l*, of which upwards of five-sixths was borrowed at an interest of 5 per cent.

Debt

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Debt bearing interest 30th April 1839 - - - - - - - | 30,231,162 |
| Ditto - - - - 30th April 1850 - - - - - - - | 46,908,064 |
| INCREASE - - - - £. | 16,676,902 |

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Five per Cent Loan of 1841, subscriptions to January 1843 - - | 5,00,00,000 |
| Four per Cent Loan of February 1843 - - - - - - - | 2,50,00,000 |
| Five per Cent. Loan, re-opened October 1846 - - - - - - | 8,50,00,000 |
| Rs. | 16,00,00,000 |

107. When we last addressed you on the general state of the finances of India, under date 25th October 1848, No 41, we entertained a very strong hope that your difficulties had at length been overcome by the establishment of peace throughout India, and we hailed with satisfaction the announcement of the measures which Viscount Hardinge had planned, before retiring from the Government; for reducing the expenditure.

108 Peace was, however, too soon interrupted, by the flagrant conduct of the Sikh army and chiefs, to admit of the early amelioration in the Indian finances which Lord Hardinge confidently relied upon on his quitting India. The generous policy of his Lordship towards the young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing and the Sikh nation, after the occupation of the city of Lahore by our army, made but a transient impression on the sirdars and chiefs, for they soon secretly violated the engagements of the State by a series of intrigues, the object of which could not be mistaken, treachery, rebellion, and open hostilities, followed in quick succession

109 The renewal of war in the Punjab thus frustrated the measures in progress for bringing the expenditure of India within its resources. Grievous as this disappointment has been to us, we must admit that the war, on the part of our Government, was inevitable. The papers relating to the Punjab, laid before Parliament by command of Her Majesty in 1849, fully demonstrate this fact, and convince us that nothing short of surrendering British authority in that part of India at least, could have prevented the collision which was the result of the invasion of our territory, and which ended in the annihilation of the Sikh Government.

110 In the admirable review of our relations with the Punjab by the Governor-general, the Marquis of Dalhousie, dated Sidham, 7th April 1849, No 20, and printed in continuation of the Papers relating to the Punjab before Parliament, already noticed, it is clearly shown, that the real object of the Sikhs from the beginning, was the destruction of the British power in the East, for which purpose they not only invited the aid of Dost Mahomed Khan from Caboul, but "laboured to induce other states and sovereigns in India to attack us also." The question at issue was, therefore, one of national safety on our part, and called for extraordinary vigour, and the continuance for a time of war expenditure on a heavy scale "Every regiment," the Marquis of Dalhousie observes, "which could be made available, without rashly weakening the provinces in India, was ordered to the frontier. The native army was immediately augmented, a reinforcement of European troops was applied for. The Government of Bombay was requested to dispatch a strong division to Mooltan from the side of Scinde The Government of Fort St. George was solicited to supply by its troops the places of additional regiments which were ordered to be sent to the frontier from Bengal"

111 The exertions of our Indian Government were happily crowned with entire success a second time in the Punjab, and the territory, as an act of the last necessity, has been annexed to the British empire in India This result will prevent the recurrence of such expensive and devastating wars as have prevailed since the death of Runjeet Sing, with whom the British Government had been on terms of amity for 30 years, and will prove, we trust, at no distant period, of mutual advantage to the people and to our Government, by a just administration of the affairs of the country.

112. We have received your letter, dated 5th December 1851, No. 64, reporting on the sketch estimates of the revenues and charges of India for the year 1851-52, and we regret to find that they exhibit a final deficiency, after including the Home charges, of 78,84,678 rupees

113 We have not overlooked the compensating circumstances that, within the period under review, considerable outlays have been made in the prosecution of public works, such as must eventually contribute largely to the improvement of Her Majesty's Indian territories

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES in SKETCH ESTIMATES for 1851-52

| | Rs | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Purchase of land for railway | 3,25,000 | |
| Bombay: Ditto - - and compensation | 4,80,700 | |
| | | 8,05,700 |
| Canals in the North-western Provinces | | 30,00,000 |
| Civil building in the Punjab | | 13,00,000 |
| Military buildings in Punjab, &c | | 31,00,000 |
| | Rs | 82,05,700 |
| | Rs | |
| Estimate of war charges in Aden | 6,50,000 | |
| For the suppression of piracy in the Eastern settlements, &c. | 80,000 | |
| Payment on account of unclaimed estates under Act 5, of 1851 | 2,00,000 | |
| | | 9,30,000 |
| | Rs | 91,35,700 |

We observe that more than 82 lacs have been thus applied, and further, that a sum exceeding 9 lacs is included in the general expenditure for war charges at Aden, and for some miscellaneous objects not of a character likely to recur in succeeding years The aggregate amount of these charges exceeds the sum by which your total income appears to be deficient, as compared with the total expenditure But as the larger portion of the cost of these public works is applicable to such as are in progress only, and which will call for similar outlays in future years, we cannot but regard with much anxiety the existing deficiency, and we feel the importance of impressing in the strongest manner upon your consideration, the necessity of using your most strenuous endeavours to effect, by every practicable economy and retrenchment consistent with the due administration of the public service, such reductions of charge and debt as may conduce to the restoration of a favourable balance between the receipts and expenditure of the Indian finances

We are, &c

(signed)
*J W. Hogg*
*Russell Ellice*
*W Wigram*
*C Mills*
*J L Lushington*
*E Macnaghten.*
*Wm Dent*
*Wm J. Eastwick*
*J Masterman*
*J Petty Muspratt.*
*H. Shank*
*Rd Jenkins*
*J. A Moore*
*Robert Campbell.*

London, 3 June 1852.

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East India House,
18 June 1852

JAMES C MELVILL

## Appendix, No. 13.

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSE of the MILITARY FORCE under each Presidency, in each Year

| | ROYAL TROOPS | | | COMPANY'S TROOPS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | ARTILLERY | | | | NATIVE CAVALRY | | |
| — | Dragoons | Infantry | TOTAL | Engineers and Sappers | Horse. | European Foot | Native Foot. | TOTAL. | Regular | Irregular | TOTAL. |
| 1834-35 | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £. | £ |
| Bengal - - | 76,197 | 217,491 | 293,688 | 26,973 | 95,746 | 96,996 | 36,115 | 228,857 | 236,581 | 109,613 | 346,194 |
| Madras - - | 36,571 | 185,663 | 222,234 | 33,668 | 56,692 | 68,038 | 17,247 | 141,977 | 202,131 | - - | 202,131 |
| Bombay - - | 39,640 | 100,833 | 140,473 | 32,996 | 36,642 | 42,640 | 17,486 | 96,768 | 75,090 | 34,062 | 109,152 |
| TOTAL - - | 152,408 | 503,987 | 656,395 | 93,637 | 189,080 | 207,674 | 70,848 | 467,602 | 513,802 | 143,675 | 657,477 |
| 1835-36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 79,830 | 230,301 | 310,131 | 22,959 | 95,423 | 96,062 | 38,931 | 230,416 | 236,827 | 108,723 | 345,550 |
| Madras - - | 36,165 | 211,885 | 248,050 | 28,317 | 51,994 | 61,783 | 15,289 | 129,066 | 188,479 | - - | 188,479 |
| Bombay - - | 38,534 | 101,927 | 140,461 | 20,830 | 34,410 | 40,007 | 17,770 | 92,187 | 73,485 | 33,313 | 106,798 |
| TOTAL - - | 154,529 | 544,113 | 698,642 | 72,106 | 181,827 | 197,852 | 71,990 | 451,669 | 498,791 | 142,036 | 640,827 |
| 1836-37 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 72,960 | 218,308 | 291,268 | 21,397 | 91,344 | 93,714 | 34,857 | 219,915 | 228,687 | 112,657 | 341,344 |
| Madras - - | 37,218 | 218,385 | 255,603 | 26,540 | 50,935 | 60,729 | 14,694 | 126,358 | 194,340 | - - | 194,340 |
| Bombay - | 38,568 | 106,432 | 145,000 | 18,025 | 35,040 | 39,323 | 18,177 | 92,540 | 75,764 | 33,471 | 109,235 |
| TOTAL - - | 148,746 | 543,125 | 691,871 | 65,962 | 177,319 | 193,766 | 67,728 | 438,813 | 498,791 | 146,128 | 644,919 |
| 1837-38 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 68,929 | 209,297 | 278,226 | 19,940 | 94,254 | 88,881 | 36,948 | 220 083 | 226,287 | 111,932 | 338,219 |
| Madras - - | 37,619 | 223,062 | 260,681 | 24,959 | 52,219 | 61,346 | 14,669 | 128,234 | 195,005 | - - | 195,005 |
| Bombay - - | 40,224 | 109,779 | 150,003 | 18,079 | 36,759 | 39,347 | 19,460 | 95,566 | 79,307 | 33,630 | 112,937 |
| TOTAL - - | 146,772 | 542,138 | 688,910 | 62,978 | 183,232 | 189,574 | 71,077 | 443,883 | 500,599 | 145,562 | 646,161 |
| 1838-39 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 74,890 | 209,070 | 283,960 | 20,252 | 94,558 | 84,277 | 40,353 | 219,188 | 228,778 | 131,737 | 360,515 |
| Madras - - | 33,142 | 216,011 | 249,153 | 25,921 | 48,954 | 57,732 | 15,371 | 122,057 | 193,598 | - - | 193,598 |
| Bombay - - | 41,488 | 104,729 | 146,217 | 20,622 | 40,654 | 37 883 | 19,654 | 98,191 | 82,150 | 33,678 | 115,828 |
| TOTAL - - | 149,520 | 529,810 | 679,330 | 66,795 | 184,166 | 179,892 | 75,378 | 439,436 | 504,526 | 165,415 | 669,941 |
| 1839-40 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 87,578 | 253,858 | 341,436 | 18,958 | 93,454 | 82,117 | 41,455 | 217,026 | 240,448 | 130,705 | 371,153 |
| Madras - - | 40,121 | 245,365 | 285,486 | 33,550 | 54,399 | 64,915 | 17,873 | 137,187 | 197,695 | - - | 197,695 |
| Bombay - - | 39,777 | 114,830 | 154,607 | 10,865 | 36,332 | 35,384 | 20,973 | 92,689 | 70,839 | 149,275 | 220,114 |
| TOTAL - - | 167,476 | 614,053 | 781,529 | 63,373 | 184,185 | 182,416 | 80,301 | 446,902 | 508,982 | 279,980 | 788,962 |
| 1840-41 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 83,203 | 352,080 | 435,283 | 19,658 | 97,658 | 84,204 | 44,211 | 226,073 | 235,262 | 154,882 | 390,144 |
| Madras - - | 32,901 | 176,511 | 209,412 | 28,206 | 47,108 | 60,736 | 17,687 | 125,531 | 190,522 | - - | 190 522 |
| Bombay - - | 37,227 | 115,054 | 152,281 | 11,889 | 35,961 | 38,608 | 16,259 | 90,828 | 74,849 | 202,679 | 277,528 |
| TOTAL - - | 153,331 | 643,645 | 796,976 | 59,753 | 180,727 | 183,548 | 78,157 | 442,432 | 500,633 | 357,561 | 858,194 |
| 1841-42 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 81,308 | 400,768 | 482,076 | 16,546 | 93,186 | 89,396 | 39,070 | 221,652 | 213,985 | 179,492 | 393,477 |
| Madras - - | 35,431 | 149,922 | 185,353 | 25,113 | 48,295 | 59,865 | 16,437 | 124 597 | 198 234 | - - | 198 234 |
| Bombay - - | 40,439 | 96,157 | 136,596 | 11,478 | 37,917 | 35,115 | 19,635 | 92,667 | 73,698 | 202,487 | 276,183 |
| TOTAL - - | 157,178 | 646,847 | 804,025 | 53,137 | 179,398 | 184,376 | 75,142 | 438,916 | 485,917 | 381,979 | 867,896 |

## - - - - - - - - Appendix, No. 13

from 1834-35, according to the Annual Military Statements received from India

| - - - - - - - - COMPANY'S TROOPS | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INFANTRY | | | | Veterans | Medical Department. | Ordnance | Commissariat | Staff | Buildings, Works and Stores, and other Military Charges not included under any of the foregoing Heads. | |
| European | NATIVE | | TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| | Regular | Irregular | | | | | | | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 21,947 | 1,180,435 | 107,656 | 1,310,038 | 32,108 | 43,727 | 51,407 | 454,910 | 107,624 | 643,123 | 3,538,649 |
| 31,808 | 832,147 | - - | 863,955 | 43,024 | 30,681 | 42,509 | 156,513 | 122,828 | 360,986 | 2,220,506 |
| 26,497 | 389,873 | 9,230 | 425,600 | 14,090 | 24,151 | 37,768 | 143,580 | 96,846 | 160,583 | 1,282,007 |
| 80,252 | 2,402,455 | 116,886 | 2,599,593 | 89,222 | 98,559 | 131,684 | 755,003 | 327,298 | 1,164,692 | 7,041,162 |
| 23,519 | 1,157,003 | 117,009 | 1,297,531 | 32,031 | 44,011 | 51,138 | 355,982 | 124,135 | 664,799 | 3,478,683 |
| 29,459 | 741,089 | - - | 770,548 | 38,915 | 28,966 | 45,764 | 131,377 | 157,698 | 331,141 | 2,098,321 |
| 26,315 | 384,446 | 8,762 | 419,523 | 14,555 | 22,345 | 39,413 | 146,490 | 107,425 | 160,065 | 1,270,092 |
| 79,293 | 2,282,538 | 125,771 | 2,487,602 | 85,501 | 95,322 | 136,315 | 633,849 | 389,258 | 1,156,005 | 6,847,096 |
| 26,970 | 1,108,563 | 119,976 | 1,255,509 | 30,166 | 41,902 | 49,936 | 334,634 | 111,045 | 676,767 | 3,373,883 |
| 32,091 | 743,438 | - - | 775,529 | 41,853 | 30,836 | 45,475 | 126,488 | 158,437 | 457,217 | 2,238,676 |
| 25,819 | 384,005 | 9,123 | 418,947 | 16,593 | 23,291 | 36,884 | 137,770 | 106,749 | 168,258 | 1,273,292 |
| 84,880 | 2,236,006 | 129,099 | 2,449,985 | 88,612 | 96,029 | 132,295 | 598,892 | 376,231 | 1,302,242 | 6,885,851 |
| 23,319 | 1,141,972 | 127,863 | 1,293,154 | 30,069 | 41,509 | 52,975 | 359,773 | 118,705 | 660,597 | 3,413,250 |
| 29,617 | 778,533 | - - | 808,150 | 44,942 | 49,418 | 46,324 | 161,084 | 122 734 | 579,704 | 2,421,235 |
| 23,497 | 398,335 | 9,197 | 431,029 | 16,074 | 21,278 | 35,345 | 135,659 | 109,266 | 181,718 | 1,306,954 |
| 76,433 | 2,318,840 | 137,060 | 2,532,333 | 91,085 | 112,205 | 134,644 | 656,516 | 350,705 | 1,422,019 | 7,141 439 |
| 22,717 | 1,244,894 | 143,643 | 1,411,254 | 33,760 | 40,108 | 46,431 | 411,737 | 166,030 | 533,534 | 3,526,769 |
| 29,229 | 824,939 | - - | 854,168 | 45,477 | 50,334 | 47,030 | 235,246 | 131,487 | 563,543 | 2,518,014 |
| 29,142 | 473,049 | 11,271 | 513,462 | 19,537 | 25,300 | 46,935 | 275,733 | 158,883 | 142,023 | 1,562,731 |
| 81,088 | 2,542,882 | 154,914 | 2,778,884 | 98,774 | 115,742 | 140,396 | 922,716 | 456,400 | 1,239,100 | 7,607,514 |
| 38,760 | 1,238,593 | 234,197 | 1,511,550 | 36,321 | 41,847 | 46,880 | 338,495 | 145,448 | 707,540 | 3,776,654 |
| 53,372 | 971,688 | - - | 1,025,060 | 48,712 | 55,064 | 50,731 | 312,760 | 137,755 | 512,221 | 2,796,221 |
| 34,638 | 448,643 | 38,335 | 521,616 | 16,326 | 26,297 | 69,233 | 408,432 | 119,454 | 241,700 | 1,881,333 |
| 126,770 | 2,658,924 | 272,532 | 3,058,226 | 101,359 | 123,208 | 166,844 | 1,059,687 | 402,657 | 1,461,461 | 8,454,208 |
| 48,931 | 1,350,357 | 229,795 | 1,629,083 | 39,525 | 41,868 | 47,228 | 469,332 | 153,492 | 557,514 | 4,009,200 |
| 55,398 | 993,136 | - - | 1,048,534 | 50,345 | 58,951 | 53,567 | 303,174 | 130,283 | 557,765 | 2,756,290 |
| 44,327 | 473,497 | 53,654 | 571,478 | 17,645 | 30,212 | 56,725 | 639,765 | 135,518 | 257,074 | 2,240,943 |
| 148,656 | 2,816,990 | 283,449 | 3,249,095 | 107,515 | 131,031 | 157,520 | 1,412,271 | 419,293 | 1,372,353 | 9,006,433 |
| 47,191 | 1,260,986 | 294,318 | 1,602,495 | 39,362 | 43,334 | 47,890 | 545,257 | 165 396 | 624,608 | 4,182,093 |
| 55,002 | 1,005,950 | - - | 1,060,952 | 52,127 | 58,903 | 49,867 | 357,046 | 140,085 | 502,833 | 2,755,110 |
| 46,280 | 473,792 | 53,564 | 573,636 | 19,501 | 38,612 | 54,829 | 640,066 | 136,087 | 276,885 | 2,256,542 |
| 148,473 | 2,740,728 | 347,882 | 3,237,083 | 110,990 | 140,849 | 152,586 | 1,542,369 | 441,568 | 1,404,326 | 9,193,745 |

(continued)

TOTAL Annual Expense of the Military Force under each Presidency, in each Year

| — | ROYAL TROOPS | | | COMPANY'S TROOPS. - - - - | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | ARTILLERY. | | | | NATIVE CAVALRY. | | |
| | Dragoons | Infantry | TOTAL | Engineers and Sappers | Horse | European Foot. | Native Foot. | TOTAL. | Regular | Irregular. | TOTAL. |
| 1842-43. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £. | £ | £. | £ |
| Bengal - - | 112,382 | 396,201 | 508,583 | 25,076 | 104,624 | 109,482 | 44,046 | 258,152 | 232,357 | 196,835 | 429,192 |
| Madras - - | 39,158 | 283,895 | 323,053 | 32,116 | 52,886 | 63,712 | 16,876 | 133,474 | 184,688 | - - | 184,688 |
| Bombay - - | 39,300 | 180,570 | 219,870 | 12,054 | 37,010 | 43,427 | 22,672 | 103,109 | 73,448 | 205,063 | 278,511 |
| TOTAL - - | 190,840 | 860,666 | 1,051,506 | 69,246 | 194,520 | 216,621 | 83,594 | 494,735 | 490,493 | 401,898 | 892,391 |
| 1843-44. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 111,766 | 297,379 | 409,145 | 27,256 | 102,565 | 102,825 | 51,338 | 256,728 | 233,031 | 231,689 | 464,720 |
| Madras - - | 32,598 | 222,638 | 255,236 | 24,083 | 46,944 | 65 410 | 17,195 | 129,549 | 185,282 | - - | 185,282 |
| Bombay - - | 39,362 | 180,422 | 219,784 | 13,201 | 37,900 | 37,948 | 22,557 | 98,405 | 73,393 | 207,854 | 281,247 |
| TOTAL - - | 183,726 | 700,439 | 884,165 | 64,540 | 187,409 | 206,183 | 91,090 | 484,682 | 491,706 | 439,543 | 931,249 |
| 1844-45 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 112,356 | 323,201 | 435,557 | 26,118 | 105,310 | 105,957 | 51,997 | 263,264 | 237,921 | 264,357 | 502,278 |
| Madras - - | 38,558 | 224,968 | 263,526 | 26,777 | 61,433 | 64,827 | 20,648 | 146,908 | 186,453 | - - | 186,453 |
| Bombay - - | 39,467 | 174,830 | 214,297 | 14,383 | 39,148 | 39,432 | 21,557 | 100,137 | 73,753 | 236,338 | 310,091 |
| TOTAL - - | 190,381 | 722,999 | 913,380 | 67,278 | 205,891 | 210,216 | 94,202 | 510,309 | 498,127 | 500,695 | 998,822 |
| 1845-46. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 147,056 | 336,087 | 483,143 | 31,061 | 115,188 | 114 556 | 59,914 | 289,658 | 248,408 | 394,693 | 643 101 |
| Madras - - | 37,127 | 194,380 | 231,507 | 26,251 | 48,052 | 80,706 | 22,013 | 150,771 | 187,181 | - - | 187,181 |
| Bombay - - | - - | 191,625 | 191,625 | 16 696 | 39,592 | 51,074 | 29,519 | 120,185 | 69,123 | 253,875 | 322,998 |
| TOTAL - - | 184,183 | 722,092 | 906,275 | 74,008 | 202,832 | 246,336 | 111,446 | 560,614 | 504,712 | 648,568 | 1,153,280 |
| 1846-47 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 109,245 | 364,823 | 474,068 | 31,418 | 113,552 | 115,704 | 57,942 | 287,198 | 234,639 | 410,808 | 645,447 |
| Madras - - | 34,707 | 152 921 | 187,628 | 28,528 | 45,834 | 74,028 | 21,013 | 140,875 | 180 589 | - - | 180,589 |
| Bombay - - | 39,534 | 182,996 | 222,530 | 15,366 | 37,179 | 41,328 | 31,765 | 110,272 | 69,810 | 253,575 | 323,385 |
| TOTAL - - | 183,486 | 700,740 | 884 226 | 75,312 | 196,565 | 231,060 | 110,720 | 538,345 | 485,038 | 664,383 | 1,149,421 |
| 1847-48 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 113,511 | 294,842 | 408,353 | 28,278 | 112,611 | 122,765 | 56,002 | 291,378 | 232,493 | 339,751 | 572 244 |
| Madras - - | 36,190 | 130,705 | 166,895 | 31,817 | 45,346 | 80,054 | 19 262 | 144 662 | 168,439 | - - | 168,439 |
| Bombay - - | 42,340 | 164,338 | 206,678 | 13,914 | 38,391 | 46,125 | 37,268 | 121,784 | 71,039 | 291,146 | 362,185 |
| TOTAL - - | 192,041 | 589,885 | 781,926 | 74,009 | 196,348 | 248,944 | 112,532 | 557,824 | 471,971 | 630,897 | 1,102,868 |
| 1848-49 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 118,654 | 296,293 | 414,947 | 29,091 | 117,509 | 127,008 | 57,684 | 302,201 | 239,367 | 341,503 | 580,870 |
| Madras - - | 35,407 | 124,426 | 159 833 | 31,707 | 48 093 | 80,905 | 19,749 | 148,747 | 175,320 | - - | 175,320 |
| Bombay - - | 41,499 | 170,128 | 211,627 | 16,715 | 37,091 | 54,180 | 35,226 | 126,497 | 77,076 | 290,220 | 367,296 |
| TOTAL - - | 195,560 | 590,847 | 786,407 | 77,513 | 202,693 | 262,093 | 112,659 | 577,445 | 491,763 | 631,723 | 1,123,486 |
| 1849-50: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal - - | 114,889 | 482,533 | 597,422 | 25,462 | 112,409 | 122,352 | 62,504 | 297,265 | 233,878 | 438,267 | 672,145 |
| Madras - - | 36,296 | 121,006 | 157,302 | 32,982 | 48,973 | 82,522 | 19,586 | 151,081 | 173,792 | - - | 173,792 |
| Bombay - - | 37,466 | 167,609 | 205,075 | 17,660 | 37,556 | 51,104 | 39,312 | 127,972 | 71,405 | 289,980 | 361,385 |
| TOTAL - - | 188,651 | 771,148 | 959,799 | 76,104 | 198,938 | 255,978 | 121,402 | 576,318 | 479,075 | 728,247 | 1,207,322 |
| 1850-51: | Statements not yet received. | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*Note* —This account includes the charges of the Local and Police Corps, appertaining to the civil and judicial departments, in accordance of the House of Commons, in obedience to their Order of the 6th February 1832, and also in agreement with a Return of the Military Force may be considered as an adjunct.

East India House,
8 June 1852

from 1834-35, according to the Annual Military Statements received from India—*continued*

- - - - - - - - COMPANY'S TROOPS

| INFANTRY | | | | Veterans | Medical Department | Ordnance | Commissariat | Staff | Buildings, Works and Stores, and other Military Charges not included under any of the foregoing Heads | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European | NATIVE | | TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| | Regular | Irregular | | | | | | | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 58,374 | 1,460,544 | 205,072 | 1,723,990 | 43,069 | 39,798 | 50,289 | 592,010 | 140,284 | 837,285 | 4,647,728 |
| 52,994 | 1,016,503 | - - | 1,069,497 | 52,167 | 64,899 | 51,729 | 299,519 | 125,054 | 404,297 | 2,740,493 |
| 49,945 | 505,198 | 53,580 | 608,723 | 17,949 | 39,656 | 55,473 | 487,544 | 123,191 | 228,223 | 2,174,303 |
| 161,313 | 2,982,245 | 258,652 | 3,402,210 | 113,185 | 144,353 | 157,491 | 1,379,073 | 388,529 | 1,469,805 | 9,562,524 |
| 61,479 | 1,420,796 | 229,633 | 1,711,908 | 48,556 | 44,633 | 50,179 | 565,645 | 129,560 | 965,237 | 4,673,567 |
| 51,842 | 1,003,315 | - - | 1,055,157 | 54,678 | 64,655 | 50,300 | 284,740 | 121 349 | 528,842 | 2,753,871 |
| 47,698 | 480,342 | 53,676 | 581,716 | 17,848 | 33,779 | 50,403 | 460,874 | 137,263 | 236,348 | 2,130,868 |
| 161,019 | 2,904,453 | 283,309 | 3,348,781 | 121,082 | 143,067 | 150,882 | 1,311,259 | 388,172 | 1,730,427 | 9,558,306 |
| 56,483 | 1,467,582 | 243,420 | 1,767,485 | 50,904 | 44,718 | 51,744 | 554,002 | 139,072 | 729,486 | 4 564,628 |
| 49,610 | 989,277 | - - | 1,038,887 | 55,467 | 56,242 | 49,647 | 333,766 | 125,723 | 556,752 | 2 840,148 |
| 47,709 | 521,235 | 61,961 | 630,905 | 17,894 | 34,744 | 50,511 | 405,602 | 116,094 | 335,551 | 2,230,209 |
| 153,802 | 2,978,094 | 305,381 | 3,437,277 | 124,265 | 135,704 | 151,902 | 1,293,370 | 380,889 | 1,621,789 | 9,634,985 |
| 51,987 | 1,501,043 | 249,252 | 1,802,282 | 50,421 | 53,396 | 57,556 | 537,224 | 159,715 | 1,285,231 | 5,392,788 |
| 48,312 | 1,000,626 | - - | 1,048 938 | 58,735 | 55,146 | 49,636 | 368,411 | 125,440 | 509,382 | 2,811,398 |
| 49,412 | 543,894 | 58,565 | 651,871 | 18,250 | 36,902 | 57,430 | 419,358 | 105,940 | 238,808 | 2,180,063 |
| 149,711 | 3,045,563 | 307,817 | 3,503,091 | 127,406 | 145,444 | 164,622 | 1,324,993 | 391,095 | 2,033,421 | 10,384,249 |
| 52,002 | 1,464,467 | 270,715 | 1,787,184 | 53,774 | 51,283 | 53,974 | 613,632 | 157,107 | 1,281,870 | 5,436,955 |
| 55,219 | 969,084 | - - | 1,024,303 | 54,345 | 59,947 | 48,230 | 325,226 | 123,174 | 634,082 | 2,806,927 |
| 50,843 | 525,018 | 108,229 | 684,090 | 17,858 | 33,000 | 66,197 | 389,508 | 110,852 | 381,076 | 2,354,134 |
| 158,064 | 2,958,569 | 378,944 | 3,495,577 | 125,977 | 144,230 | 168,401 | 1,328,366 | 391,133 | 2,297,028 | 10,598,016 |
| 58,755 | 1,351,017 | 281,163 | 1,690,935 | 53,239 | 53,650 | 55,535 | 530,940 | 142,982 | 1,040,576 | 4,868,110 |
| 58,066 | 915,286 | - | 973,352 | 56,684 | 54,493 | 48,586 | 287,819 | 141,579 | 663,690 | 2,738,016 |
| 55,448 | 512,312 | 112,741 | 680,501 | 15,371 | 33,513 | 47,518 | 252,552 | 116,008 | 476,059 | 2,326,083 |
| 172,269 | 2,778,615 | 393,904 | 3,344,788 | 125,294 | 141,656 | 151,639 | 1,071,311 | 400,569 | 2,180,325 | 9,932,209 |
| 59,273 | 1,482,346 | 317,733 | 1,859,352 | 56,559 | 51,325 | 54,006 | 1,313,487 | 227,372 | 873,579 | 5,762,789 |
| 60,905 | 929,450 | - - | 990,355 | 57,608 | 57,361 | 48,563 | 286,481 | 141,937 | 526,197 | 2,624,109 |
| 60,033 | 517,239 | 107,619 | 684,891 | 13,495 | 31,827 | 50,884 | 256,123 | 131,362 | 462,032 | 2,352,749 |
| 180,211 | 2,929,035 | 425,352 | 3,534,598 | 127,662 | 140,513 | 153,453 | 1,856,091 | 500,671 | 1,861,808 | 10,739,647 |
| 59,248 | 1,459 124 | 330,536 | 1,848,908 | 57,546 | 56,234 | 58,232 | 710,535 | 149,217 | 796,650 | 5,269,616 |
| 62,176 | 922,330 | - - | 984,506 | 57,040 | 54 877 | 50,650 | 234,578 | 148,106 | 491,202 | 2,536,116 |
| 54,530 | 498,600 | 101,321 | 654,451 | 13,671 | 30,927 | 45,931 | 303,873 | 118,539 | 413,710 | 2,293,194 |
| 175,954 | 2,880,054 | 431,857 | 3,487,865 | 128,257 | 142,038 | 154,813 | 1,248,986 | 415,862 | 1,701,562 | 10,098,926 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

with the principle observed in framing an account of the annual expense of the military force of India presented to the Select Committee of India, presented to the House of Lords, and Select Committee of the House of Commons on the 21st May last, and to which this Account

(Errors excepted.)

*James C. Melvill*, Secretary.

## Appendix, No. 14.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE, 1849.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1849.

### REPORT of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, on the Administration of Criminal Justice, for the Year 1849:

(No 1,024 of 1850)

From *F B. Pearson*, Esq, Register to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, N W Provinces, to *J. Thornton*, Esq., Secretary to the Government, N. W Provinces, dated Agra, the 13th September 1850

N A, N W P Present —A W Begbie, Esq, H Lushington, Esq, Judges, H W. Deane, Esq, Offg. Judge, and S S. Brown, Esq, Offg Addl. Judge

Sir,

Submits Reports, with Statements and an Appendix, regarding the administration of Criminal Justice in 1849

I AM directed by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut for the North-Western Provinces to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, the Reports and Statements enumerated in the accompanying list, in illustration of the administration of Criminal Justice in the districts under the Court's jurisdiction during the year 1849.

2. An Appendix (A), containing extracts from the Reports of the Sessions Judges, and the remarks of the Court on the subjects therein noticed, is also submitted for the information of Government

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. B. Pearson*, Register.

## ZILLAH PANEEPUT.

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr N Prowett, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr W Galloway, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

Deputy Magistrate, Wuzeerully Khan, from 17 March to 31 December 1849.

| 1. | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3. Income | 4 Total | 5 Convicted | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted. | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December 10 In Gaol | Pending on 31st December 11. On Bail | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41. | 9 | 451 | 460 | 102 | 45 | 275 | 65 16 | 9 | 28 | 1 | 13 | |
| 42 | 10 | 503 | 513 | 245 | — | 244 | 49 87 | 3 | — | 21 | | 12 |
| 43 | — | 26 | 26 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 53·84 | — | — | — | | |
| TOTAL | 19 | 980 | 999 | 358 | 46 | 533 | 56·88 | 12 | 28 | 22 | 13 | 12 |
| Magistrate | — | — | — | 135 | 25 | 108 | 40 29 | — | 12 | 21 | — | — |
| Joint Magistrate | — | — | — | 166 | 21 | 366 | 65 | — | 16 | — | — | — |
| Assistant | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Deputy Magistrate | — | — | — | 47 | — | 59 | 55 66 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Principal Sudder Ameen | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sudder Ameen | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 19 | 980 | 999 | 358 | 46 | 533 | 56·88 | 12 | 28 | 22 | 13 | 12 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1

Detail of Convictions

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years | 16 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 76 |
| Not exceeding 6 months | 31 |
| Fined | 187 |
| Security | 32 |
| Dismissed from office | 8 |
| Flogged | 8 |
| TOTAL | 385 |

Detail of Acquittals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Default | — |
| Compromise | 8 |
| Recognizance | 76 |
| Bail taken at Thannah | 20 |
| Unconditionally | 429 |

### No. 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits | 86 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 33 |
| Dismissed on default | 21 |
| Transferred | 2 |
| Total disposed of | 142 |
| Pending on 31 December | 2 |

## ZILLAH HURRIANAH

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr C McKenzie, from 1 January to 20 April 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr J. S Dumergue, from 21 April to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total | 5 Convicted | 6 Committed | 7 Acquitted | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December. | | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | | |
| Nos 1 to 41 | 21 | 506 | 527 | 260 | 75 | 165 | 33 | 22 | 4 | – | 12 | 15 |
| 42 | 4 | 746 | 750 | 546 | 16 | 157 | 21 83 | 2 | – | 30 | | |
| 43 | – | 15 | 15 | 12 | – | 3 | 20 | – | – | – | | |
| Total | 25 | 1,267 | 1,292 | 818 | 91 | 325 | 26 33 | 24 | 4 | 30 | 12 | 15 |
| Magistrate | – | – | – | 818 | 91 | 325 | 26 33 | – | 4 | 30 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total | 25 | 1,267 | 1,292 | 818 | 91 | 325 | 26 33 | 24 | 4 | 30 | 12 | 15 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years | 52 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 182 |
| Not exceeding 6 months | 116 |
| Fined | 424 |
| Security | 16 |
| Dismissed from office | 26 |
| Flogged | 2 |
| Total | 818 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default | — |
| Compromise | 44 |
| Recognizance | 28 |
| Bail taken at Thannah | 55 |
| Unconditionally | 198 |

### No 3—Cases under Act IV. of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits | 20 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 3 |
| Dismissed on default | 2 |
| Transferred | — |
| Total disposed of | 25 |
| Pending on 31 December | — |

## ZILLAH DELHIE.

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court.

Officiating Magistrate, Mr E Colvin, from 1 January to 10 August 1849
Ditto - - - - ditto - - from 8 November to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - - Mr. G. M. Berford, from 11 August to 7 November 1849.
Joint Magistrate - - ditto - - - - from 1 January to 10 August 1849.
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - from 8 November to 31 December 1849.
Officiating Magistrate, Mr. G Ouseley, from 1 December to 31 December 1849.
Assistant, Mr. A. Galloway, from 1 January to 31 May 1849
Ditto - Mr J. H Prinsep, from 1 February to 31 March 1849.
Ditto - Mr G. Ouseley, from 1 May to 30 November 1849.
Assistant, Mr T. J. Metcalfe, from 1 November to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Ramsurn Dass, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1. | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8. | 9. | Pending on 31st December | | 12. | 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried. | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10. In Gaol | 11. On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 3 | 405 | 408 | 284 | 27 | 92 | 22 82 | 3 | 2 | – | 5 | 3 |
| 42 - - - | 2 | 1,689 | 1,691 | 1,314 | 2 | 373 | 22 08 | – | 2 | – | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 85 | 85 | 55 | 14 | 11 | 13 75 | – | 5 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 5 | 2,179 | 2,184 | 1,653 | 43 | 476 | 21 91 | 3 | 9 | – | 5 | 3 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 518 | 26 | 133 | 19 64 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 718 | 17 | 201 | 21 47 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 89 | – | 64 | 41 83 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 328 | – | 78 | 19 21 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 5 | 2,179 | 2,184 | 1,653 | 43 | 476 | 21 91 | 3 | 9 | – | 5 | 3 |

### No. 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 182 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 123 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 1,255 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 48 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 40 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Total - - | 1,653 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 46 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 63 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 68 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 299 |

### No. 3.—Cases under Act IV. of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 149 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 42 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 34 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 226 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH ROHTUCK.

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr E C Bayley, from 1 January to 20 March 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr J Guthrie, from 21 March to 31 December 1849
Assistant ditto, from 1 January to 20 March 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr J. G Ross, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10<br>In Gaol | 11<br>On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 22 | 730 | 752 | 342 | 115 | 268 | 36 96 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| 42 - - - | 7 | 1,248 | 1,255 | 801 | 6 | 446 | 33 59 | 2 | 1 | – | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 52 | 52 | 32 | 1 | 16 | 32 65 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 29 | 2,030 | 2,059 | 1,175 | 122 | 730 | 36 01 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 700 | 56 | 442 | 36 89 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 82 | – | 49 | 37 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 393 | 66 | 239 | 34 24 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 29 | 2,030 | 2,059 | 1,175 | 122 | 730 | 36 01 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 3 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 73 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 352 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 566 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 51 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 50 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 71 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,175 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 24 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 226 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 81 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 397 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - | 66 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | – |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 89 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | 1 |

## ZILLAH GOORGAON.

### No. 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Magistrate, Mr W De H Routh, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Joint Magistrate, Mr W S Donnithorne, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Sudder Ameen, Mr J P. Lyons, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Neeaz Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9. | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped and Transferred | 10 In Gaol. | 11. On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos. 1 to 41 | 15 | 429 | 444 | 151 | 63 | 213 | 49 88 | 11 | 6 | – | 10 | |
| 42 | 4 | 1,120 | 1,124 | 773 | – | 333 | 30 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | | 4 |
| 43 | – | 20 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 66 66 | – | 2 | – | | |
| TOTAL | 19 | 1,569 | 1,588 | 929 | 64 | 558 | 35 97 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 4 |
| Magistrate | – | – | – | 365 | 40 | 258 | 38 91 | – | 7 | 9 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate | – | – | – | 467 | 24 | 225 | 31 42 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Assistant | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate | – | – | – | 86 | – | 42 | 32 81 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | 11 | – | 33 | 75 | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 19 | 1,569 | 1,588 | 929 | 64 | 558 | 35 97 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 4 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years | 6 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 75 |
| Not exceeding 6 months | 69 |
| Fined | 710 |
| Security | 34 |
| Dismissed from office | 27 |
| Flogged | 8 |
| TOTAL | 929 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default | — |
| Compromise | 5 |
| Recognizance | 23 |
| Bail taken at Thannah | 81 |
| Unconditionally | 449 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act. IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits | 70 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 50 |
| Dismissed on default | 78 |
| Transferred | – |
| Total disposed of | 198 |
| Pending on 31st December | 5 |

## DELHIE DIVISION—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | <br>11.<br>On Bail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhie Division, 1848 | 36 | 7,348 | 7,384 | 4,624 | 316 | 2,256 | 31 35 | 91 | 79 | 18 |
| „ 1849 | 97 | 8,025 | 8,122 | 4,933 | 366 | 2,622 | 33 1 | 83 | 56 | 62 |
| DIFFERENCE - - | +61 | +677 | +738 | +309 | +50 | +366 | — | —8 | —23 | +44 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1

Detail of Convictions

| —— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - | 53 | 90 | +37 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 603 | 588 | —15 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 687 | 691 | +4 |
| Fined - - - - - - | 2,888 | 3,142 | +254 |
| Security - - - - | 176 | 181 | +5 |
| Dismissed from office - - | 172 | 151 | —21 |
| Flogged - - - - - | 45 | 90 | +45 |
| TOTAL - - | 4,624 | 4,933 | +309 |

Detail of Acquittals

| —— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Default - - - - | 5 | 2 | —3 |
| Compromise - - - | 125 | 127 | +2 |
| Recognizance - - | 340 | 416 | +76 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - | 131 | 305 | +174 |
| Unconditionally - - | 1,655 | 1,772 | +117 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| —— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 616 | 391 | —225 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 254 | 149 | —105 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - | 140 | 137 | —3 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 4 | 3 | —1 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - | 1,014 | 680 | —334 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - | 28 | 8 | —20 |

## DELHIE DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1.—Sessions Court.

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4.<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7.<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9.<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10.<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12.<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paneeput - - - - - | 4 | 46 | – | 50 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 28 57 | 1 | – | – |
| Hurrianah - - - - | 23 | 91 | – | 114 | 55 | 1 | 47 | 45 63 | 5 | – | 6 |
| Delhie - - - - - | – | 43 | 12 | 55 | 24 | 13 | 16 | 30 18 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Rohtuck - - - - - | 7 | 122 | 17 | 146 | 72 | 20 | 22 | 19 29 | 23 | – | 9 |
| Goorgaon - - - - - | 9 | 64 | – | 73 | 45 | 10 | 15 | 21 42 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Total - - 1849 - - | 43 | 366 | 29 | 438 | 216 | 59 | 114 | 29 3 | 30 | 1 | 18 |
| Total - - 1848 - - | 13 | 316 | 46 | 375 | 221 | 39 | 54 | 17 19 | 17 | 1 | 43 |
| Difference - - | +30 | +50 | –17 | +63 | –5 | +20 | +60 | —— | +13 | – | –25 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, of Statement No. 1.

| | 1848. | 1849. | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - - - | 221 | 216 | –5 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - - | – | – | – |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | – | –1 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - - | 6 | 4 | –2 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | – | –1 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | – | –1 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - - | – | – | – |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - - | 4 | 4 | – |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - - | 8 | – | –8 |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - - - | – | 2 | +2 |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - - - | 23 | 8 | –15 |
| 6 years - - - - - - - - - - | 8 | 15 | +7 |
| 5 years - - - - - - - - - - | 45 | 63 | +18 |
| 4 ½ years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | – | –1 |
| 4 years - - - - - - - - - - | 21 | 17 | –4 |
| 3 ½ years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 4 | +3 |
| 3 years - - - - - - - - - - | 59 | 45 | –14 |
| 2 years - - - - - - - - - - | 20 | 8 | –12 |
| 1 ½ year - - - - - - - - - - | 5 | 8 | +3 |
| 1 year - - - - - - - - - - | 8 | 17 | +9 |
| Less than one year - - - - - - - - | 9 | 20 | +11 |
| Fined and discharged - - - - - - - | – | 1 | +1 |

## No 3

| — | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4<br>Confirmed | 5<br>Reversed | 6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Average of Reversals to Persons Tried |
| Paneeput - - | Magistrate - - - | 12 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 34 61 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 11 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 57 89 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 20 |
| | Total - - | 25 | 27 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 46 37 |
| Hurrianah - - | Magistrate - - - | 12 | 12 | 6 | 5 | – | – | 41 37 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Assistant, with special powers | – | – | – | - | – | – | – |
| | Total - - | 12 | 12 | 6 | 5 | – | – | 41 37 |
| Delhie - - | Magistrate - - - | 52 | 21 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 33 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 85 | 47 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 39 28 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | 11 11 |
| | Total - - | 151 | 70 | 25 | 36 | 32 | 24 | 35 29 |
| Rohtuck - - | Magistrate - - - | 19 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 29 41 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 2 | 45 45 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 9 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 22 72 |
| | Total - - | 31 | 18 | 3 | 28 | 7 | 12 | 29 76 |
| Goorgaon - - | Magistrate - - - | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 28 57 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 7 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 50 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | Total - - | 14 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 41 66 |
| | Grand Total - 1849 - | 233 | 136 | 44 | 102 | 60 | 56 | 36 91 |
| | Grand Total - 1848 - | 168 | 121 | 42 | 80 | 100 | 55 | 47 12 |
| | Difference - - | +65 | +15 | +2 | +22 | −40 | +1 | — |

## No 4 —Security Cases

| — | 1<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2<br>Ordered to be Released On Mochulka. | 3.<br>Security Reduced | 4<br>Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paneeput - - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| Hurrianah - - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| Delhie - - - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| Rohtuck - - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| Goorgaon - - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| Total - 1849 - - | – | – | – | – |
| Total - 1848 - - | – | – | – | – |
| Difference - - | – | – | – | – |

## ZILLAH DEYRAH DOON.

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Superintendent, Mr. A Ross, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr D Ogilvy, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9. | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted. | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | – | 189 | 189 | 68 | 13 | 86 | 51 49 | 9 | 2 | – | | |
| 42 - - - | 2 | 148 | 150 | 138 | – | 23 | 14 28 | – | – | – | 14 | 5 |
| 43 - - - | – | 4 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 50· | – | 2 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 2 | 341 | 343 | 206 | 14 | 110 | 33 33 | 9 | 4 | – | 14 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 74 | 12 | 47 | 35 33 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 132 | 2 | 63 | 31 97 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 2 | 341 | 343 | 206 | 14 | 110 | 33 33 | 9 | 4 | – | – | 5 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 35 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - | 17 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 66 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 68 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 14 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Total - - - | 206 |

| Detail of Acquittals: | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 48 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 49 |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH SAHARUNPORE

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr E Thornton, from 1 January to 25 March 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr A Shakespear, from 26 March to 26 April 1849
Magistrate, Mr J A Craigie, from 27 April to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr A Shakespear, from 6 February to 25 March 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - - - from 27 April to 11 September 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - - - from 11 October to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr H Reid, from 1 January to 18 April 1849
Ditto - Mr T D Forsyth, from 1 January to 25 March 1849
Ditto - Mr S Forbes, from 26 April to 24 March 1849
Ditto - Mr J S Campbell, from 20 November to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr W Johnson, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mohumed Fuzl Uzeem, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mohumed Oomar Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 51 | 740 | 791 | 287 | 73 | 334 | 48 12 | 12 | 80 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 42 - - - | 2 | 959 | 961 | 630 | 6 | 310 | 32 76 | 5 | 2 | 10 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 27 | 27 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 26 92 | – | 1 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 53 | 1,726 | 1,779 | 925 | 90 | 651 | 39 07 | 17 | 83 | 13 | 16 | 8 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 196 | 40 | 97 | 29 12 | – | 16 | 11 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 277 | 37 | 175 | 35 78 | – | 48 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 20 | – | 21 | 51 21 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 432 | 13 | 358 | 44 58 | – | 19 | 2 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 53 | 1,726 | 1,779 | 925 | 90 | 651 | 39 07 | 17 | 83 | 13 | 16 | 8 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 32 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - | 191 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 118 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 465 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 66 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 35 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 18 |
| Total - - - | 925 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - - | – |
| Compromise - - - - - - | 51 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 32 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 83 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 485 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 224 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 61 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 87 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 393 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | 1 |

## ZILLAH MOOZUFFERNUGGER

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Magistrate, Mr H W Deane, from 1 January to 22 April 1849.
Magistrate, Mr H G Astell, from 1 May to 31 December 1849.
Joint Magistrate, Mr C Wingfield, from 1 January to 16 February 1849.
Acting Joint Magistrate, Mr. A Swinton, from 1 March to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Nusroollah Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6.<br>Committed | 7.<br>Acquitted | 8.<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol. | <br>11.<br>On Bail. | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13.<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 5 | 409 | 414 | 113 | 55 | 208 | 55 31 | 7 | 4 | 27 | 18 | 9 |
| 42 - - - | 2 | 579 | 581 | 277 | – | 273 | 49 63 | 12 | – | 19 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 26 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 69 23 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 1,014 | 1,021 | 394 | 59 | 499 | 52 41 | 19 | 4 | 46 | 18 | 9 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 203 | 19 | 223 | 50 11 | – | 3 | 17 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 186 | 40 | 242 | 51 7 | – | 1 | 29 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 5 | – | 34 | 87 17 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 1,014 | 1,021 | 394 | 59 | 499 | 52 41 | 19 | 4 | 46 | 18 | 9 |

### No. 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

Detail of Convictions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 59 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 83 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 135 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - - | 52 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 40 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - - | 20 |
| TOTAL - - - | 394 |

Detail of Acquittals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 32 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 23 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 96 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 348 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - | 71 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 80 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - - | 10 |

## ZILLAH SAHARUNPORE

### No. 1 Sessions Court

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6 Convicted | 7 Referred | 8. Acquitted | 9 Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10 Commitments Cancelled | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12 Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deyrah Doon | – | 14 | – | 14 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | 7 |
| Saharunpore | – | 90 | 1 | 91 | 25 | 32 | 20 | 25 97 | 1 | – | 13 |
| Moozuffernugger | 17 | 59 | – | 76 | 23 | 10 | 19 | 36 53 | – | – | 24 |
| TOTAL | 17 | 163 | 1 | 181 | 48 | 43 | 39 | 30 | 1 | 6 | 44 |

### No 2—Detail of Convictions of Session Court, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 48 | 8 years | – |
| | | 7 years | 12 |
| 16 years | – | 6 years | – |
| 15 years | – | 5 years | 16 |
| 14 years | – | 4 years | – |
| 13 years | – | 3 years | 10 |
| 12 years | – | 2 years | – |
| 11 years | – | 1 year | 5 |
| 10 years | 1 | Less than one year | 4 |
| 9 years | – | Fined and discharged | – |

### No 3

| — | Appeals from the orders of | Criminal Trials 1. Confirmed | Criminal Trials 2 Reversed | Criminal Trials 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases 4 Confirmed | Miscellaneous Cases 5 Reversed | Miscellaneous Cases 6 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 7 Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deyrah Doon | Magistrate | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Joint Magistrate | 6 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 40 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 40 |
| Saharunpore | Magistrate | 15 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 39 02 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 27 | 14 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 33 33 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 25 | 15 | 3 | 21 | 4 | – | 29 23 |
| | TOTAL | 67 | 36 | 6 | 48 | 21 | 4 | 33 13 |
| Moozuffernugger | Magistrate | 12 | 4 | – | 8 | 3 | – | 25 92 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | – | 39 28 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | TOTAL | 21 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 8 | – | 32 72 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 94 | 49 | 8 | 64 | 30 | 4 | 33 33 |

### No 4—Security Cases

| — | 1. Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2 Ordered to be Released on Muchulka | 3 Security Reduced | 4 Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deyrah Doon | – | – | – | – |
| Saharunpore | – | – | – | – |
| Moozuffernugger | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | – | – | – | – |

## ZILLAH MEERUT

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court.

Magistrate, Mr C Gubbins, from 1 Jan to 15 Nov 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 28 December to 31 December 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr. H S. Ravenshaw, from 16 Nov to 27 December 1849.
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr J Brewster, from 1 Jan to 31 May 1849.
Joint Magistrate, Mr. H S Ravenshaw, from 4 November to 15 November 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 28 Dec to 31 Dec 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr. W McChlery, from 26 May to 31 August 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 1 October to 3 November 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 29 Nov to 27 Dec 1849
Cant Joint Magistrate, Capt. M G Parker, from 1 Jan to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr W. McChlery, from 1 Jan to 25 May 1849
Assistant, Mr W. McChlery, from 4 Nov to 28 Nov 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 28 Dec to 31 Dec 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr J. H Walker, from 1 January to 30 September 1849.
Ditto - ditto - from 29 Nov to 31 Dec 1849
Ditto - Moulvee Ahmud Ali Khan, from 1 January to 30 April 1849.
Ditto - ditto - from 1 June to 31 December 1849
Principal Sudder Ameen, Nabab Mohumed Abdoolla Khan, from 1 January to 13 September 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 18 Oct. to 31 Dec 1849
Sudder Ameen, Konwur Awuz Ali Khan, from 18 June to 13 September 1849
Ditto ditto - from 18 October to 16 November 1849.
Ditto - Moulvee Abdool Rhyman Khan, from 1 Jan. to 19 April 1849.

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total | 5 Convicted | 6 Committed | 7 Acquitted | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail. | 12 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 28 | 592 | 620 | 232 | 108 | 245 | 41 88 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 13 | |
| 42 - - - | 45 | 1,199 | 1,244 | 789 | 2 | 420 | 34 68 | 12 | 6 | 15 | | 10 |
| 43 - - - | – | 35 | 35 | 17 | 4 | 14 | 40 | – | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 73 | 1,826 | 1,899 | 1,038 | 114 | 679 | 37 08 | 29 | 15 | 24 | 13 | 10 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 178 | 29 | 221 | 51 63 | – | 1 | 4 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 486 | 80 | 201 | 26 2 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 365 | 5 | 244 | 39 73 | – | 10 | 20 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | | | | | | | | | |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | 8 | – | 12 | 60 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 50 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 73 | 1,826 | 1,899 | 1,038 | 114 | 679 | 37 08 | 29 | 15 | 24 | 13 | 10 |

### No 2.—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1

Detail of Convictions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 20 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 81 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 197 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 579 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 88 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 50 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 23 |
| Total - - - | 1,038 |

Detail of Acquittals

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 43 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 89 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 53 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 494 |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 153 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 90 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 113 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 356 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | 25 |

## ZILLAH BOOLUNDSHEHUR

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court.

Magistrate, Mr A U C. Plowden, from 1 January to 21 September 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 1 December to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr W S Paterson, from 28 March to 30 April 1849
Ditto - ditto - from 1 July to 21 September 1849
Officiating Magistrate, ditto, from 22 September to 30 November 1849
Joint Magistrate, ditto, from 1 December to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr G Philips, from 15 June to 30 June 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr T Tonnochy, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8 | 9. | Pending on 31st December | | 12 . | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 21 | 453 | 474 | 201 | 71 | 171 | 38 6 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 11 | |
| 42 - - - | 4 | 926 | 930 | 806 | 14 | 99 | 10 77* | 9 | 2 | – | | 4 |
| 43 - - - | – | 38 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 24 | 70 58 | – | 4 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 25 | 1,417 | 1,442 | 1,016 | 86 | 294 | 21 06 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 699 | 35 | 125 | 14 55 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 92 | 18 | 54 | 32 92 | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 225 | 33 | 115 | 30 83 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 25 | 1,417 | 1,442 | 1,016 | 86 | 294 | 21 06 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 4 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

Detail of Convictions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 31 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 89 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 176 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 410 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 248 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 47 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| Total - - - | 1,016 |

Detail of Acquittals

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | — |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | — |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | 39 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 255 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 66 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 31 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 64 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 167 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH MEERUT.

### No. 1 —SESSIONS COURT.

| 1. | 2<br>Pending on 1st January. | 2.<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer. | 5<br>Total | 6.<br>Convicted | 7.<br>Referred. | 8.<br>Acquitted | 9.<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10.<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11.<br>Died, Escaped and Transferred | 12.<br>Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut | 46 | 116 | 1 | 163 | 78 | 24 | 53 | 34 19 | 4 | – | 4 |
| Boolundshehur | – | 86 | 1 | 87 | 40 | 4 | 42 | 48 83 | – | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | 46 | 202 | 2 | 250 | 118 | 28 | 95 | 39 41 | 4 | – | 5 |

### No. 2.—DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 118 | 7 years | 13 |
| | | 6 years | – |
| 15 years | – | 5 years | 25 |
| 14 years | – | 4 years | 2 |
| 13 years | – | 3 years | 41 |
| 12 years | – | 2 years | 26 |
| 11 years | – | 1½ year | 1 |
| 10 years | 4 | 1 year | 2 |
| 9 years | 1 | Less than 1 year | 2 |
| 8 years | – | Fined and discharged | 1 |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials<br>1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases.<br>4<br>Confirmed | 5.<br>Reversed | 6.<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 7.<br>Average of Reversals to Appeals tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut | Magistrate | 10 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 51·42 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 32 | 35 | 1 | 13 | 1 | – | 44 44 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 22 | 6 | 2 | 59 | 16 | – | 21 35 |
| | TOTAL | 64 | 51 | 4 | 79 | 25 | 2 | 34 7 |
| Boolundshehur | Magistrate | 18 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | 13 63 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 5 | 3 | – | 4 | 3 | – | 40 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 9 | 2 | – | 7 | – | – | 11 11 |
| | TOTAL | 32 | 8 | – | 12 | 3 | – | 20· |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 96 | 59 | 4 | 91 | 28 | 2 | 31·75 |

### No. 4.—SECURITY CASES.

| | 1.<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3<br>Security Reduced. | 4.<br>Security as before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut | 14 | – | – | 10 |
| Boolundshehur | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 14 | – | – | 10 |

## ZILLAH ALLYGURH.

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr E F Tyler, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr. J R. Hutchinson, from 13 January to 4 September 1849
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - from 3 November to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mr J S Dumergue, from 15 January to 2 April 1849
Ditto - - - Mr G R Philips, from 4 September to 3 November 1849
Ditto - - - Mr W. S Paterson, from 1 January to 25 March 1849
Assistant Mr G B Philips, from 1 January to 13 June 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - from 4 July to 3 September 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - from 4 November to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Koour Doorgapershad, from 1 January to 20 June 1849
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - from 11 July to 31 December 1849.

| 1. | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Income. | 4. Total | 5. Convicted | 6. Committed. | 7. Acquitted | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December 10 In Gaol | Pending on 31st December 11 On Bail | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 32 | 851 | 883 | 324 | 92 | 395 | 48 7 | 18 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 7 |
| 42 - - - | 18 | 1,550 | 1,568 | 1,021 | 3 | 545 | 34 73 | 15 | 13 | 2 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 207 | 207 | 38 | 11 | 156 | 76 09 | – | 1 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 50 | 2,608 | 2,658 | 1,383 | 106 | 1,096 | 44 1 | 33 | 37 | 3 | 12 | 7 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 409 | 36 | 280 | 38 62 | – | 9 | 2 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 762 | 70 | 685 | 45 15 | – | 22 | 1 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 142 | – | 69 | 32 7 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 70 | – | 62 | 46 96 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | - | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 50 | 2,608 | 2,658 | 1,383 | 106 | 1,096 | 44 1 | 33 | 37 | 3 | 12 | 7 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement, No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 32 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 71 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 302 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 717 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 128 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 91 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 42 |
| Total - - - | 1,383 |

| Detail of Acquittals. | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 106 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 187 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | 185 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 617 |

### No. 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 102 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 46 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 163 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 11 |

## ZILLAH ALLYGURH.

### No. 1.—Sessions Court.

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6 Convicted | 7 Referred. | 8. Acquitted. | 9. Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10. Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12 Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allygurh | 7 | 106 | 11 | 124 | 59 | 11 | 49 | 41 17 | - | 3 | 2 |

### No. 2.—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 59 | 8 years | - |
| | | 7 years | 8 |
| 16 years | - | 6 years | - |
| 15 years | - | 5 years | 13 |
| 14 years | 3 | 4 years | 8 |
| 13 years | - | 3 years | 12 |
| 12 years | - | 2 years | 3 |
| 11 years | - | 1 year | 4 |
| 10 years | 4 | Less than 1 year | - |
| 9 years | 4 | Fined and discharged | - |

### No. 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials 1. Confirmed | 2 Reversed | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Miscellaneous Cases. 4. Confirmed | 5. Reversed. | 6. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 7. Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allygurh | Magistrate | 25 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 34·42 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 42 | 16 | 4 | 32 | 17 | 5 | 30·84 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 16 66 |
| | Total | 69 | 31 | 8 | 50 | 24 | 7 | 31 0 |

### No. 4.—Security Cases.

| | 1. Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2. Ordered to be Released On Mochulka | 3. Security Reduced | 4. Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allygurh | 17 | - | - | 17 |

## MEERUT DIVISION—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

| 1 | | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10<br>In Gaol | 11<br>On Bail |
| Meerut Division - - | 1848 | 54 | 8,225 | 8,279 | 4,783 | 373 | 2,786 | 35 07 | 127 | 83 | 127 |
| | 1849 | 210 | 8,932 | 9,142 | 4,962 | 469 | 3,329 | 38 | 138 | 157 | 87 |
| **Difference** - - | | +156 | +707 | +863 | +179 | +96 | +543 | — | +11 | +74 | −40 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | | | | Detail of Acquittals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 1848 | 1849 | Difference | — | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
| Three years - - - - | 148 | 155 | +7 | Default - - - - | 1 | 2 | +1 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 573 | 508 | −65 | Compromise - - - | 134 | 239 | +105 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 915 | 942 | +27 | Recognizance - - | 351 | 336 | −15 |
| Fined - - - - - - | 2,290 | 2,374 | +84 | Bail taken at Thannah - | 272 | 504 | +232 |
| Security - - - - | 502 | 596 | +94 | Unconditionally - - | 2,028 | 2,248 | +220 |
| Dismissed from office - - | 239 | 265 | +26 | | | | |
| Flogged - - - - | 116 | 122 | +6 | | | | |
| **Total** - - | 4,783 | 4,962 | +179 | | | | |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| — | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 529 | 623 | +94 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 212 | 208 | −4 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | 335 | 312 | −23 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 254 | 27 | −227 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 1,330 | 1,170 | −160 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - | 64 | 47 | −17 |

## MEERUT DIVISION—GENERAL STATEMENT.

### No. 1.—Sessions Court

| 1 | | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Committed | 4 Received back after Reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6 Convicted. | 7. Referred | 8. Acquitted | 9. Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10. Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12. Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut Division - | 1848 | 35 | 373 | 20 | 428 | 169 | 44 | 125 | 36 98 | 10 | 10 | 70 |
| | 1849 | 70 | 471 | 14 | 555 | 225 | 82 | 183 | 37 34 | 5 | 9 | 51 |
| Difference - - - | | +35 | +98 | −6 | +127 | +56 | +38 | +58 | — | −5 | −1 | −19 |

### No. 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| — | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - | 169 | 225 | +56 |
| Imprisonment for life in transportation - - | 1 | – | −1 |
| 16 years - - - | 2 | – | −2 |
| 14 years - - - | 10 | 3 | −7 |
| 13 years - - - | – | – | – |
| 12 years - - - | – | – | – |
| 11 years - - - | – | – | – |
| 10 years - - - | 2 | 9 | +7 |
| 9 years - - - | 4 | 5 | +1 |

| — | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 years - - - - | – | – | – |
| 7 years - - - - | 23 | 33 | +10 |
| 6 years - - - - | – | – | – |
| 5 years - - - - | 47 | 54 | +7 |
| 4 years - - - - | 16 | 10 | −6 |
| 3 years - - - - | 40 | 63 | +23 |
| 2 years - - - - | 8 | 29 | +21 |
| 1½ year - - - | 2 | 1 | −1 |
| 1 year - - - - | 9 | 11 | +2 |
| Less than 1 year - - | 5 | 6 | +1 |
| Fined and discharged - | – | 1 | +1 |

### No 3

| | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | 7. Average of Reversals to Appeals tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Confirmed. | 2 Reversed. | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 4 Confirmed | 5. Reversed | 6. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | |
| Appeals - - - - | 241 | 179 | 23 | 121 | 33 | 4 | 36 93 |
| Appeals - - - - | 259 | 139 | 20 | 205 | 82 | 13 | 32 26 |
| Difference - - | +18 | −40 | −3 | +84 | +49 | +9 | —— |

### No 4.—Security Cases

| ——— | 1 Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2 Ordered to be Released on Moochulka. | 3. Security Reduced | 4. Security as before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appeals - - - - - - - | 56 | 4 | – | 27 |
| Appeals - - - - - - - | 31 | – | – | 27 |
| Difference - - - - | −25 | −4 | — | — |

## ZILLAH BIJNOUR

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr R K Dick, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr J A Loch, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Assistant Magistrate, Mr R M Edwards, from 15 September to 31st December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Rehmut Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Sudder Ameen, Muhaish Chunder, from 1 January to 22 June 1846.
Ditto - - Tujumull Hoossein Khan, from 1 August to 31 December 1849

| 1. | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4. Total | 5 Convicted | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December | | 12 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10. In Gaol | 11 On Bail | | |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 6 | 558 | 564 | 106 | 40 | 403 | 72 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| 42 - - - | 10 | 649 | 659 | 433 | – | 234 | 35 08 | 2 | – | 1 | | 4 |
| 43 - - - | – | 16 | 16 | 5 | – | 11 | 68 75 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 16 | 1,223 | 1,239 | 544 | 40 | 648 | 52 59 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 142 | 16 | 180 | 50 29 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 325 | 24 | 407 | 53 83 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | 37 | – | 19 | 33 92 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 28 | – | 30 | 51 72 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | 12 | – | 12 | 50 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 16 | 1,223 | 1,239 | 544 | 40 | 648 | 52 59 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 33 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - - | 20 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 233 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 180 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 29 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 44 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| TOTAL - - - | 544 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 78 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 37 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 244 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 289 |

### No. 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 28 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 38 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH MOORADABAD

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr. J. C Wilson, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Joint Magistrate, Mr J. P. MacWhirter, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Assistant, Mr. J. P Money, from 1 January to 10 April 1849
Ditto - Mr J K Mackillop, from 14 September to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Villayet Hoossein Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Mohib Ulee, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January. | 3. Income | 4. Total. | 5. Convicted | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted. | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December. 10. In Gaol. | 11. On Bail. | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 3 | 1,003 | 1,006 | 357 | 137 | 461 | 48 27 | 5 | 8 | - | 15 | |
| 42 - - - | 2 | 1,429 | 1,431 | 981 | 3 | 468 | 32 23 | 4 | - | 15 | | 5 |
| 43 - - - | - | 59 | 59 | 33 | 1 | 23 | 40·35 | - | - | - | | |
| Total - - - | 5 | 2,491 | 2,496 | 1,371 | 141 | 952 | 38 63 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | - | - | - | 379 | 74 | 268 | 37 17 | - | - | 10 | - | - |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | - | - | - | 586 | 61 | 359 | 35 68 | - | 8 | 4 | - | - |
| Assistant - - - - | - | - | - | 101 | 6 | 87 | 44 84 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | - | - | - | 305 | - | 238 | 43 83 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total - - - | 5 | 2,491 | 2,496 | 1,371 | 141 | 952 | 38 63 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 5 |

### No. 2—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions. | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 35 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 146 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 718 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 239 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 173 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 44 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 16 |
| Total - - - | 1,371 |

| Detail of Acquittals. | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 58 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 138 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | 256 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 500 |

### No. 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH MOORADABAD

### No 1 —SESSIONS COURT.

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5<br>Total. | 6<br>Convicted. | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bijnour - - - - - - | 1 | 39 | 4 | 44 | 23 | 6 | 10 | 25 64 | – | 4 | 1 |
| Mooradabad - - - - - | 6 | 141 | – | 147 | 105 | 21 | 15 | 10 63 | 3 | – | 3 |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 180 | 4 | 191 | 128 | 27 | 25 | 13 88 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

### No. 2 —DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No. 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - | 128 | 8 years - - - - - - - - - - | – |
| | | 7 years - - - - - - - - - | 32 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - | – | 6 years - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - | – | 5 years - - - - - - - - - | 30 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - | – | 4 years - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - | – | 3 years - - - - - - - - - | 28 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - | – | 2 years - - - - - - - - - | 18 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - | – | 1 year - - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - | – | Less than one year - - - - - - - | 6 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - | 3 | Fined and discharged - - - - - - | – |

### No. 3

| | Appeals from the orders of | Criminal Trials<br>1<br>Confirmed | <br>2.<br>Reversed. | <br>3.<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Miscellaneous Cases<br>4<br>Confirmed | <br>5.<br>Reversed. | <br>6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 7.<br>Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bijnour - - | Magistrate - - - - | 8 | – | – | 4 | 3 | – | 20 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 3 | 6 | – | 9 | 1 | – | 36 84 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | TOTAL - - | 11 | 6 | – | 13 | 4 | – | 29 41 |
| Mooradabad - | Magistrate - - - - | 28 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | – | 13·95 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 24 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 26 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 13 | 3 | – | 19 | 4 | 1 | 17 94 |
| | TOTAL - - | 65 | 13 | 2 | 41 | 13 | 2 | 19·69 |
| | GRAND TOTAL - - - | 76 | 19 | 2 | 54 | 17 | 2 | 21 68 |

### No 4 —SECURITY CASES

| | 1<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2.<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3<br>Security Reduced. | 4<br>Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bijnour - - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| Mooradabad - - - - - | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | – | – | – | – |

## ZILLAH BUDAON.

### No. 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Magistrate, Mr E. H Morland, from 1 January to 4 April 1849
Ditto - Mr R B Morgan, from 5 April to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr. M H Court, from 1 January to 29 August 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - - - from 4 November to 31 December 1849.
Assistant, Mr J K. M'Killop, from 1 January to 13 March 1849.
Ditto - - ditto - - - from 1 April to 8 September 1849
Ditto - Mr C. P. C Smyth, from 18 September to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Mr. H R Wilson, from 1 January to 31 October 1849.
*Ditto - - ditto - - - - - from* 1 December to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Amanut Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Puttialee, Mr J W Bramly, from 1 January to 2 September 1849.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Mr M. H Court, from 3 September to 3 November 1849.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Mr. J W Bramly, from 4 November to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Puttialee, Pundit Hurree Shunker, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1. | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total. | 5 Convicted | 6 Committed. | 7 Acquitted | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried. | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December | | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency o Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 In Gaol. | 11. On Bail. | | |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 17 | 820 | 837 | 365 | 76 | 374 | 45 88 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 42 - - - | 24 | 3,945 | 3,969 | 2,535 | 4 | 1,412 | 35 73 | 3 | 3 | 12 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 82 | 82 | 53 | 5 | 24 | 29 26 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 41 | 4,847 | 4,888 | 2,953 | 85 | 1,810 | 37 33 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 338 | 21 | 124 | 25 67 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 924 | 36 | 605 | 38 65 | – | 7 | 7 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 232 | – | 144 | 38 29 | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 1,459 | 28 | 937 | 38 65 | – | 5 | 7 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 41 | 4,847 | 4,888 | 2,953 | 85 | 1,810 | 37 33 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 9 | 4 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

Detail of Convictions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 36 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - - | 295 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 505 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 1,862 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - - | 132 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - - | 81 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 42 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,953 |

Detail of Acquittals:

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - - | 308 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 139 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | 81 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 1,282 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 128 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 10 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 98 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 236 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - | 4 |

## ZILLAH BAREILLY.

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr F Williams, from 1 January to 17 September 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - from 17 October to 31 December 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr E Wylly, from 18 September to 16 October 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr E Wylly, from 1 January to 31 July 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - - from 1 September to 17 September 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - - from 15 December to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr F. O Mayne, from 3 November to 14 December 1849
Assistant, Mr R Drummond, from 1 January to 20 April 1849
Ditto - Mr R Lindsay, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - Mr A Johnson, from 23 May to 31 December 1849
Ditto - Mr R S C M'Cutchan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Mr T Brown, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mr R Orr, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Moulvee Lootf Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Principal Sudder Ameen, Mohumed Hussun Khan, from 8th January to 31st December 1849
Sudder Ameen, Newab Khan Bahadoor, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - Newab Mashook Ali Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10. In Gaol | 11. On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 13 | 1,757 | 1,770 | 587 | 211 | 932 | 53 87 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 11 |
| 42 - - - | 34 | 2,970 | 3,004 | 1,410 | 12 | 1,478 | 50 96 | 40 | 10 | 54 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 116 | 116 | 47 | 3 | 65 | 56 52 | – | 1 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 47 | 4,843 | 4,890 | 2,044 | 226 | 2,475 | 52 16 | 53 | 23 | 69 | 16 | 11 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 212 | 57 | 387 | 58 99 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 703 | 111 | 957 | 54 03 | – | 7 | 50 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 668 | 58 | 746 | 50 67 | – | 16 | 14 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 288 | – | 248 | 46 26 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | 4 | – | 8 | 66 66 | – | – | 4 | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | 169 | – | 129 | 43 28 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 47 | 4,843 | 4,890 | 2,044 | 226 | 2,475 | 52 16 | 53 | 23 | 69 | 16 | 11 |

### No 2.—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1

| Detail of Convictions: | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 41 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - | 305 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 284 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 1,017 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 79 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 151 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 167 |
| Total - - - | 2,044 |

| Detail of Acquittals: | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 207 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 77 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 479 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 1,712 |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 24 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 33 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 60 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH SHAHJEHANPORE.

### No. 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Magistrate, Mr F P Buller, from 1 March to 31 December 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr. J R Barnes, from 1 January to 28 February 1849.
Joint ditto - - ditto - - ditto - from 1 March to 13 August 1849.
Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto - from 1 November to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr F O Mayne, from 1 January to 28 February 1849.
Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto - - - from 14 August to 31 October 1849
Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto - - - from 1 March to 13 August 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Fidda Ali, from 1 November to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Heeraloll, from 26 April to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Salamut Rae, from 1 January to 31 January 1849

| 1. | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total. | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8.<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9.<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December<br>10.<br>In Gaol | Pending on 31st December<br>11.<br>On Bail | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was Employed. | 13<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not Employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 11 | 879 | 890 | 565 | 136 | 140 | 16 64 | 20 | 3 | – | 8 | 5 |
| 42 - - - | 6 | 2,089 | 2,095 | 1,726 | 3 | 370 | 17 62 | 11 | – | 10 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 87 | 87 | 65 | 4 | 19 | 21 59 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 17 | 3,055 | 3,072 | 2,356 | 143 | 529 | 17 47 | 31 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 288 | 66 | 80 | 18 43 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 1,469 | 77 | 331 | 17 63 | – | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 448 | – | 82 | 15 47 | – | – | 7 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 151 | – | 36 | 19 25 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 17 | 3,055 | 3,072 | 2,356 | 143 | 529 | 17 47 | 31 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 5 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions. | | Detail of Acquittals. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 62 | Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 127 | Compromise - - - - - - - | 33 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 662 | Recognizance - - - - - - | 94 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 1,158 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 64 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 127 | Unconditionally - - - - - - | 338 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 119 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 101 | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,356 | | |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV. of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | 1 |

## ZILLAH BAREILLY

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1. | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5.<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred. | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budaon | 3 | 71 | – | 74 | 41 | 5 | 26 | 36 11 | – | – | 2 |
| Bareilly | 30 | 227 | 1 | 258 | 96 | 39 | 80 | 37 2 | 9 | 1 | 33 |
| Shahjehanpore | 41 | 143 | – | 184 | 98 | 12 | 56 | 33 73 | 2 | – | 16 |
| Total | 74 | 441 | 1 | 516 | 235 | 56 | 162 | 35 76 | 11 | 1 | 51 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, of Statement No 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 235 |
| 16 years | 2 |
| 15 years | – |
| 14 years | – |
| 13 years | – |
| 12 years | – |
| 11 years | – |
| 10 years | 18 |
| 9 years | 8 |
| 8 years | 3 |
| 7 years | 38 |
| 6 years | 10 |
| 5 years | 53 |
| 4 years | 32 |
| 3 years | 44 |
| 2 years | 8 |
| 1 year | 19 |
| Less than one year | – |
| Fined and discharged | – |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials<br>1<br>Confirmed | <br>2<br>Reversed | <br>3.<br>Rejected | Miscellaneous Cases<br>4<br>Confirmed | <br>5.<br>Reversed | <br>6<br>Rejected | 7<br>Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budaon | Magistrate | 15 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 63 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 19 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 30 55 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 26 31 |
| | Total | 45 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 24 67 |
| Bareilly | Magistrate | 10 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 19 23 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 16 | 9 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 26 92 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 45 83 |
| | Total | 34 | 21 | 6 | 38 | 9 | 7 | 29 41 |
| Shahjehanpore | Magistrate | 13 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 25 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 41 3 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 10 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 33 33 |
| | Total | 48 | 28 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 38 37 |
| | Grand Total | 127 | 64 | 24 | 56 | 18 | 16 | 30 94 |

### No 4 —Security Cases

| | 1<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3<br>Security Reduced | 4<br>Security as before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budaon | – | – | – | 4 |
| Bareilly | 10 | – | – | 4 |
| Shahjehanpore | 2 | – | – | 4 |
| Total | 12 | – | – | .2 |

## ROHILKUND DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

### No. 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4. | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8. | 9 | Pending on 31st December. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11. |
| ——— | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried. | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | In Gaol. | On Bail |
| Rohilkund Division, 1848 - | 140 | 15,911 | 16,051 | 9,306 | 591 | 5,893 | 37 32 | 135 | 37 | 89 |
| " 1849 - | 126 | 16,459 | 16,585 | 9,268 | 635 | 6,414 | 39 3 | 109 | 47 | 112 |
| Difference - - - | −14 | + 548 | + 534 | −38 | + 44 | + 521 | — | −26 | + 10 | + 23 |

### No. 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

| Detail of Convictions | | | | Detail of Acquittals. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ——— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference | ——— | 1848 | 1849. | Difference. |
| Three years - - - - - | 202 | 207 | + 5 | Default - - - - - | — | — | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - | 738 | 893 | +155 | Compromise - - - | 720 | 684 | − 36 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 2,340 | 2,402 | + 62 | Recognizance - - | 652 | 485 | −167 |
| Fined - - - - - - | 4,758 | 4,456 | −302 | Bail taken at Thannah - | 1,138 | 1,124 | − 14 |
| Security - - - - - - | 517 | 540 | + 23 | Unconditionally - - | 3,383 | 4,121 | +738 |
| Dismissed from office - - - | 417 | 439 | + 22 | | | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - | 334 | 331 | − 3 | | | | |
| TOTAL - - | 9,306 | 9,268 | − 38 | | | | |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840

| ——— | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 223 | 199 | − 24 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 85 | 29 | − 56 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | 154 | 139 | − 15 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | - - | − 1 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 463 | 367 | − 96 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | 9 | 5 | − 4 |

## ROHILKUND DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer. | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted. | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rohilkund Division, 1848 - - | 58 | 547 | 31 | 636 | 311 | 59 | 175 | 32 11 | 9 | 1 | 81 |
| " 1849 - - | 81 | 621 | 5 | 707 | 363 | 83 | 187 | 29 54 | 14 | 5 | 55 |
| Difference - - | +23 | + 74 | –26 | + 71 | + 52 | + 24 | + 12 | — | + 5 | + 4 | –26 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1

|  | 1848. | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - - - | 311 | 363 | + 52 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 2 | + 2 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - | 27 | 18 | – 9 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 11 | + 11 |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 3 | + 3 |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - - | 32 | 70 | + 38 |
| 6 years - - - - - - - - - | 3 | 12 | + 9 |
| 5 years - - - - - - - - - | 69 | 83 | + 14 |
| 4½ years - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 4 years - - - - - - - - - | 34 | 36 | + 2 |
| 3 years - - - - - - - - - | 54 | 72 | + 18 |
| 2 years - - - - - - - - - | 11 | 26 | + 15 |
| 1½ year - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 1 year - - - - - - - - - | 58 | 24 | + 34 |
| Less than 1 year - - - - - - - - - | 23 | 6 | –17 |
| Fined and Discharged - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |

### No 3

|  | Appeals | Appeals | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Trials |  |  |  |
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - | 236 | 203 | – 33 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - - | 91 | 83 | – 8 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn - - - - | 23 | 26 | + 3 |
| Miscellaneous Cases |  |  |  |
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - | 120 | 110 | – 10 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - - - | 21 | 35 | + 14 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn - - - - | 14 | 18 | + 4 |
| Average of reversals to appeals tried - - - - | 23 93 | 27 37 | — |

### No 4 —Security Cases

|  | Appeals | Appeals. | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - | 16 | 12 | – 4 |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - | 44 | 12 | – 32 |

## ZILLAH MUTTRA.

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court.

Magistrate, Mr R Alexander, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Joint Magistrate, Mr C G Hillersdon, from 1 January to 31 March 1849.
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr J W Sherer, from 4 April to 31 December 1849.
Assistant, Mr R Temple, from 1 January to 10 April 1849
Ditto - Mr H G Keene, from 13 April to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Mr T D Reid, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Meer Mohiboodeen, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Syud Enaet Hosein, from 27 April to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Pundit Motee Loll, from 27 April to 31 December 1849.
Sudder Ameen, Ukber Ali Khan, from 1 January to 21 December 1849.
Officiating Sudder Ameen, Muhomed Subbeeoodeen, from 22 December to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12. | 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 10. In Gaol. | 11 On Bail. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 31 | 1,039 | 1,070 | 316 | 73 | 644 | 62 34 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 13 | |
| 42 - - - | 18 | 2,151 | 2,169 | 1,096 | 8 | 1,026 | 48 54 | 17 | 3 | 19 | | 8 |
| 43 - - - | – | 55 | 55 | 15 | 8 | 27 | 54 | 5 | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 49 | 3,245 | 3,294 | 1,427 | 89 | 1,697 | 52 81 | 40 | 18 | 23 | 13 | 8 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 413 | 41 | 448 | 49 66 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 805 | 48 | 885 | 50 92 | – | 17 | 22 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 102 | – | 132 | 56 41 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 107 | – | 232 | 68 43 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 49 | 3,245 | 3,294 | 1,427 | 89 | 1,697 | 52 81 | 40 | 18 | 23 | 13 | 8 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions · | |
|---|---|
| Three Years - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| From 6 Months to 2 above Years - - - | 107 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 272 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 929 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 54 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 31 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - | 31 |
| Total - - - | 1,427 |

| Detail of Acquittals : | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | 97 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 198 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 567 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 832 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - | 184 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | 44 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - - | 20 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - - | 250 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |

## ZILLAH AGRA

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr. C C Jackson, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr C B Denison, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - Mr H B Thornhill, from 15 September to 10 October 1849
Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Captain C B Harris, from 1 January to 30 November 1849
Ditto - - ditto - Colonel Curtis, from 1 December to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr J W Sherer, from 1 January to 31 March 1849
Ditto - Mr H B. Thornhill, from 7 May to 14 September 1849
Ditto - Mr H. B Thornhill, from 11 October to 1 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr P B Reid, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Koonwur Kalkapershad, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Inspector of Prisons, Mr W H Woodcock, from 1 January to 3 May 1849
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - from 1 November to 31 December 1849
In charge of Gaol, Mr. H B. Thornhill, from 4 May to 31 October 1849

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total | 5 Convicted | 6. Committed | 7 Acquitted | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December 10 In Gaol | Pending on 31st December 11 On Bail | 12 Average Duration of Cases which the Agency of Police was employed | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 70 | 961 | 1,031 | 398 | 166 | 414 | 42 33 | 22 | 28 | 3 | 16 | 10 |
| 42 - - - | 31 | 3,012 | 3,043 | 1,881 | 5 | 1,118 | 37 21 | 16 | 17 | 6 | | |
| 43 - - - | 4 | 106 | 110 | 34 | 4 | 70 | 64 81 | – | 2 | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 105 | 4,079 | 4,184 | 2,313 | 175 | 1,602 | 39 16 | 38 | 47 | 9 | 16 | 10 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | *794 | 79 | 588 | 40 24 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 1,072 | 96 | 676 | 36 65 | – | 36 | 6 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 100 | – | 125 | 55 55 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 347 | – | 213 | 38 03 | – | 7 | 3 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 105 | 4,079 | 4,184 | 2,313 | 175 | 1,602 | 39 16 | 38 | 47 | 9 | 16 | 10 |

* 130 by Officers in charge of Gaol

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three Years - - - - - - - | 20 | Default - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 184 | Compromise - - - - - - - | 31 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 362 | Recognizance - - - - - - | 397 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 1,502 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 143 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 55 | Unconditionally - - - - - - | 1,030 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 47 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 143 | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,313 | | |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 266 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 244 |
| Dismissed on Default - - - - - - - - - - | 236 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 751 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 41 |

## ZILLAH AGRA.

### No 1.—Sessions Court.

| 1. | 2 Pending on 1st January. | 3. Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut and by Transfer | 5 Total | 6. Convicted | 7 Referred. | 8. Acquitted | 9. Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10 Commitments Cancelled. | 11 Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12. Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muttra | 16 | 89 | – | 105 | 52 | 13 | 30 | 31 57 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Agra | 8 | *187 | 2 | 197 | 74 | 28 | 82 | 44 56 | – | 1 | 12 |
| Total | 24 | 276 | 2 | 302 | 126 | 41 | 112 | 40 14 | – | 2 | 21 |

* One from Allygurh, 16 from Thuggee Department

### No 2.—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 126 | 11 years | — | 4 years | 20 |
| | | 10 years | 3 | 3 years | 16 |
| 16 years | — | 9 years | — | 2 years | 4 |
| 15 years | — | 8 years | — | 1 year | — |
| 14 years | — | 7 years | 45 | Less than one year | — |
| 13 years | — | 6 years | — | Fined and discharged | — |
| 12 years | — | 5 years | 38 | | |

### No 3.

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials. 1 Confirmed | 2 Reversed. | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases. 4 Confirmed | 5. Reversed | 6. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 7. Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muttra | Magistrate | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 42 85 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 11 | 5 | – | 11 | 2 | – | 24 13 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 100· |
| | Total | 16 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 33 33 |
| Agra | Magistrate | 14 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 38 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 22 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 2 | – | 30 43 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | – | 13 33 |
| | Total | 41 | 21 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 10 | 31 53 |
| | Grand Total | 57 | 31 | 11 | 49 | 19 | 11 | 32·05 |

### No 4.—Security Cases

| | 1 Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2. Ordered to be Released on Moochulka. | 3. Security Reduced. | 4. Security as before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muttra | – | – | – | – |
| Agra | – | – | – | – |
| Total | – | – | – | – |

## ZILLAH FURRUCKABAD

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Officiating Magistrate, Mr H G Astell, from 1 January to 13 April 1849
Ditto - - - - Mr W C S Cunningham, from 14 April to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr R Thornton, from 1 January to 24 January 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr G D Raikes, from 25 January to 21 December 1849
Officiating Indt. Joint Magistrate, Patialee, Mr W J Bramly, from 1 January to 2 September 1849.
Ditto - - ditto - - from 3 November to 31 December 1849
Officiating ditto, Mr M H Court, from 3 September to 2 November 1849
Joint Magistrate, Grand Trunk Road, Mr H Brereton, from 1 January to 28 February 1849
Assistant, Mr H B Thornhill, from 1 January to 25 April 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr W H D'Gruyther, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Officiating ditto, Syfoollah Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Patialee, Hurree Shunker, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate and Tehseeldar, Kunouj, Syud Mahomed, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Chibramow, Kullunder Buksh, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Kaemgunge, Mahomed Mobeen, from 16 April to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Sirpoorah, Fyazooddeen, from 1 December to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total | 5 Convicted | 6 Committed | 7 Acquitted | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | 12 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13. Average duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 23 | 889 | 912 | 332 | 152 | 396 | 45 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| 42 - - - | 35 | 1,961 | 1,996 | 1,200 | 11 | 771 | 38 9 | 2 | 4 | 12 | | |
| 43 - - - | 1 | 30 | 31 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 59 37 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 59 | 2,880 | 2,939 | 1,539 | 169 | 1,186 | 40 98 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 9 |
| Magistrate - - - - - | – | – | – | 261 | 41 | 336 | 52 66 | – | 7 | 3 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 561 | 114 | 581 | 46 25 | – | 11 | 3 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | 18 | – | 15 | 45 45 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 699 | 14 | 254 | 26 26 | – | 2 | 9 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 59 | 2,880 | 2,939 | 1,539 | 169 | 1,186 | 40 98 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 9 |

### No. 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions. | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 18 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - | 78 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 524 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 739 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 98 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - - | 61 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,539 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 56 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 284 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | 114 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 732 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 334 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 73 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 416 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | 7 |

## ZILLAH FURRUCKABAD.

### No 1.—SESSIONS COURT

| 1. | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Committed. | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total. | 6 Convicted. | 7. Referred. | 8. Acquitted. | 9. Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10. Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12. Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Furruckabad - - - | 20 | 184 | - | 204 | 135 | 32 | 36 | 17·73 | - | - | 1 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - | 135 | 8 years - - - - - - - | — |
| | | 7 years - - - - - - - | 52 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - | — | 6 years - - - - - - - | — |
| 15 years - - - - - - - | — | 5 years - - - - - - - | 17 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - | 4 | 4 years - - - - - - - | 9 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - | — | 3 years - - - - - - - | 30 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - | — | 2 years - - - - - - - | 15 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - | — | 1 year - - - - - - - | 5 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - | — | Less than one year - - - - - | 3 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - | — | Fined and discharged - - - - | — |

### No. 3.

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials. | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | 7. Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1. Confirmed. | 2. Reversed | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4 Confirmed. | 5 Reversed. | 6. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | |
| Furruckabad - | Magistrate - - - - | 20 | 10 | - | 22 | 20 | 7 | 41·66 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 69 | 36 | 2 | 38 | 36 | 20 | 40 22 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 34 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 11 32 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 123 | 49 | 3 | 73 | 59 | 30 | 35·52 |

### No. 4.—SECURITY CASES.

| | 1 Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2. Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3 Security Reduced | 4. Security as before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Furruckabad - - - - - - - | | - | 1 | 6 |

## ZILLAH MYNPOORIE

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr H Unwin, from 1 January to 3 January 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr C Raikes, from 4 January to 9 February 1849.
Magistrate ditto - from 10 February to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr H Brereton, from 1 January to 26 March 1849
Ditto - - - - - - Mr R Spankie, from 27 March to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - - - - Putialee, Mr W J Bramley, from 1 January to 2 September 1849
Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - - from 3 November to 31st December 1849.
Ditto - - - - - - Mr. M H. Court, from 3 September to 2 November 1849
Principal Sudder Ameen, Mohumed Husan Khan, from 1 January to 9 April 1849
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - from 14 May to 14 September 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mohumed Jumalooddeen Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Putialee, Pundit Hurree Shunker, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Moonshee Fayazooddeen, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mynpoorie, Mohumed Ruheemooddeen, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Moonshee Heth Lall, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mohumed Ahmud Husan, from 1 May to 30 September 1849
Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - from 21 October to 31 December 1849

| 1. | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10<br>In Gaol | 11<br>On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 | 21 | 506 | 527 | 179 | 114 | 224 | 53 71 | 2 | 8 | – | 11 | 7 |
| 42 | 6 | 1,456 | 1,462 | 1,080 | – | 371 | 25 56 | 2 | 1 | 8 | | |
| 43 | – | 18 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 33 33 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL | 27 | 1,980 | 2,007 | 1,270 | 115 | 601 | 30 26 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| Magistrate | – | – | – | 249 | 35 | 76 | 21 11 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate | – | – | – | 435 | 80 | 344 | 40 04 | – | 7 | 3 | – | – |
| Assistant | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate | – | – | – | 586 | – | 181 | 23 59 | – | 2 | 5 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 27 | 1,980 | 2,007 | 1,270 | 115 | 601 | 30 26 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

Detail of Convictions

| | |
|---|---|
| Three Years | 34 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 58 |
| Not exceeding 6 months | 308 |
| Fined | 700 |
| Security | 35 |
| Dismissed from office | 114 |
| Flogged | 21 |
| TOTAL | 1,270 |

Detail of Acquittals

| | |
|---|---|
| Default | – |
| Compromise | 43 |
| Recognizance | 53 |
| Bail taken at Thannah | 35 |
| Unconditionally | 470 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits | 138 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 21 |
| Dismissed on default | 79 |
| Transferred | – |
| Total disposed of | 238 |
| Pending on 31 December | 4 |

## ZILLAH ETAWAH

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court

Officiating Magistrate, Mr. J. A Craigie, from 1 January to 13 April 1849.
Ditto - ditto - Mr E. H Monckton, from 14 April to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr. E. J Boldero, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr W. A. Forbes, from 1 January to 8 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Mirza Kulb Hoosein Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Six Tehseeldars, with powers of Deputy Magistrate, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Income | 4. Total. | 5. Convicted | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted. | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried. | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December: 10. In Gaol. | Pending on 31st December: 11. On Bail. | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 29 | 397 | 426 | 128 | 130 | 163 | 38 71 | 4 | – | – | 27 | |
| 42 - - - | 38 | 1,928 | 1,966 | 933 | – | 1,014 | 52 08 | 7 | 4 | 11 | | 10 |
| 43 - - - | – | 14 | 14 | 6 | – | 6 | 50 | – | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 67 | 2,339 | 2,406 | 1,067 | 130 | 1,183 | 49·7 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 27 | 10 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 345 | 43 | 639 | 62 22 | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 318 | 87 | 343 | 45·85 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 125 | – | 40 | 24 24 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 279 | – | 161 | 36 59 | – | 4 | 8 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 67 | 2,339 | 2,406 | 1,067 | 130 | 1,183 | 49 7 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 27 | 10 |

### No 2.—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions: | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 18 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 41 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 115 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 417 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 229 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 247 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total - - - | 1,067 |

| Detail of Acquittals: | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 71 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 615 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 26 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - | 471 |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV. of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 139 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - | – |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 141 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | 6 |

## ZILLAH MYNPOORIE

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1. | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut and by Transfer | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mynpoorie - - - - | 7 | 115 | 2 | 124 | 68 | 5 | 41 | 35 96 | 2 | - | 8 |
| Etawah - - - - - | 15 | 130 | - | 145 | 60 | 9 | 57 | 45 23 | - | 1 | 18 |
| Total - - - | 22 | 245 | 2 | 269 | 128 | 14 | 98 | 40 83 | 2 | 1 | 26 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - | 128 | 8 years - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| | | 7 years - - - - - - - - - | 10 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 6 years - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 5 years - - - - - - - - | 20 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - | 4 | 4 years - - - - - - - - - | 23 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 3 years - - - - - - - - - | 17 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 2 years - - - - - - - - - | 18 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 1 year - - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - | 12 | Less than one year - - - - - - | 5 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - | 2 | Fined and discharged - - - - - - | — |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4<br>Confirmed | 5<br>Reversed | 6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
| Mynpoorie - | Magistrate - - - - | 28 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 32 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 64 | 24 | 4 | 12 | 5 | - | 27 61 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 14 28 |
| | Total - - - | 97 | 36 | 6 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 28 39 |
| Etawah - | Magistrate - - - - | 11 | 11 | - | - | 2 | - | 54 16 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 36 84 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 64 7 |
| | Total - - - | 20 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 51 6 |
| | Grand Total - - - | 117 | 58 | 8 | 28 | 19 | 4 | 34 68 |

### No 4 —Security Cases

| | 1<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3<br>Security Reduced | 4<br>Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mynpoorie - - - - - - - - | - | - | - | - |
| Etawah - - - - - - - - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Total - - - | - | - | - | 2 |

## AGRA DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January. | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5.<br>Convicted. | 6<br>Committed | 7.<br>Acquitted. | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | <br>11<br>On Bail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Division 1848 - - | 189 | 12,679 | 12,868 | 6,834 | 534 | 5,134 | 41 06 | 59 | 167 | 140 |
| Agra Division 1849 - - | 307 | 14,523 | 14,830 | 7,616 | 678 | 6,269 | 43 04 | 103 | 98 | 66 |
| DIFFERENCE - - - | 118 | +1,844 | +1,962 | +782 | +144 | +1,135 | — | +44 | —69 | —74 |

### No. 2.—DETAIL of Colums 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detail of Convictions | | | |
| Three years - - - - - - - - - - | 158 | 93 | —65 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - - - | 450 | 468 | +18 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - - | 1,616 | 1,581 | —35 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,584 | 4,287 | +703 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - - | 410 | 471 | +61 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - - - | 342 | 500 | +158 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - - | 274 | 216 | —58 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6,834 | 7,616 | +782 |
| Detail of Acquittals | | | |
| Default - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 4 | +3 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - - | 211 | 298 | +87 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - - - | 904 | 1,547 | +643 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - - | 1,085 | 885 | — 200 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - - - | 2,933 | [illegible] | +602 |

### No. 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840.

| | 1848 | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 745 | 1,061 | +316 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 273 | 383 | +110 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | 351 | 345 | —6 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - | 23 | 7 | —16 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 1,392 | 1,796 | +404 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | 65 | 60 | —5 |

## AGRA DIVISION —GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | Pending on 1st January | Committed | Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | Total | Convicted | Referred | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | Commitments Cancelled | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December |
| Agra Division 1848 | 92 | 636 | 16 | 744 | 323 | 102 | 226 | 34 71 | 24 | 3 | 66 |
| Agra Division 1849 | 66 | 705 | 4 | 775 | 389 | 87 | 246 | 34 07 | 2 | 3 | 48 |
| DIFFERENCE | —26 | +69 | —12 | +31 | +66 | —15 | +20 | — | —22 | — | —18 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1

| —— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 323 | 389 | 66 |
| 16 years | 10 | 1 | —9 |
| 14 years | 2 | 8 | +6 |
| 12 years | — | — | — |
| 11 years | — | — | — |
| 10 years | 5 | 15 | +10 |
| 9 years | 2 | 2 | — |
| 8 years | — | 2 | +2 |
| 7 years | 116 | 107 | —9 |
| 6 years | 3 | 6 | +3 |
| 5 years | 82 | 75 | —7 |
| 4 years | 6 | 52 | +46 |
| 3 years | 59 | 63 | +4 |
| 2½ years | 5 | — | —5 |
| 2 years | 9 | 37 | +28 |
| 1½ year | — | — | — |
| 1 year | 13 | 13 | — |
| Less than 1 year | 11 | 8 | —3 |
| Struck off | — | — | — |
| Fined and discharged | — | — | — |

### No 3

| —— | Appeals | Appeals | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Trials | | | |
| Confirmed | 265 | 297 | + 32 |
| Reversed | 165 | 138 | — 27 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn | 39 | 22 | — 17 |
| Miscellaneous Cases | | | |
| Confirmed | 164 | 150 | — 14 |
| Reversed | 44 | 97 | + 53 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn | 32 | 45 | + 13 |
| Average of reversals to appeals tried | 32 75 | 34 45 | — |

### No 4 —Security Cases

| —— | Appeals | Appeals | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally | — | — | — |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka | — | — | — |
| Security reduced | — | 1 | + 1 |
| Security as before | 5 | 8 | + 3 |

## ZILLAH CAWNPORE.

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Officiating Magistrate, Mr. H. P Fane, from 1 January to 11 April 1849.
Magistrate, Mr. E H. Morland, from 12 April to 16 December 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr G P. Money, from 17 December to 31 December 1849.
Joint Magistrate - - - ditto - - from 14 April to 6 May 1849.
Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - from 6 November to 16 December 1849.
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr W. G Probyn, from 7 May to 5 November 1849.
Ditto - ditto - - from 29 December to 31 December 1849.
Assistant - ditto - - from 1 January to 18 February 1849
Ditto - ditto - - from 21 March to 6 May 1849
Ditto - ditto - - from 6 November to 28 December 1849
Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Captain Watson, from 1 January to 31 March 1849.
Ditto - - ditto - - Captain Riddell, from 1 April to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Syud Nasir Ali Khan, from 1 January to 13 September 1849.
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - from 29 November to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Uhmud Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Sufder Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Joalapershad, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Hazee Mohumed, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Muqsood Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Kaem Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Ditto - - - Ufzul Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Income | 4. Total | 5. Convicted | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December | | 12. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10. In Gaol. | 11. On Bail. | | |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 13 | 1,060 | 1,073 | 298 | 95 | 605 | 60 62 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| 42 - - - | 22 | 2,792 | 2,814 | 1,641 | – | 1,190 | 42'03 | 5 | 8 | 11 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 45 | 45 | 18 | 1 | 25 | 56 81 | – | 1 | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 35 | 3,897 | 3,932 | 1,957 | 96 | 1,820 | 46 99 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 9 | 7 |
| Magistrate - - - - - | – | – | – | 359 | 17 | 603 | 61 50 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 580 | 57 | 440 | 40 85 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | 89 | 2 | 74 | 44 84 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 929 | 20 | 703 | 42 55 | – | 17 | 20 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 35 | 3,897 | 3,932 | 1,957 | 96 | 1,820 | 46 99 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 9 | 7 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 16 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 164 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 314 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 1,316 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 33 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 68 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - | 46 |
| TOTAL - - | 1,957 |

| Detail of Acquittals: | |
|---|---|
| Defuult - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 301 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - | 203 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 516 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 798 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV. of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 168 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 47 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 19 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 234 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 6 |

## ZILLAH CAWNPORE

### No 1.—SESSIONS COURT

| 1. | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3. Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6. Convicted | 7 Referred | 8 Acquitted | 9 Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10 Commitments Cancelled | 11 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12 Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cawnpore - - - - - | — | 96 | — | 96 | 41 | 22 | 31 | 32 97 | — | 1 | 1 |

### 2 —DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - | 41 | 6 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | 5 years - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | 4 years - - - - - - - - - - | 10 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | 3 years - - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | 2 years and 11 months - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | 2 years - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | 1 year - - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | Less than one year - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | Fined and discharged - - - - - - | — |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - - - | 5 | | |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials 1 Confirmed | 2 Reversed | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases 4 Confirmed | 5 Reversed | 7 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 7 Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cawnpore - - | Magistrate - - - - | 19 | 26 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 57 53 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 12 | 15 | 26 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 55 55 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 18 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 30 | 5 | 46 23 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 49 | 54 | 50 | 48 | 51 | 21 | 51·98 |

### No 4 —SECURITY CASES

| | 1. Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2 Ordered to be Released on Mochulka. | 3. Security Reduced | 4. Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cawnpore - - - - - - - - - - | — | — | 1 | — |

## ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Officiating Magistiate, Mr C Chester, from 1 January to 6 May 1849
Ditto - ditto - - ditto - - from 23 October to 13 December 1849
Ditto - ditto - Mr G P Money, from 7 May to 22 October 1849
Ditto - ditto - Mr C W Fagan, from 14 December to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr J Power, from 8 February to 30 September 1849
Ditto - ditto - - ditto - - - from 19 November to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Mohumed Hickmutoollah Khan, from 1 January to 23 September 1849
Ditto - ditto - - - ditto - - - - - from 23 October to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto Mohumed Dulleeloollah Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto Mohumed Moojtubba Khan, from 11 March to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto Moortuzza Buksh, from 1 January to 8 April 1849
Ditto - ditto - - ditto - - from 22 July to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8. | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 1 | 774 | 775 | 167 | 175 | 303 | 46 97 | 2 | 10 | – | 9 | 7 |
| 42 - - - | 6 | 867 | 873 | 508 | – | 355 | 41 13 | 2 | 12 | 7 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 264 | 264 | 62 | 1 | 208 | 74 75 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 1,805 | 1,812 | 737 | 176 | 866 | 48 67 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 376 | 131 | 393 | 43 66 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 117 | 18 | 328 | 70 84 | – | 22 | 4 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 244 | 27 | 145 | 34 85 | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 1,805 | 1,812 | 737 | 176 | 866 | 48 67 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 9 | 7 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 68 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 252 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 217 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 112 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 66 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| TOTAL - - - | 737 |

| Detail of Acquittals. | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | 152 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - | 188 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 155 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 366 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV. of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - - | 33 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - - | 43 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - - | 11 |

## ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE

### No 1 —SESSIONS COURT

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3.<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Futtehpore - - - - | – | 176 | – | 176 | 77 | 33 | 49 | 30 81 | – | – | 17 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and senteneed | 77 | 7 years | 20 |
| | | 6 years | — |
| 15 years | — | 5 years | 25 |
| 14 years | — | 4 years | 3 |
| 13 years | — | 3 years | 15 |
| 12 years | — | 2 years | 2 |
| 11 years | — | 1 ½ year | 4 |
| 10 years | — | 1 year | 2 |
| 9 years | — | Less than 1 year | 6 |
| 8 years | — | Fined and discharged | — |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials<br>1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases<br>4<br>Confirmed | 5.<br>Reversed | 6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 7<br>Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Futtehpore | Magistrate - - - | 24 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | – | 37 2 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | – | 36 84 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 40 | 22 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 37 8 |

### No 4 —SECURITY CASES

Futtehpore

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally | Nil |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka | |
| Security reduced | |
| Security as before | |

## ZILLAH HUMEERPORE

### No. 1 —Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr J J. W Taunton, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Joint Magistrate, Mr. F. B Pearson, from 1 January to 28 March 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr H S Reid, from 30 April to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Sheikh Wahidool Zuman, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4.<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6.<br>Committed | 7.<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9.<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December 10.<br>In Gaol | Pending on 31st December 11.<br>On Bail | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - - | 4 | 327 | 331 | 108 | 79 | 142 | 43 16 | 2 | - | - | 16 | |
| 42 - - - - | 1 | 413 | 414 | 282 | 1 | 126 | 30 8 | 2 | - | 3 | | 5 |
| 43 - - - - | — | 9 | 9 | 4 | - | 5 | 55 55 | - | - | - | | |
| Total - - - | 5 | 749 | 754 | 394 | 80 | 273 | 36 54 | 4 | - | 3 | 16 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | - | - | - | 122 | 34 | 148 | 48 68 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | - | - | - | 151 | 46 | 101 | 33 89 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assistant - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | - | - | - | 121 | - | 24 | 16 55 | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total - - - | 5 | 749 | 754 | 394 | 80 | 273 | 36 54 | 4 | - | 3 | 16 | 5 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions. | |
|---|---|
| Three Years - - - - - - - | 15 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - | 26 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 124 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 197 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 13 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - | 7 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| Total - - - | 394 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - | 12 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - | 45 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - | 114 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - | 102 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV. of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 120 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 31 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 166 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | 10 |

## ZILLAH BANDA

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr M P Edgeworth, from 1 January to 11 March 1849
Officiating ditto, Mr H D Sandeman, from 12 March to 9 April 1849
Magistrate, Mr M P Edgeworth, from 10 April to 12 April 1849
Officiating ditto, Mr C G Hillersdon, from 13 April to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr H D Sandeman, from 1 January to 11 March 1849
Ditto ditto from 10 April to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr M Ricketts, from 1 January to 30 November 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Sirdar Khan, from 1 January to 13 September 1849
Ditto - ditto - ditto - from 18 October to 1 November 1849
Ditto - ditto - ditto - from 2 December to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto Oman Ali, from 1 January to 16 November 1849
Ditto - ditto - ditto - from 1 December to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto, Khadeem Hoosein, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto, Nazir Nubbee Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - ditto, Goolam Russool, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1. | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | Pending on 31st December<br>11<br>On Bail | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 | 25 | 837 | 862 | 342 | 211 | 277 | 33 37 | 16 | 21 | 11 | 12 | 7 |
| 42 | 55 | 1,758 | 1,813 | 870 | – | 905 | 50 98 | 1 | 1 | 31 | | |
| 43 | – | 36 | 36 | 4 | – | 20 | 83 33 | – | 1 | – | | |
| TOTAL | 80 | 2,631 | 2,711 | 1,216 | 211 | 1,202 | 45 72 | 17 | 23 | 42 | 12 | 7 |
| Magistrate | – | – | – | 159 | 79 | 301 | 55 84 | – | 1 | 17 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate | – | – | – | 351 | 132 | 327 | 40 37 | – | 20 | 14 | – | – |
| Assistant | – | – | – | 87 | – | 118 | 57 56 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate | – | – | – | 619 | – | 456 | 42 41 | – | 2 | 11 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 80 | 2,631 | 2,711 | 1,216 | 211 | 1,202 | 45 72 | 17 | 23 | 42 | 12 | 7 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years | 2 | Default | 1 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 210 | Compromise | 117 |
| Not exceeding 6 months | 199 | Recognizance | 64 |
| Fined | 635 | Bail taken at Thannah | 298 |
| Security | 83 | Unconditionally | 722 |
| Dismissed from office | 75 | | |
| Flogged | 12 | | |
| TOTAL | 1,216 | | |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits | 148 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 21 |
| Dismissed on default | 36 |
| Transferred | 2 |
| Total disposed of | 207 |
| Pending on 31st December | — |

## ZILLAH BUNDELKUND.

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5<br>Total | 6.<br>Convicted | 7.<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10.<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11.<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12<br>Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Humeerpore - - - - - | 2 | 80 | - - | 82 | 36 | 7 | 23 | 34 84 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Banda - - - - - - | 10 | 211 | - - | 221 | 114 | 5 | 79 | 39 89 | 22 | - - | 1 |
| Total - - | 12 | 291 | - - | 309 | 150 | 12 | 102 | 38 63 | 24 | 1 | 14 |

### No. 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - | 150 | 6 years - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - | — | 5 years - - - - - - - - | 40 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - | — | 4 years - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - | — | 3 years - - - - - - - - | 14 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - | — | 2½ years - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - | — | 2 years - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 year - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - | 1 | Less than one year - - - - - - | 1 |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - | 5 | Fined and discharged - - - - - - | — |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - | 48 | | |

### No 3

| — | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed. | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4<br>Confirmed | 5.<br>Reversed | 6.<br>Rejected Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
| Humeerpore | Magistrate - - - | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 16 66 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 6 | – | – | 9 | 1 | 5 | 6·25 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Total - - | 12 | 1 | – | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 33 |
| Banda - | Magistrate - - - | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 13 33 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 24 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 26 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 14 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 12 9 |
| | Total - - | 50 | 12 | 14 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 19 79 |
| | Grand Total - - | 62 | 13 | 14 | 37 | 8 | 8 | 17 5 |

### No. 4 —Security Cases.

| — | 1.<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally. | 2.<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka. | 3.<br>Security Reduced | 4.<br>Security as before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Humeerpore | - | - | - | - |
| Banda - | - | - | - | - |
| Total - | - | - | - | - |

## ZILLAH ALLAHABAD

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Officiating Magistrate, Mr R Money, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr E H C Monckton, from 1 January to 7 April 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr R Temple, from 12 April to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - - - - Mr F M Lind, from 27 November to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Grand Trunk Road, Mr. H B Henderson, from 1 January to 31 March 1849
Assistant, Mr J. Power, from 1 January to 5 January 1849
Ditto Mr E A Prinsep, from 1 January to 30 April 1849
Ditto Mr J S Campbell, from 30 May to 19 August 1849
Ditto Mr G S, Benson, from 21 August to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr F Slinger, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Muksood Ulee Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Bunsgopal, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Jussodanund, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Gopal Loll, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Sheik Abdoola, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Sheikh Sujjad Ulee, from 22 August to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mirza Abed Ulee, from 22 August to 31 December 1849

| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10<br>In Gaol | 11<br>On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 49 | 1,110 | 1,159 | 394 | 231 | 484 | 43 64 | 21 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 42 - - - | 22 | 2,293 | 2,315 | 998 | 3 | 1,282 | 56 15 | 1 | – | 31 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 73 | 73 | 32 | 10 | 29 | 40 84 | – | 1 | 1 | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 71 | 3,476 | 3,547 | 1,424 | 244 | 1,795 | 51 83 | 22 | 22 | 40 | 6 | 6 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 495 | 120 | 730 | 54 27 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 714 | 124 | 835 | 49 91 | – | 18 | 23 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 46 | – | 89 | 65 92 | – | 1 | 5 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 169 | – | 141 | 45 48 | – | 1 | 11 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 71 | 3,476 | 3,547 | 1,424 | 244 | 1,795 | 51 83 | 22 | 22 | 40 | 6 | 6 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions. | | Detail of Acquittals: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 35 | Default - - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 90 | Compromise - - - - - - - | 128 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 323 | Recognizance - - - - - - - | 681 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 616 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 211 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 50 | Unconditionally - - - - - - | 763 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 187 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 123 | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,424 | | |

### No. 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 101 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 28 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 150 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - | 13 |

## ZILLAH ALLAHABAD

### No. 1 —SESSIONS COURT.

| 1. | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6 Convicted | 7. Referred. | 8. Acquitted. | 9 Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10 Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12. Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad - - - - | 20 | 244 | 2 | 266 | 95 | 24 | 73 | 38 02 | 22 | 3 | 49 |

### No. 2 —DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - | 95 | 7 years - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - | — | 6 years - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - | 1 | 5 years - - - - - - - - - | 10 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - | 3 | 4 years - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - | — | 3 years - - - - - - - - - | 35 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - | — | 2 years - - - - - - - - - | — |
| 11 years - - - - - - - | — | 1 year - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - | 4 | Less than one year - - - - - - | 3 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - | — | Stripes - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - | — | | |

### No. 3.

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials 1 Confirmed | 2 Reversed. | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases 4 Confirmed | 5 Reversed | 6 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 7. Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad - | Magistrate - - - | 24 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 47 88 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 19 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 39 58 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | 70· |
| | TOTAL - - - | 45 | 31 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 3 | 46 51 |

### No -4 —SECURITY CASES.

Allahabad

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - | Nil. |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - - - | |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - - - - | |

## ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No. 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

| 1. | 2<br>Pending on 1st January. | 3.<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | <br>11<br>On Bail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad Division, 1848 - | 125 | 11,101 | 11,226 | 5,170 | 528 | 5,252 | 47 95 | 80 | 80 | 118 |
| „ 1849 - | 198 | 12,558 | 12,756 | 5,728 | 807 | 5,956 | 47 68 | 63 | 86 | 116 |
| DIFFERENCE - - - | + 73 | + 1,457 | + 1,530 | + 558 | + 279 | + 704 | — | - 17 | + 6 | - 2 |

### No. 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | | | | Detail of Acquittals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1848 | 1849 | Difference | | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
| Three years - - - - | 85 | 79 | -6 | Default - - - - | 27 | 20 | -7 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - | 536 | 558 | +22 | Compromise - - - | 549 | 710 | +161 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 1,116 | 1,212 | +96 | Recognizance - - | 1,498 | 1,181 | —317 |
| Fined - - - - - - | 2,588 | 2,981 | + 393 | Bail taken at Thannah - | 1,051 | 1,294 | -243 |
| Security - - - - - | 193 | 291 | + 98 | Unconditionally - - | 2,125 | 2,751 | +626 |
| Dismissed from office - - - | 413 | 403 | — 10 | | | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - | 239 | 204 | — 35 | | | | |
| TOTAL - - | 5,170 | 5,728 | + 558 | | | | |

### No. 3.—CASES under Act IV. of 1840.

| | 1848 | 1849 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 766 | 570 | -196 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 177 | 131 | -46 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | 45 | 94 | 49 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 2 | 5 | + 3 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 990 | 800 | -190 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | 63 | 40 | -23 |

## ALLAHABAD DIVISION—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1.—Sessions Court.

| 1 | | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5.<br>Total. | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8.<br>Acquitted. | 9.<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10.<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11.<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12.<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad Division | 1848 | 11 | 528 | 4 | 543 | 225 | 106 | 122 | 26 93 | 57 | 1 | 32 |
| | 1849 | 32 | 807 | 2 | 841 | 363 | 91 | 255 | 35 96 | 46 | 5 | 81 |
| Difference - - - | | +21 | +279 | −2 | +298 | +138 | −15 | +133 | — | −11 | +4 | +49 |

### No 2.—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| | 1848 | 1849 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 225 | 363 | + 138 |
| 15 years | - - | 1 | +1 |
| 14 years | 26 | 3 | −23 |
| 13 years | — | — | — |
| 12 years | 3 | - - | −3 |
| 11 years | — | — | — |
| 10 years | 5 | 5 | — |
| 9 years | - - | 2 | +2 |
| 8 years | 5 | 5 | — |
| 7 years | 19 | 94 | +75 |
| 6 years | 11 | 22 | +11 |
| 5½ years | 1 | - - | −1 |
| 5 years | 60 | 79 | +19 |
| 4½ years | 1 | - - | −1 |
| 4 years | 11 | 26 | +15 |
| 3½ years | 1 | - - | −1 |
| 3 years | 40 | 75 | +35 |
| 2 years and 11 months | - - | 1 | +1 |
| 2½ years | 1 | 4 | +3 |
| 2 years | 7 | 12 | +5 |
| 1½ year | 5 | 4 | −1 |
| 1 year | 11 | 15 | +4 |
| Less than one year | 18 | 11 | −7 |
| Stripes | - - | 4 | +4 |

### No 3.

| | Appeals. | Appeals. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Trials | | | |
| Confirmed | 131 | 196 | +65 |
| Reversed | 79 | 120 | +41 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn | 80 | 88 | +8 |
| Miscellaneous Cases. | | | |
| Confirmed | 157 | 120 | −37 |
| Reversed | 91 | 97 | +6 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn | 34 | 33 | −1 |
| Average of reversals to appeals tried | 24 67 | 28 7 | — |

### No 4.—Security Cases.

| | Appeals. | Appeals. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally | — | — | — |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka | 5 | - - | −5 |
| Security reduced | — | 1 | +1 |
| Security as before | 1 | - - | −1 |

## ZILLAH GORUCKPORE

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr H C Tucker, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Officiating ditto, Mr R Marriott, from 1 January to 15 January 1849
Joint ditto, Mr F M Lind, from 9 August to 20 October 1849
Officiating ditto, Mr R Marriott, from 16 January to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr. R Simpson, from 1 January to 31 March 1849
Ditto - Mr S N. Martyn, from 15 June to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Rai Manick Chund, from 1 May to 15 August 1849
Ditto - - - Mirza Aka Nuwab, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Mr P. Carnegy, from 10 February to 31 December 1849.
Moonsiff, 1st Circle, Mehndee Hoossein, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - 2d ditto - Wuzeer Ali, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - 3d ditto - Mehndee Ali Khan, from 1 January to 15 June 1849
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - from 1 August to 31 December 1849
Officiating ditto - Mohumed Ali Khan, from 16 June to 31 July 1849
Moonsiff, 4th Circle, Russool Buksh Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto, in charge of 5th Circle, ditto, from 1 January to 11 February 1849
Ditto, 5th Circle, Reazut Hoossein, from 12 February to 31 December 1849
Ditto, 6th ditto - - ditto - - from 1 January to 7 February 1849
Ditto, Zyfoollah, from 8 February to 31 December 1849
Ditto, 7th Circle, Mohumed Hoossein, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total | 5. Convicted | 6 Committed. | 7 Acquitted | 8 Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9 Died Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December 10 In Gaol | Pending on 31st December 11 On Bail | 12 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 13 | 1,811 | 1,824 | 786 | 267 | 735 | 41 1 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| 42 - - - | 6 | 2,184 | 2,190 | 1,446 | – | 738 | 33 79 | – | 5 | 1 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 44 | 44 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 4 65 | – | 1 | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 19 | 4,039 | 4,058 | 2,272 | 268 | 1,475 | 36 73 | 3 | 33 | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| Magistrate - - - - - | – | – | – | 866 | 205 | 347 | 24 47 | – | 3 | 5 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 542 | 63 | 508 | 45 64 | – | 12 | 2 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | 186 | – | 160 | 46 24 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 430 | – | 382 | 47 04 | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs - - - - | – | – | – | 248 | – | 78 | 23 92 | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 19 | 4,039 | 4,058 | 2,272 | 268 | 1,475 | 36 73 | 3 | 33 | 7 | 12 | 6 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement, No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 82 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 290 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 584 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 1,047 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 156 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 104 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,272 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 86 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 41 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 622 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 726 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 84 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 107 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 5 |

## ZILLAH GORUCKPORE.

### No. 1.—SESSIONS COURT

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5 Total | 6. Convicted. | 7 Referred. | 8. Acquitted. | 9 Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10. Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped and Transferred. | 12 Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goruckpore - - - - | 1 | 268 | — | 269 | 169 | 30 | 53 | 21·03 | — | 1 | 16 |

### No. 2.—DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 169 | 5 years | 24 |
| | | 4 years | 6 |
| 16 years | 13 | 3 years | 5 |
| 15 years | 6 | 2½ years | 7 |
| 14 years | 5 | 2 years | 5 |
| 12 years | 11 | 1¾ year | 2 |
| 10 years | 8 | 1½ year | 3 |
| 9 years | 10 | 1 year | 4 |
| 8 years | 23 | Less than 1 year | — |
| 7 years | 17 | | |
| 6 years | 20 | | |

### No 3.

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases. | | | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 Confirmed | 2. Reversed. | 3 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4. Confirmed | 5. Reversed | 6. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
| Goruckpore | Magistrate - - - | 44 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 31·03 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 11 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 40· |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 14 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 7 | 6 | 23·21 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 69 | 27 | 18 | 55 | 27 | 10 | 30·33 |

### No 4.—SECURITY CASES

Goruckpore

Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - - - }
Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - - - } Nil.
Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - - - }
Security as before - - - - - - - - - - - - }

## ZILLAH AZIMGURH

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr J Muir, from 1 January to 28 February 1849
Officiating ditto, Mr S J Becher, from 1 March to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr J Wedderburn, from 1 January to 28 March 1849
Ditto - - ditto - - Mr H Davidson, from 29 March to 31 December 1849
Assistant General Superintendent, Mr H Ward, from 1 January to 31 January 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Rai Manickchund, from 1 January to 25 April 1849
Principal Sudder Ameen, Moulvee Mohumed Luteef, from 1 January to 31 January 1849
Ditto - ditto - Tussuddook Hoossein, from 1 February to 30 April 1849
Ditto - ditto - Mohumed Suleem, from 1 February to 30 April 1849
Sudder Ameen, Jowalapershad Doobey, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January. | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | <br>11<br>On Bail | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 71 | 1,076 | 1,147 | 552 | 168 | 379 | 34 48 | 7 | 14 | 4 | | |
| 42 - - - | 41 | 1,634 | 1,675 | 1,028 | 3 | 658 | 38 95 | 3 | 2 | 27 | 22 | 25 |
| 43 - - - | 2 | 66 | 68 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 46 66 | – | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 114 | 2,776 | 2,890 | 1,603 | 172 | 1,058 | 37 34 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 22 | 25 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 735 | 75 | 344 | 29 8 | – | 11 | 16 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 734 | 96 | 565 | 40 5 | – | 5 | 13 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 88 88 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 16 | – | 37 | 69 81 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 100· | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | 118 | – | 87 | 42 43 | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Total - - - | 114 | 2,776 | 2,890 | 1,603 | 172 | 1,058 | 37 34 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 22 | 25 |

### No 2.—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

Detail of Convictions

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 35 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 133 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 488 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 697 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 68 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 101 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 81 |
| Total - - - | 1,603 |

Detail of Acquittals

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - | 141 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - | 90 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 189 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 638 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 180 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 22 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 28 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 245 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | 22 |

## ZILLAH AZIMGURH.

### No. 1.—Sessions Court.

| 1. | 2. Pending on 1st January. | 3. Committed. | 4. Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer. | 5 Total | 6. Convicted | 7. Referred. | 8. Acquitted | 9. Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10. Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12. Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azimgurh - - - - - | 45 | 172 | 1 | 218 | 137 | 29 | 46 | 21 69 | 2 | – | 4 |

### No. 2.—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - | 137 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - | — |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - | — |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - | — |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - | — |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - | — |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - | 27 |
| 6 years - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| 5 years - - - - - - - - - - - | 34 |
| 4 years - - - - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| 3 years - - - - - - - - - - - | 20 |
| 2 years - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 1½ year - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| 1 year - - - - - - - - - - - | 13 |
| Less than one year - - - - - - - | 10 |
| Fined and discharged - - - - - - | — |

### No 3.

| — | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials 1. Confirmed. | 2. Reversed. | 3. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Miscellaneous Cases. 4. Confirmed. | 5 Reversed. | 6 Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | 7 Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azimgurh - - | Magistrate - - - | 36 | 4 | – | 13 | 4 | – | 14·03 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | 59 | 10 | 1 | 26 | 9 | – | 18 26 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 12 | 1 | – | 7 | 7 | – | 29·62 |
| | Total - - - | 107 | 15 | 1 | 46 | 20 | – | 18 61 |

### No. 4.—Security Cases.

Azimgurh

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - - - - | Nil. |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - - - - | |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - - - - - | |

## ZILLAH JOUNPORE.

### No. 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Magistrate, Mr. M. C. Ommaney, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr D Simson, from 1 January to 26 March 1849
Ditto - - ditto - Mr J R Best, from 28 March to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr J. V Agnew, from 3 December to 21 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr. T Thriepland, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittal to Persons Tried. | Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 15 | 1,316 | 1,331 | 498 | 166 | 622 | 48 38 | 13 | 23 | 5 | 11 | 11 |
| 42 - - - | 11 | 1,414 | 1,425 | 850 | 4 | 532 | 38 38 | 9 | 3 | 31 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 22 | 22 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 18 18 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 26 | 2,752 | 2,778 | 1,364 | 172 | 1,158 | 42 98 | 22 | 26 | 36 | 11 | 11 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 396 | 72 | 400 | 46 08 | – | 16 | 11 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 804 | 100 | 625 | 40 22 | – | 4 | 19 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 164 | – | 133 | 44 78 | – | 6 | 6 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 26 | 2,752 | 2,778 | 1,364 | 172 | 1,158 | 42 98 | 22 | 26 | 36 | 11 | 11 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

Detail of Convictions

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 45 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 315 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 167 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 689 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 34 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 76 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 38 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,364 |

Detail of Acquittals

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 107 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - - | 81 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 308 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 662 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 104 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 22 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 22 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 148 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - | 7 |

## ZILLAH JOUNPORE.

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed. | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut and by transfer | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9.<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jounpore - - - - - - | 34 | 172 | 17 | 223 | 152 | 19 | 41 | 19 33 | 2 | 9 | — |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - | 152 | 7 years - - - - - - - - | 25 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - | — | 6 years - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - | — | 5 years - - - - - - - - | 49 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - | 4 | 4 years - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - | — | 3 years - - - - - - - - | 13 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - | 4 | 2 years - - - - - - - - | — |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - | — | 1 year - - - - - - - - | — |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - | 23 | Less than one year - - - - - | — |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - | 15 | Fined and discharged - - - - - | — |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - | — | | |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials<br>1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases<br>4<br>Confirmed | 5.<br>Reversed | 6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 7<br>Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jounpore - - | Magistrate - - - - | 19 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 25 64 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 19 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 50 87 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 7 | – | 1 | 11 | 2 | - | 10 |
| | Total - - - | 45 | 25 | 8 | 30 | 16 | 4 | 35 68 |

### No 4 —Security Cases

Jounpore

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - - - | Nil. |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - - - | |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - - - - - | |

## ZILLAH MIRZAPORE

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Officiating Magistrate, Mr S J. Becher, from 1 January to 16 February 1849
Magistrate, Mr W E Money, from 17 February to 8 April 1849
Officiating Magistrate, Mr R T Tucker, from 9 April to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr W Roberts, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Additional Joint Magistrate, Mr B Sapte, from 1 January to 27 March 1849
Joint Magistrate, Grand Trunk Road, Mr R Best, from 1 January to 27 March 1849
Assistant, Mr J Bax, from 4 April to 3 August 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr J Walker, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - Roy Manick Chund, from 28 August to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | Pending on 31st December<br>11<br>On Bail | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13<br>Average duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 9 | 464 | 473 | 193 | 95 | 170 | 37 11 | 8 | 7 | – | 7 | 5 |
| 42 - - - | 6 | 1,037 | 1,043 | 701 | 4 | 332 | 32 01 | 2 | – | 4 | | |
| 43 - - | – | 25 | 25 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 28 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 15 | 1,526 | 1,541 | 910 | 101 | 509 | 33 48 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 209 | 40 | 123 | 33 06 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 333 | 43 | 228 | 37 74 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | 59 | – | 31 | 34 44 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 309 | 18 | 127 | 27 97 | – | – | 4 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 15 | 1,526 | 1,541 | 910 | 101 | 509 | 33 48 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

Detail of Convictions

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 39 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 67 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 246 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 425 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 54 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 51 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 28 |
| TOTAL - - - | 910 |

Detail of Acquittals

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 65 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 41 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 114 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 284 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 107 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 124 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | 2 |

## ZILLAH MIRZAPORE

### No. 1.—Sessions Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3.<br>Committed. | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5.<br>Total. | 6.<br>Convicted | 7.<br>Referred. | 8.<br>Acquitted. | 9.<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10.<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mirzapore | 4 | 104 | – | 108 | 64 | 20 | 20 | 19·23 | 1 | – | 3 |

### No. 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced | 64 |
| 16 years | — |
| 15 years | — |
| 14 years | — |
| 13 years | — |
| 12 years | — |
| 11 years | — |
| 10 years | 2 |
| 9 years | — |
| 8 years | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 years | 10 |
| 6 years | — |
| 5 years | 21 |
| 4 years | 5 |
| 3 years | 12 |
| 2 years | 4 |
| 1 ½ year | 5 |
| 1 year | 4 |
| Less than one year | 1 |

### No. 3

| — | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials. | | | Miscellaneous Cases. | | | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4<br>Confirmed | 5<br>Reversed | 6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
| Mirzapore | Magistrate | 8 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 9 | – | 34 37 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 19 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 28 2 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 12 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 | – | 32 25 |
| | Total | 39 | 13 | 10 | 31 | 19 | 2 | 31 37 |

### No. 4.—Security Cases

Mirzapore

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally | Nil |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka | |
| Security reduced | |
| Security as before | |

## ZILLAH BENARES.

### No. 1.—Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr D F M'Leod, from 1 January to 2 April 1849
Ditto - Mr A Shank, from 3 April to 31 December 1849
Acting Joint Magistrate, Mr G F M'Leod, from 1 January to 31 March 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr S G Tucker, from 1 April to 31 December 1849
Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Captain H A Dorin, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Grand Trunk-road, Mr J R Best, from 1 January to 28 February 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr G Wyatt, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr. W Johnson, from 1 March to 31 March 1849
Ditto - Mr E S Ellis, from 17 April to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | | |
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | In Gaol. | On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - | 200 | 1,590 | 1,790 | 484 | 290 | 869 | 52 89 | 48 | 39 | 60 | 9 | 9 |
| 42 - - - | 13 | 1,942 | 1,955 | 1,250 | 6 | 600 | 32 32 | 11 | 1 | 87 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 88 | 88 | 42 | 1 | 43 | 50 | 1 | 1 | – | | |
| Total - - - | 213 | 3,620 | 3,833 | 1,776 | 297 | 1,512 | 42 17 | 60 | 41 | 147 | 9 | 9 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 328 | 108 | 518 | 54 29 | – | 8 | 35 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 761 | 168 | 655 | 41 35 | – | 21 | 85 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 303 | – | 20 | 6 19 | – | 11 | 5 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 384 | 21 | 319 | 44 06 | – | 1 | 22 | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 213 | 3,620 | 3,833 | 1,776 | 297 | 1,512 | 42 17 | 60 | 41 | 147 | 9 | 9 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 27 | Default - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - | 108 | Compromise - - - - - - | 68 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 462 | Recognizance - - - - - - | 182 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 1,005 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - | 432 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 84 | Unconditionally - - - - - | 829 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - | 52 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 38 | | |
| Total - - - | 1,776 | | |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 181 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 19 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 36 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 240 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 17 |

## ZILLAH BENARES

### No 1.—Sessions Court

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Committed | 4. Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6. Convicted | 7. Referred | 8. Acquitted | 9. Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10. Commitments Cancelled. | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12. Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benares - - - - - - | 4 | 297 | 4 | 305 | 164 | 13 | 57 | 24 35 | 1 | 2 | 68 |

### No 2.—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - | 164 | 8 years - - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - | 7 | 7 years - - - - - - - - - - | 30 |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 6 years - - - - - - - - - - | 5 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - | 5 | 5 years - - - - - - - - - - | 38 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 4 years - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - | 2 | 3 years - - - - - - - - - - | 25* |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - | — | 2 years - - - - - - - - - - | 17 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - | 3 | 1 year - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - | 8 | Less than 1 year - - - - - - - | 13 |

* In this number is included one in default of Security

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1. Confirmed | 2. Reversed | 3. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4. Confirmed. | 5. Reversed. | 6. Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
| Benares - - | Magistrate - - - | 61 | 27 | 1 | 44 | 7 | - | 24 46 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 83 | 26 | 1 | 74 | 13 | - | 19 89 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 55 | 18 | 1 | 72 | 15 | - | 20 62 |
| | Total - - - | 199 | 71 | 3 | 190 | 35 | - | 21 41 |

### No 4.—Security Cases

Benares

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3 |

## ZILLAH GHAZEEPORE

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Magistrate, Mr P C Trench, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Joint Magistrate, Mr A Ross, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Deputy Magistrate, Mr J G Bachman, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - Syud Munsoor Ullee Khan, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Principal Sudder Ameen, Moulvee Mohumed Zuhoor, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | In Gaol | On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 7 | 645 | 652 | 267 | 69 | 275 | 45 | 9 | 7 | — | 9 | 7 |
| 42 - - - | 14 | 946 | 960 | 717 | — | 243 | 25 31 | 15 | 2 | 5 |  |  |
| 43 - - - | — | 23 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 7 69 | — | — | — |  |  |
| Total - - - | 21 | 1,614 | 1,635 | 1,004 | 73 | 520 | 32 56 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Magistrate - - - - | — | — | — | 131 | 3 | 75 | 35 88 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | — | — | — | 486 | 63 | 323 | 37 04 | — | 7 | 3 | — | — |
| Assistant - - - - | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | — | — | — | 387 | — | 122 | 23 96 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - - | 21 | 1,614 | 1,635 | 1,004 | 73 | 520 | 32 56 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions |  | Detail of Acquittals |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 10 | Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 213 | Compromise - - - - - - - - | 22 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 191 | Recognizance - - - - - - - | 37 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 440 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 222 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 84 | Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 239 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 39 |  |  |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 27 |  |  |
| Total - - - | 1,004 |  |  |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 81 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 88 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 12 |

## ZILLAH GHAZEEPORE.

### No 1.—SESSIONS COURT.

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5.<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled. | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghazeepore - - - - | – | 73 | – | 73 | 43 | 14 | 16 | 21 91 | – | – | – |

### No 2.—DETAIL of CONVICTIONS of SESSIONS COURT, Column 6, Statement No 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and Sentenced - - - - - - | 43 | 8 years - - - - - - - - | – |
| | | 7 years - - - - - - - - | 16 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - | – | 6 years - - - - - - - - | – |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - | – | 5 years - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - | – | 4 years - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - - | – | 3 years - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - | – | 2 years - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - | – | 1 year - - - - - - - - | – |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - | 3 | Fined and discharged - - - - - - | – |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - | – | | |

### No 3

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases. | | | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1<br>Confirmed | 2<br>Reversed | 3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 4<br>Confirmed | 5<br>Reversed | 6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried. |
| Ghazeepore - | Magistrate - - - - | 17 | 6 | – | 15 | 3 | – | 21 95 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 28 | 8 | – | 23 | 13 | – | 29 16 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 28 57 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 53 | 17 | 1 | 40 | 17 | – | 26 77 |

### No 4.—SECURITY CASES.

Ghazeepore

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - - | Nil. |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - - | |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - - - - | |

## BENARES DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

### No. 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total. | 5<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | <br>11.<br>On Bail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benares Division, 1848 - | 485 | 14,743 | 15,228 | 8,271 | 776 | 5,638 | 38 39 | 135 | 164 | 244 |
| " 1849 - | 408 | 16,327 | 16,735 | 8,929 | 1,083 | 6,232 | 38 36 | 129 | 132 | 230 |
| DIFFERENCE - - - | — 77 | + 1,584 | + 1,507 | + 658 | + 307 | + 594 | — | — 6 | — 32 | — 14 |

### No. 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | | | | Detail of Acquittals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ——— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference | ——— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
| Three years - - - - - | 223 | 238 | + 15 | Default - - - | 5 | 6 | + 1 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - | 910 | 1,126 | + 216 | Compromise - - | 662 | 489 | — 173 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 1,865 | 2,138 | + 273 | Recognizance - - | 348 | 472 | + 124 |
| Fined - - - - - - | 4,248 | 4,303 | + 55 | Bail taken at Thannah - | 1,142 | 1,887 | + 745 |
| Security - - - - - - | 486 | 480 | — 6 | Unconditionally - - | 3,481 | 3,378 | — 103 |
| Dismissed from office - - - | 367 | 423 | + 56 | | | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - | 172 | 221 | + 49 | | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 8,271 | 8,929 | + 658 | | | | |

### No. 3.—CASES under Act IV. of 1840.

| ——— | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 879 | 737 | — 142 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 135 | 69 | — 66 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | 64 | 84 | + 20 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | 68 | 62 | — 6 |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - | 1,146 | 952 | — 194 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | 61 | 65 | + 4 |

## BENARES DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1. | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Committed | 4 Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5. Total | 6 Convicted | 7. Referred | 8 Acquitted | 9 Average of Acquittals to Number Tried. | 10 Commitments Cancelled | 11. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 12. Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benares Division, 1848 - - | 37 | 785 | 34 | 856 | 514 | 87 | 144 | 19 32 | 17 | 6 | 88 |
| „ 1849 - - | 88 | 1,086 | 22 | 1,196 | 729 | 125 | 233 | 21·43 | 6 | 12 | 91 |
| Difference - - | +51 | +301 | −12 | +340 | +215 | +38 | +89 | — | −11 | +6 | +3 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1.

|  | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |  | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - | 514 | 729 | + 215 | 4½ years - - - - | 3 | - - | — 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 years - - - - | 36 | 51 | + 15 |
| 16 years - - - | - - | 24 | + 24 | 3 years - - - - | 74 | 76 | + 2 |
| 15 years - - - | - - | 6 | + 6 | 2½ years - - - - | 3 | 7 | + 4 |
| 14 years - - - | 12 | 15 | + 3 | 2 years - - - - | 35 | 30 | — 5 |
| 12 years - - - | 12 | 17 | + 5 | 1 year and 11 months - | 2 | - - | — 2 |
| 11 years - - - | 3 | - - | — 3 | 1½ year - - - - | 6 | 10 | + 4 |
| 10 years - - - | 24 | 43 | + 19 | 1 year - - - - | 22 | 22 | — |
| 9 years - - - | 7 | 33 | + 26 | Less than 1 year - - - | 34 | 24 | — 10 |
| 8 years - - - | 17 | 29 | + 12 | 1¾ year - - - - | - - | 2 | + 2 |
| 7 years - - - | 83 | 125 | + 42 | Discharged in consideration of imprisonment already undergone - - - - | 1 | - - | — 1 |
| 6½ years - - - | 4 | - - | — 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 years - - - | 31 | 37 | + 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 years - - - | 105 | 178 | + 73 |  |  |  |  |

### No 3

|  | Appeals | Appeals | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Trials |  |  |  |
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - | 607 | 512 | — 95 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - - - - | 168 | 168 | — |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn - - - - - - | 38 | 41 | + 3 |
| Miscellaneous Cases |  |  |  |
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - - | 450 | 392 | — 58 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - - - - | 183 | 134 | — 49 |
| Rejected, struck off, and withdrawn - - - - - - | 25 | 16 | — 9 |
| Average of reversals to appeals tried - - - - - | 24 92 | 25 04 | — |

### No. 4.—Security Cases

|  | Appeals. | Appeals. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordered to be released unconditionally - - - - - - | 7 | 1 | — 6 |
| Ordered to be released on mochulka - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Security reduced - - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Security as before - - - - - - - - - | 2 | 3 | + 1 |

## ZILLAH SAUGOR

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Deputy Commissioner, First Class, Captain G W Hamilton, from 1 January to 18 April 1849.
Ditto - - - - Captain E K Elliot, from 19 April to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - - Third Class, Joint Magistrate, Lieutenant H Montgomery, from 2 May to 31 December 1849.
Sudder Ameen, Mohumed Ali Hoossein Khan, from 1 January to 5 May 1849

| 1. | 2 | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total. | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 4 | 314 | 318 | 164 | 57 | 94 | 29 84 | – | 2 | – | 7 | 3 |
| 42 - - - | 1 | 685 | 686 | 505 | 29 | 141 | 20 88 | 1 | 11 | – | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 37 5 | – | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 5 | 1,007 | 1,012 | 672 | 88 | 238 | 23 84 | 1 | 13 | – | 7 | 3 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 117 | 48 | 70 | 29 78 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 372 | 40 | 119 | 22 41 | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | 183 | – | 49 | 21 12 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 5 | 1,007 | 1,012 | 672 | 88 | 238 | 23 84 | 1 | 13 | – | 7 | 3 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 17 | Default - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - - | 55 | Compromise - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 118 | Recognizance - - - - - - - - - | 22 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 415 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 7 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 7 | Unconditionally - - - - - - | 204 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 20 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 40 | | |
| Total - - - | 672 | | |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH DUMOH

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Deputy Commissioner, Second Class, Lieutenant R H, Tulloh, from 1 January to 7 December 1849.
Ditto - - - - First Class, in charge of Dumoh Office, Captain E. K. Elliot, from 8 December to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3 Income | 4 Total | 5 Convicted | 6 Committed | 7. Acquitted | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried. | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December | | 12 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | 13. Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10. In Gaol. | 11 On Bail | | |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - - | 1 | 314 | 315 | 168 | 18 | 121 | 39 41 | 7 | – | – | 8 | 2 |
| 42 - - - - | 1 | 619 | 620 | 482 | 4 | 130 | 21 1 | 5 | – | – | | |
| 43 - - - - | – | 16 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 50 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 949 | 951 | 656 | 24 | 259 | 27 58 | 12 | – | – | 8 | 2 |
| Magistrate - - - - - | – | – | – | 18 | – | 11 | 37 93 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 638 | 24 | 248 | 27 25 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 949 | 951 | 656 | 24 | 259 | 27 58 | 12 | – | – | 8 | 2 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 70 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 130 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 355 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 27 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 14 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 49 |
| TOTAL - - - | 656 |

| Detail of Acquittals. | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 24 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 47 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 187 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV. of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 17 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 34 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 58 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | 3 |

## ZILLAH JUBBULPORE

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Deputy Commissioner, First Class, Major J MacAdam, from 1 January to 30 December 1849
Ditto - - - - Third Class, Captain A Skene, from 1 January to 31st March 1849
Ditto - - - - Second Class, Captain H Wakeman, from 15 June to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - - Third Class, Mr A M Phillips, from 15 March to 31 October 1849
Ditto - - - - Lieutenant F W Pinkney, from 10 December to 31 December 1849
Deputy Collector, Moulvee Kadir Buksh, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Moonsiff, First Class, Raokishen Rao, from 1 January to 31 March 1849
Ditto - Gopal Rao, from 1 April to 31 December 1849
Superintendent of Bijeraghogur, Major J MacAdam, from 1 August to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | | |
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped and Transferred | In Gaol | On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 14 | 686 | 700 | 403 | 96 | 186 | 27 15 | 4 | 10 | – | 8 | 5 |
| 42 - - - | 1 | 847 | 848 | 565 | 1 | 272 | 32 45 | 1 | – | 11 | | |
| 43 - - - | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 | – | 4 | 50 | – | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | *16 | 1,541 | 1,557 | 972 | 97 | 462 | 30 17 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 345 | 63 | 241 | 37 13 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 343 | 33 | 144 | 27 69 | – | 10 | 2 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | 52 | – | 11 | 17 46 | – | – | 9 | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 88 | – | 17 | 16 19 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Superintendent Bijeraghogur | – | – | – | 12 | 1 | 2 | 13 33 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs - - - - | – | – | – | 132 | – | 47 | 26 25 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 16 | 1,541 | 1,557 | 972 | 97 | 462 | 30 17 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 5 |

* The discrepancy between this number and that pending at the end of 1848, [15] is accounted for by one prisoner having been made over for trial during the year, from the Bijeraghogur Estate

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 36 | Default - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 165 | Compromise - - - - - - | 27 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 175 | Recognizance - - - - - - | 79 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 479 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 49 |
| Security - - - - - - - | 20 | Unconditionally - - - - - - | 307 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 15 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - | 82 | | |
| Total - - - | 972 | | |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | 33 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | 10 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | 44 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH SEONEE.

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court.

Deputy Commissioner, Second Class, Captain H. Wakeman, from 1 January to 2 April 1849
Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - Captain A Skene, from 3 April to 31 December 1849.

| 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December. | | 12 | 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10. In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 27 | 213 | 240 | 122 | 36 | 65 | 29 14 | 15 | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| 42 - - - | 5 | 208 | 213 | 138 | 2 | 73 | 34 27 | – | – | 2 | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 16 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 33 33 | 1 | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 32 | 437 | 469 | 264 | 41 | 146 | 32 37 | 16 | – | 2 | 17 | 7 |
| Magistrate - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 264 | 41 | 146 | 32 37 | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 32 | 437 | 469 | 264 | 41 | 146 | 32 37 | 16 | – | 2 | 17 | 7 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 20 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 45 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 58 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 111 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 2 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 27 |
| Total - - - - | 264 |

| Detail of Acquittals: | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - | 24 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | — |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 115 |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH HOSHUNGABAD

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Deputy Commissioner, First Class, Captain J. K Spence, from 1 January to 19 June 1849
Officiating - ditto - Lieutenant W. R Elliot, from 20 June to 19 December 1849
Deputy Commissioner, First Class, Captain J K Spence, from 20 December to 31 December 1849
Ditto - - - - - Third Class, Lieutenant W R Elliot, from 23 April to 19 June 1849
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - from 28 December to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | | |
| —— | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | In Gaol | On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - - | 5 | 347 | 352 | 197 | 71 | 73 | 21 4 | 6 | 5 | – | 9 | 5 |
| 42 - - - - | 1 | 233 | 234 | 174 | – | 57 | 24 67 | – | 1 | 2 | | |
| 43 - - - - | – | 17 | 17 | 14 | – | 3 | 17 64 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 597 | 603 | 385 | 71 | 133 | 22 58 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 333 | 71 | 112 | 21 7 | – | 6 | 2 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 52 | – | 21 | 28 76 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | 597 | 603 | 385 | 71 | 133 | 22 58 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 16 | Default - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 61 | Compromise - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - | 78 | Recognizance - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 136 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 16 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 7 | Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 107 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 19 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 68 | | |
| TOTAL - - - - | 385 | | |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - | 14 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 14 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH BAITOOL.

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE's COURT.

Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Second Class, Mr W R. Best, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12. | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | | |
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total. | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted. | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried. | Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | In Gaol. | On Bail. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos. 1 to 41 - - - - | 1 | 174 | 175 | 73 | 55 | 31 | 19 49 | – | 16 | – | 6 | 2 |
| 42 - - - - | – | 293 | 293 | 244 | 5 | 23 | 8 45 | 9 | 12 | – | | |
| 43 - - - - | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 50 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 1 | 469 | 470 | 318 | 60 | 55 | 12 7 | 9 | 28 | – | 6 | 2 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | 318 | 60 | 55 | 12 7 | – | 28 | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 1 | 469 | 470 | 318 | 60 | 55 | 12·7 | 9 | 28 | – | 6 | 2 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 29 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - - - | 42 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 186 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 27 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 23 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 11 |
| TOTAL - - - | 318 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | — |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 52 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Pending on 31 December - - - - - - - - - | — |

## ZILLAH NURSINGPORE

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court

Deputy Commissioner, First Class, Captain E K Elliot, from 1 January to 15 April 1849
Officiating ditto - - Lieutenant A H Ternan, from 16 April to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total. | 5.<br>Convicted | 6<br>Committed | 7<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol | Pending on 31st December<br>11<br>On Bail | 12<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13<br>Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 1 | 320 | 321 | 135 | 92 | 84 | 27 | 10 | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| 42 - - - | 3 | 216 | 219 | 193 | - | 26 | 11 87 | - | - | - | | |
| 43 - - - | - | 5 | 5 | 3 | - | 2 | 40 | - | - | - | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 4 | 541 | 545 | 331 | 92 | 112 | 20 93 | 10 | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| Magistrate - - - - | - | - | - | 331 | 92 | 112 | 20 93 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assistant - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 4 | 541 | 545 | 331 | 92 | 112 | 20 93 | 10 | - | - | 7 | 3 |

### No 2.—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

| Detail of Convictions | | Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 25 | Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 71 | Compromise - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 56 | Recognizance - - - - - - - | — |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 112 | Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 18 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 31 | Unconditionally - - - - - | 78 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - - | 20 | | |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 16 | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 331 | | |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | 34 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - | 43 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - | 3 |

## SAUGOR DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court

| 1 | 2. Pending on 1st January | 3. Income. | 4. Total. | 5. Convicted. | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December. 10. In Gaol. | Pending on 31st December. 11. On Bail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saugor Division, 1848 | 57 | 5,919 | 5,976 | 3,614 | 452 | 1,683 | 29 27 | 162 | *35 | 30 |
| „ 1849 | *66 | 5,541 | 5,607 | 3,598 | 473 | 1,405 | 25 65 | 59 | 57 | 15 |
| Difference - - | + 9 | —373 | —369 | — 16 | +21 | —278 | — | —103 | +22 | —15 |

* *Vide* Note on Jubbulpore Magistrate's Statement, No. 1.

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

Detail of Convictions

| | 1848 | 1849 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - | 280 | 125 | —155 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 456 | 496 | + 40 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 554 | 657 | +103 |
| Fined - - - - - - | 1,882 | 1,794 | —88 |
| Security - - - - - | 88 | 120 | + 32 |
| Dismissed from office - - | 118 | 113 | —5 |
| Flogged - - - - - | 236 | 293 | +57 |
| Total - - - | 3,614 | 3,598 | —16 |

Detail of Acquittals.

| | 1848 | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Default - - - - | - - | 1 | + 1 |
| Compromise - - | 107 | 75 | —32 |
| Recognizance - - | 124 | 133 | +9 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - | 188 | 137 | —51 |
| Unconditionally - - | 1,264 | 1,059 | —205 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840.

| | 1848 | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | 193 | 114 | —79 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | 19 | 19 | — |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - | 17 | 44 | +27 |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | 229 | 177 | —52 |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | 3 | 6 | + 3 |

## SAUGOR DIVISION —GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1.—Sessions Court

| 1 | 2 Pending on 1st January | 3. Committed | 4. Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5 Total | 6 Convicted | 7 Referred | 8 Acquitted | 9 Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10 Commitments Cancelled | 11 Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12 Pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saugor - - - - - - | 2 | 88 | - - | 90 | 73 | - | 7 | 8 75 | 2 | - | 8 |
| Dumoh - - - - - - | 8 | 24 | - - | 32 | 23 | - | 1 | 4 16 | - | - | 8 |
| Jubbulpore - - - - - | 25 | 101 | - - | 126 | 94 | 11 | 12 | 10 25 | - | - | 9 |
| Seonee - - - - - - | 6 | 41 | - - | 47 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 13 15 | - | - | 9 |
| Hoshungabad - - - - | 8 | 71 | 2 | 81 | 41 | 30 | 1 | 1·4 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Baitool - - - - - - | 22 | 60 | - - | 82 | 49 | 22 | 4 | 5 33 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Nursingpore - - - - - | 6 | 92 | - - | 98 | 61 | 10 | 14 | 16 47 | - | 2 | 11 |
| Total - - 1849 - - | 77 | 477 | 2 | 556 | 367 | 80 | 44 | 8 96 | 2 | 4 | 59 |
| Total - - 1848 - - | 50 | 457 | - - | 507 | 298 | 40 | 83 | 19 71 | 5 | 4 | 77 |
| Difference - - | +27 | +20 | + 2 | +49 | +69 | +40 | —39 | - | —3 | - | —18 |

### No 2—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No. 1

|  | 1849 | 1848 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - - - - | 367 | 298 | +69 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - - | 5 | 5 | — |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - - | 2 | 2 | — |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 1 | — 1 |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - - | 6 | 7 | — 1 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - - | 5 | 23 | — 18 |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - - - | 4 | 10 | — 6 |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - - - | 26 | 24 | + 2 |
| 6 years - - - - - - - - - - | 14 | 38 | — 24 |
| 5 years - - - - - - - - - - | 67 | 51 | + 16 |
| 4½ years - - - - - - - - - - | 14 | 13 | + 1 |
| 4 years - - - - - - - - - - | 41 | 31 | + 10 |
| 3½ years - - - - - - - - - - | 12 | 11 | + 1 |
| 3 years - - - - - - - - - - | 67 | 26 | + 41 |
| 2½ years - - - - - - - - - - | 10 | 15 | — 5 |
| 2 years - - - - - - - - - - | 27 | 18 | + 9 |
| 1½ year - - - - - - - - - - | 13 | 11 | + 2 |
| 1¼ year - - - - - - - - - - | 7 | 1 | + 6 |
| 1 year - - - - - - - - - - | 15 | 6 | + 9 |
| Less than one year - - - - - - - | 32 | 5 | + 27 |

— No. 3 —

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials. | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn. | |
| Saugor | Magistrate | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 28 56 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 28 56 |
| Dumoh | Magistrate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 20 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 20 |
| Jubbulpore | Magistrate | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 27 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 11 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 15 38 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 18 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 83 |
| Seonee | Magistrate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate | 16 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 20 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 16 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 20 |
| Hoshungabad | Magistrate | 9 | 5 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 43 75 |
| | Joint Magistrate | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 10 | 6 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 44 44 |
| Baitool | Magistrate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 25 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 25 |
| Nursingpore | Magistrate | 10 | 6 | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | 31 57 |
| | Joint Magistrate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 10 | 6 | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | 31 57 |
| | GRAND TOTAL 1849 | 74 | 24 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 27 02 |
| | GRAND TOTAL 1848 | 56 | 25 | 55 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 37 75 |
| | DIFFERENCE | +18 | — 1 | — 17 | + 2 | — 6 | —12 | — |

No. 4 —SECURITY CASES

| | Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | Security Reduced | Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saugor | - | - | - | - |
| Dumoh | - | - | - | - |
| Jubbulpore | - | - | - | - |
| Seonee | - | - | - | - |
| Hoshungabad | - | - | - | - |
| Baitool | - | - | - | - |
| Nursingpore | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL 1849 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL 1848 | - | - | 4 | 2 |
| DIFFERENCE | +1 | - | —2 | - |

## ZILLAH OCHEYRA

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Superintendent, Mr. F A Glover, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10<br>In Gaol | 11<br>On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | – | 45 | 45 | 30 | 8 | 6 | 13 63 | 1 | – | – | 7 | 3 |
| 42 - - - | – | 76 | 76 | 50 | 4 | 20 | 27 02 | 1 | 1 | – | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | | – | – | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | – | 124 | 124 | 83 | 12 | 26 | 21 48 | 2 | 1 | – | 7 | 3 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 83 | 12 | 26 | 21 48 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | – | 124 | 124 | 83 | 12 | 26 | 21 48 | 2 | 1 | – | 7 | 3 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| From six months to above two years - - | 6 |
| Not exceeding six months - - - - | 15 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 43 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 1 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 10 |
| TOTAL - - - | 83 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 5 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - | — |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 14 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | Nil |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - | |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | |

## ZILLAH HURDA.

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE's COURT.

Superintendent, Captain J K Spence, from 1 January to 19 June 1849.
Officiating Superintendent, Lieutenant W R Elliott, from 20 June to 19 December 1849.
Superintendent, Captain J. K. Spence, from 20 December to 31 December 1849.
Assistant Superintendent, Mohumed Muzhur Jumeel, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.

| 1. | 2 Pending on 1st January. | 3. Income | 4. Total | 5 Convicted | 6. Committed | 7. Acquitted | 8. Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9. Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December 10. In Gaol. | Pending on 31st December 11. On Bail. | 12 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | 13 Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nos 1 to 41 - - | 2 | 323 | 325 | 116 | 79 | 103 | 34 56 | 28 | - | - | 13 | |
| 42 - - - | - | 140 | 140 | 84 | 14 | 38 | 27 94 | 2 | - | - | | 33 |
| 43 - - - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 465 | 467 | 202 | 94 | 141 | 32 26 | 30 | - | - | 13 | 33 |
| Magistrate - - - - | - | - | - | 17 | 94 | 19 | 14 61 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | - | - | - | 185 | - | 122 | 39 73 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assistant - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 465 | 467 | 202 | 94 | 141 | 32 26 | 30 | - | - | 13 | 33 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1.

Detail of Convictions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - | 60 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 21 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 17 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 46 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 29 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 7 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 22 |
| TOTAL - - - | 202 |

Detail of Acquittals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | — |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | — |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | 22 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 119 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV. of 1840.

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | Nil. |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - | |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | |

## ZILLAH CHUNDEREE

### No 1 —Magistrate's Court

Superintendent, Major P Harris, from 1 January to 31 December 1849
Assistant Superintendent, Captain C J Richardson, from 1 January to 26 May 1849
Acting Assistant Superintendent, Dr T Moore, from 27 May to 11 July 1849
Assistant Superintendent, Captain C J Richardson, from 12 July to 30 November 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10 In Gaol | 11 On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 12 | 253 | 265 | 94 | 35 | 116 | 47 34 | 2 | 11 | – | 25 | |
| 42 - - - | 1 | 123 | 124 | 69 | – | 41 | 37 27 | 2 | 2 | 15 | | 13 |
| 43 - - - | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 25 | – | – | – | | |
| Total - - - | 13 | 378 | 391 | 164 | 37 | 158 | 44 01 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 13 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 75 | – | 13 | 15 | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - | – | – | – | 163 | 37 | 155 | 43 66 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - - | 13 | 378 | 391 | 164 | 37 | 158 | 44 01 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 13 |

### No 2 —Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 54 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 46 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 57 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 2 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | — |
| Total - - - | 164 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | — |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - | — |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 150 |

### No 3 —Cases under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - - | Nil |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - - - | |

## CEDED DISTRICTS.—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5.<br>Convicted. | 6<br>Committed | 7.<br>Acquitted | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9.<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December<br>10.<br>In Gaol. | Pending on 31st December<br>11<br>On Bail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceded Districts, 1848 - - | 9 | 557 | 566 | 299 | 56 | 188 | 34 62 | 8 | 15 | - |
| „ 1849 - - | 15 | 967 | 982 | 449 | 143 | 325 | 35 44 | 36 | 14 | 15 |
| DIFFERENCE - - - | + 6 | + 410 | + 416 | + 150 | + 87 | + 137 | — | + 28 | -1 | +15 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - | 7 | 67 | + 60 |
| From 6 mouths to above 2 years - | 30 | 81 | + 51 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - | 54 | 78 | + 24 |
| Fined - - - - - - - | 143 | 146 | + 3 |
| Security - - - - - - | 38 | 35 | — 3 |
| Dismissed from office - - - | 4 | 10 | + 6 |
| Flogged - - - - - - | 23 | 32 | + 9 |
| TOTAL - - - | 299 | 449 | + 150 |

| Detail of Acquittals. | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Default - - - | — | — | - |
| Compromise - - | 11 | 15 | + 4 |
| Recognizance - - | 4 | 5 | + 1 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - | - | 22 | + 22 |
| Unconditionally - - | 173 | 283 | + 110 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV. of 1840

|  | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - | - - | Nil. |  |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - |  |  |  |

## CEDED DISTRICTS —GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ocheyra - - - - - - | - | 12 | - | 12 | 8 | - | 1 | 11 11 | - | - | 3 |
| Hurda - - - - - - | 8 | 94 | - | 102 | 59 | 6 | 5 | 7 14 | - | 1 | 31 |
| Chunderee - - - - | 2 | 37 | - | 39 | 26 | - | 4 | 13 33 | - | 2 | 7 |
| Total 1849 - - - | 10 | 143 | - | 153 | 93 | 6 | 10 | 9 17 | - | 3 | 41 |
| Total 1848 - - - | 3 | 56 | - | 59 | 29 | 5 | 9 | 20 93 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Difference - - - | +7 | +87 | - | +94 | +64 | +1 | +1 | — | −5 | +2 | +31 |

### No 2 —Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1

| | 1849 | 1848 | Difference | | 1849 | 1848 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - | 93 | 29 | +64 | 5½ years - - - - | 13 | - - | +13 |
| 16 years - - - - | 2 | - - | +2 | 5 years - - - - | 20 | 2 | +18 |
| 15 years - - - - | — | — | — | 4½ years - - - - | 2 | 3 | −1 |
| 14 years - - - - | 2 | - - | +2 | 4 years - - - - | 7 | 5 | +2 |
| 12 years - - - - | — | — | — | 3½ years - - - - | — | — | — |
| 10 years - - - - | 4 | - - | +4 | 3 years - - - - | 18 | 3 | +15 |
| 9 years - - - - | 3 | 4 | −1 | 2½ years - - - - | 4 | 2 | +2 |
| 8 years - - - - | - - | 1 | −1 | 2 years - - - - | - - | 2 | −2 |
| 7 years - - - - | 3 | 6 | −3 | 1½ year - - - - | 3 | - - | +3 |
| 6½ years - - - | 2 | - - | +2 | 1 year - - - - | 2 | - - | +2 |
| 6 years - - - - | 7 | - - | +7 | Less than one year - - | 1 | 1 | — |

### —No 3—

| — | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials | | | Miscellaneous Cases | | | Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Confirmed. | Reversed | Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Confirmed | Reversed | Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | |
| Ocheyra - | Magistrate - - - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total - - - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hurda - - | Magistrate - - - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 100 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 50 |
| Chunderee - | Magistrate - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Joint Magistrate - - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 40 |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total - - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 40 |
| | Grand Total 1849 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 37 5 |
| | Grand Total 1848 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | Difference - - - | +3 | +3 | - | +1 | - | - | — |

### No 4 —Security Cases

| — | 1<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3<br>Security Reduced | 4.<br>Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ocheyra - | - | - | - | - |
| Hurda - | - | - | - | - |
| Chunderee - | - | - | - | - |
| Total 1849 | - | - | - | - |
| Total 1848 | - | - | - | - |
| Difference | - | - | - | - |

## ZILLAH KUMAON

### No 1 —MAGISTRATE's COURT

Magistrate, Mr. J Strachey, from 1 January to 4 May 1849.
Ditto - Mr H Ramsay, from 5 May to 31 December 1849
Assistant, Mr C Horne, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Deputy Magistrate, Mr J O B. Beckett, from 1 January to 31 December 1849.
Sudder Ameen, Umba Dutt, from 1 January to 1 July 1849
Ditto - - Trelochun Joshee, from 2 July to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12. | 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income. | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted. | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 10<br>In Gaol | 11.<br>On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed. | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | 1 | 93 | 94 | 42 | 11 | 39 | 42 39 | - | 2 | - | 21 | 11 |
| 42 - - - | 6 | 299 | 305 | 185 | 7 | 109 | 36 21 | - | - | 4 | | |
| 43 - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 392 | 399 | 227 | 18 | 148 | 37 65 | - | 2 | 4 | 21 | 11 |
| Magistrate - - - - | - | - | - | 83 | 18 | 40 | 28 36 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assistant - - - - | - | - | - | 97 | - | 51 | 34 45 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | - | - | - | 36 | - | 39 | 52 0 | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 18 | 62 06 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 392 | 399 | 227 | 18 | 148 | 37 65 | - | 2 | 4 | 21 | 11 |

### No 2 —DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No. 1.

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 19 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 81 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 160 |
| Security - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 4 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| TOTAL - - - | 227 |

| *Detail of Acquittals* | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | — |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 25 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - | 7 |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - | 112 |

### No 3 —CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - - | Nil |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - - | |

## ZILLAH GURHWAL

### No 1.—MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Officiating Magistrate, Mr P H. Egerton, from 1 January to 8 April 1849
Magistrate, Mr. H Ramsay, from 9 April to 3 May 1849
Ditto - Mr J Strachey, from 4 May to 31 December 1849

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Pending on 31st December | | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on 1st January | Income | Total | Convicted | Committed | Acquitted | Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | 10<br>In Gaol | 11<br>On Bail | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was employed | Average Duration of Cases in which the Agency of Police was not employed. |
| Nos 1 to 41 - - - | – | 39 | 39 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 25 64 | – | – | – | 22 | 11 |
| 42 - - - | 1 | 264 | 265 | 134 | – | 131 | 49 43 | – | – | – | | |
| 43 - - - | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 100 | – | – | – | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 1 | 304 | 305 | 153 | 10 | 142 | 46 55 | – | – | – | 22 | 11 |
| Magistrate - - - - | – | – | – | 86 | 10 | 45 | 31 91 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Joint Magistrate - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrate - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameen - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | – | – | – | 67 | – | 97 | 59 14 | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 1 | 304 | 305 | 153 | 10 | 142 | 46 55 | – | – | – | 22 | 11 |

### No 2.—DETAIL of Columns 5 and 7 of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | |
|---|---|
| Three years - - - - - - - - - | — |
| From 6 months to above 2 years - - - | 2 |
| Not exceeding 6 months - - - - | 15 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | 127 |
| Security - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Dismissed from office - - - - - | 2 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 153 |

| Detail of Acquittals | |
|---|---|
| Default - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Compromise - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Recognizance - - - - - - - | 51 |
| Bail taken at Thannah - - - - - - | — |
| Unconditionally - - - - - - - | 81 |

### No 3.—CASES under Act IV of 1840

| | |
|---|---|
| Decided on their merits - - - - - - - - - | Nil. |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - - - - - - | |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - - - - - | |
| Transferred - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Total disposed of - - - - - - - - - - | |
| Pending on 31st December - - - - - - - | |

## KUMAON DIVISION.—GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1.—Magistrate's Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Income | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Convicted | 6.<br>Committed. | 7<br>Acquitted. | 8<br>Average of Acquittals to Persons Tried | 9.<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred. | Pending on 31st December<br>10<br>In Gaol. | <br>11<br>On Bail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kumaon Division, 1848 | 9 | 667 | 676 | 356 | 35 | 277 | 41 46 | - | 1 | 7 |
| „ „ 1849 | 8 | 696 | 704 | 380 | 28 | 290 | 41 54 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Difference - - - | —1 | +29 | +38 | +24 | −7 | +31 | — | - | +1 | −3 |

### No. 2.—Detail of Columns 5 and 7, of Statement No 1

| Detail of Convictions | 1848 | 1849 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three years | 6 | 4 | − 2 |
| From 6 months to above 2 years | 35 | 21 | − 14 |
| Not exceeding 6 months | 38 | 46 | + 8 |
| Fined | 240 | 287 | + 47 |
| Security | 26 | 13 | − 13 |
| Dismissed from office | 5 | 6 | + 1 |
| Flogged | 6 | 3 | − 3 |
| Total - - - | 356 | 380 | +24 |

| Detail of Acquittals. | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Default | 3 | 4 | + 1 |
| Compromise | 19 | 10 | − 9 |
| Recognizance | 70 | 76 | + 6 |
| Bail taken at Thannah | 9 | 7 | − 2 |
| Unconditionally | 176 | 193 | +17 |

### No 3.—Cases under Act IV. of 1840.

| | 1848. | 1849. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decided on their merits | 5 | - | —5 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | - | - | - |
| Dismissed on default | 2 | - | − 2 |
| Transferred | - | - | - |
| Total disposed of | 7 | - | − 7 |
| Pending on 31st December | - | - | - |

## KUMÁON DIVISION —GENERAL STATEMENT

### No 1 —Sessions Court

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on 1st January | 3<br>Committed | 4<br>Received back after reference to Nizamut Adawlut, and by Transfer | 5<br>Total | 6<br>Convicted | 7<br>Referred | 8<br>Acquitted | 9<br>Average of Acquittals to Number Tried | 10<br>Commitments Cancelled | 11<br>Died, Escaped, and Transferred | 12<br>Pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kumaon and Gurhwal - - | - | 28 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 18 75 | - | - | - |
| Total 1849 - - - | - | 28 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 18 75 | - | - | - |
| Total 1848 - - - | - | 35 | 9 | −44 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 4 54 | - | - | - |
| Difference - - - | - | −7 | −5 | −12 | −16 | - | +4 | — | - | - | - |

### No 2.—Detail of Convictions of Sessions Court, Column 6, Statement No 1

| | 1849 | 1848 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted and sentenced - - - - - - | 6 | 22 | −16 |
| 16 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 15 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 14 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 13 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 12 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 11 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 10 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 1 | −1 |
| 9 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - |
| 8 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 7 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 6 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |
| 5 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | — |
| 4 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 3 | −2 |
| 3½ years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | - - | +1 |
| 3 years - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 8 | −7 |
| 2 years - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 6 | −6 |
| 1½ year - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 2 | −2 |
| 1 year - - - - - - - - - - | 2 | 1 | +1 |
| Fined and discharged - - - - - - - | - - | - - | — |

### — No 3 —

| | Appeals from the Orders of | Criminal Trials<br>1<br>Confirmed | <br>2<br>Reversed | <br>3<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | Miscellaneous Cases<br>4<br>Confirmed | <br>5<br>Reversed | <br>6<br>Rejected, Struck Off, and Withdrawn | 7.<br>Average of Reversals to Appeals Tried |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kumaon and Gurhwal. | Magistrate - - - | 37 | 22 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 37 28 |
| | Joint Magistrate - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assistant, with special powers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total - - - 1849 | 37 | 22 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 37 28 |
| | Total - - - 1848 | 51 | 13 | 6 | - | - | - | 20 31 |
| | Difference - - - | −14 | +9 | −1 | - | - | +1 | — |

### No 4 —Security Cases

| | 1<br>Ordered to be Released Unconditionally | 2<br>Ordered to be Released on Mochulka | 3<br>Security Reduced | 4<br>Security as before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kumaon and Gurhwal | - | - | - | - |
| Total 1849 - | - | - | - | - |
| Total 1848 - | - | - | - | - |
| Difference - | - | - | - | - |

## LIST OF ORIGINAL ENCLOSURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 1 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Dehlie, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - - - | No 26, dated 16th March 1850. |
| No 2 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Saharunpore, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - | No 73, dated 18th March 1850. |
| No 3 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Meerut - | No. 32, dated 20th March 1850. |
| No 4 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Allygurh - | No. 4, dated 13th May 1850. |
| No 5. | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Moradabad, with 2 Enclosures - - - - - | No 62, dated 12th Sept. 1850. |
| No 6 | Letter from the Additional Sessions Judge of Bareilly, with 2 Enclosures - - - | No. 25, dated 15th April 1850 |
| No 7 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Agra, with 2 Enclosures - - - - - - | No. 104, dated 10th July 1850 |
| No 8. | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, with 1 Enclosure - - - - | No 81, dated 18th May 1850. |
| No. 9 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Mynpoorie | No 20, dated 20th August 1850 |
| No 10 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Mynpoorie | No 21, dated 20th August 1850 |
| No 11. | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - | No 41, dated 5th April 1850 |
| No. 12 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Futtehpore, with Annexure - - - - - - | No 9, dated 4th March 1850. |
| No 13 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Bundelkund | No. 22, dated 20th May 1850 |
| No 14 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - - | No 8, dated 5th March 1850 |
| No 15 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Goruckpore | No 29, dated 4th March 1850. |
| No 16 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - - | No 4, dated 18th Feb. 1850 |
| No 17 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Jounpore, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - - | No 49, dated 30th March 1850. |
| No 18 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Mirzapore | No 73, dated 1st May 1850 |
| No 19 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Benares, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - | No 82, dated 25th April 1850 |
| No 20 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Ghazeepore, with 1 Enclosure - - - - - - | No. 13, dated 2d Feb 1850 |
| No 21 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Saugor, with 8 Enclosures - - - - - | No 41, dated 6th May 1850 |
| No. 22 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Saugor, with 1 Annexure - - - - - - | No 45, dated 21st May 1850 |
| No 23 | Letter from the Sessions Judge of Saugor, with 2 Enclosures - - - - - | No. 44, dated 18th May 1850 |
| No 24 | Letter from the Commissioner of Kumaon, with 2 Enclosures - - - - - | No 32, dated 17th April 1850 |

*F B Pearson*, Register

## APPENDIX

EXTRACT (Paragraphs 8, 16, 17, 26, 27, 36, 49, 50, 51, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71) of a Letter from *M Smith*, Esq, Sessions Judge in the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, No 41, dated 6 May 1851.

8 The distance, however, of these territories from the seat of the Sudder Court at Agra, does in truth constitute a formidable obstacle to the free exercise of the right of appeal now possessed under the law by all criminals, and might seem to present sufficient warrant for relaxing the rule under which petitions of appeal are not transmittable by dâk, but must be presented by mookhtear, in favour of the people of districts so remote as these are from the appellate tribunal This subject was alluded to in paragraph 4 of my last criminal report

16. In a particular case which arose, I informed the joint magistrate that I was not aware of an attempt by a beggar coming from a foreign state (Tehree) to sell his child within the limits of Saugor district, without any proof of an intention to sell it into slavery, or for purposes of traffic or other unlawful object, being legally indictable and punishable under the existing law If the party had imported the child for the purpose of traffic into our territory, and there sold or tried to sell it as a slave, the penal provisions of Regu-

lation III 1832 (not altered in that respect by Act V 1843) would doubtless apply, see Construction 955 In the present instance, the impelling motive to sell appeared to have been want, in years of famine such sales have occurred by hundreds, and the criminal courts could of course take no cognizance of the cases, from their very multitude The latitude to which transactions of this nature used to proceed in the very place I now write from, at no remote date, seems correctly set forth in Construction No 887

17. I hope my instruction in this instance was not opposed to the spirit of the law

26 The deputy commissioner's report alludes to the crime of cattle-stealing, as apparently so prevalent in the pergunnah of Mundla Even if the returns should exhibit the truth, there would be much excuse for the inability of the scanty local police body to cope with such an evil in the extensive uncivilized tracts composing that jurisdiction, but Major M'Adam s belief, that many of the cases reported as cattle theft, are in point of fact instances of cattle straying, and loss consequent on the neglect of the owners themselves, who by such report hope to obtain the aid of the police in their recovery, still further alters the case, and leaves little to condemn except the apathy and careless unconcern of the proprietors of the herds

27 With all these deductions, however, cattle-stealing in a wild country, bordering on the Nagpore frontier, is no doubt common, and practised with much impunity The Tehseeldar suggested the utility of requiring all parties selling cattle in the district to furnish themselves with a "mark" from the police, without showing which purchasers were to be warned not to buy, as, however, stolen cattle is probably oftener carried out of our territory for disposal beyond its limits than sold within it, such a check could only be very limited in operation, while I concurred with Major MacAdam in his estimate of two evils as likely to result from such a requirement, 1st The hardship imposed on the people in making them come long distances to the thannah for sanction, whenever they might want to sell their cattle, 2d The opportunities of oppression and corruption which it would give to the police, with reference to the unsophisticated character of the Gond classes

36 In remarking on the large apparent amount of property stolen in the past year (set down as more than doubling the value reported in 1848), which is in strong contrast with the very insignificant amount recovered, the deputy commissioner comments on the great tendency that exists to exaggerate losses of this kind, and how little dependence can be placed in, or implicit credit given to, the estimates furnished by the sufferers This is a fact my own experience, in trying charges of this description, fully confirms, and in a subsequent part of this report, will lead me to observe the bearing of such a dishonest and deceptive tendency on the working of a recently passed Act of the Legislature The instances are many, in which greater or less variation is percentible in the description and valuation of stolen articles, as originally given at the thannah and afterwards recorded in foujdarie, such difference a magistrate will often pass by unnoticed, adopting without question the later and generally enhanced estimate I have taken every opportunity to observe on these occasions, that while such discrepancies of statement, where the stolen property is considerable, may be natural, yet efforts should always be made to reconcile and explain them, in order to avert any suspicion which might arise from the professed recognition, with accused persons, of things said to have been stolen, but which perhaps were not mentioned in the original information of theft

49 As compared with the year preceding, the statements show an increase of crime in 1849, met by a corresponding increase in the number of persons brought to trial, the result of commitments was very successful, and though I have had sometimes to check what I thought irregularities in Mr Best, I am bound to say that his general procedure evinces considerable tact and skill in the preparation as well as a sound comprehension of the merits of a case, and that I have every hope of his turning out a valuable officer The appeals, as usual, were extremely few, compared with the number of cases disposed of, much improvement in the acceleration of criminal trials is visible, indeed, relatively to the extent of the district and distance of some of the thannahs, the reduced average of the past year, less than four days, would seem almost too low to be probably correct Cases, however, commencing with the summons of the magistrate, without the agency of the police, are said to have been quickened by the deputy commissioner "summoning defendant and his witnesses, if he have any, at the same time, instead of summoning the defendant's witnesses after his deposition has been taken," a course thought by Mr Best to "entail much and useless delay"

50 Of the regularity of this amendment, I am of opinion there may be considerable doubts, and I find my predecessor in office commenting on an order passed "that defendant should be summoned with his witnesses," as an informality that ought to be avoided, "since witnesses should be summoned by name, after designation by the defendant, and indication of the facts to which they are to depose" I agree with Mr Brown, thinking that the contrary, though perhaps quicker course, opens a door to error and abuses

51 I have observed on various occasions, that Mr Best is in the habit of questioning prisoners while under accusation of a criminal offence in private, and then grounding his official procedure on what may have been elicited by or spoken at such private inquiry I have great doubt as to the propriety of such a practice I mention an instance in point,

Appendix, No 14.

just now before me: A party cited as witness for the prosecution on a charge of "attempt at arson," denies on oath his cognizance of a fact thought to constitute presumptive evidence of the prisoner's guilt, two days after the same witness deposes on oath to his personal acquaintance with such fact previously denied There had, however, been an intermediate private interrogation by the magistrate, who says, "being directed to remain in attendance in the office, he, the witness, on Sunday the 10th, the day following his first examination, informed me, on my examining him in private, that he had not stated the truth, and on the following day gave evidence contradictory of the statement previously made by him on the ninth" Here I think it is very questionable, whether the magistrate (putting aside the question of such private interrogatories being regular or desirable,) could take advantage of what was so informally elicited to ground an ulterior judicial proceeding upon, unfavourable to the party interrogated Without having any object save the furtherance of justice, such an act might wear an appearance of entrapping a man into an admission he could not know would be used against him, and is in my opinion open to serious objection

66. I must take occasion to offer a few remarks on the anticipated evil working, in such a country as this, of Act XVI 1850, "for restitution of the value of stolen property," (in passing which, ought not the provision of a prohibitory nature quoted in the margin* to have been abrogated?) which empowers criminal courts to add to the punishment they are competent to inflict on persons convicted of robbery, theft, knowingly receiving stolen property, and other such crimes, or of being accessary or privy thereto, "the punishment of *fine not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused* to the several persons who have suffered by such wrong," payable and distributable in whole or part, to or for the benefit of such sufferers.

[*] Clause I, Section 39, Regulation VII of 1803, "*no pecuniary compensations nor sums, as damages, shall be adjudged to, or be recoverable by, individuals in any criminal prosecution*," &c

67. The words I have *underlined* cause me alarm, when I read such remarks as Major MacAdam makes in his Report relative to the "little reliance which can be placed on the Reports made of the amount of property stolen," as exemplified in a specific case of evidently exaggerated robbery to which he is alluding, and my own experience of such a tendency to over-represent the true loss fully confirms what that officer and Captain Skene have stated as a result of theirs †

68 This Act I presume to be based on the opinion of the writers of the Code (pages 9 and 10 of Note A), "that every person who is injured by an offence ought to be legally entitled to a compensation for the injury" Also, "we are inclined to think that an arrangement might be adopted under which one trial would do the work of two. We conceive that in every case in which fine is part of the punishment of an offence, it ought to be competent to the tribunal, which has tried the offender acting under proper checks, to award the whole or part of the fine to the sufferer, provided that the latter signifies his willingness to receive what is so awarded in full satisfaction of his civil claim for reparation"

69 Not venturing to call in question the wisdom of this principle, I nevertheless dread the effect of a too often indiscreet application of the act by an inconsiderate or inexperienced magistrate, who, if he implicitly adopts the prosecutor's sworn estimate as the measure of loss "appearing to have been caused," and, consequently, of the mulct he is competent to impose on the offender, must often go very far wide indeed of justice, and (where the award is not inoperative owing to the poverty of the criminal) would run the risk of doing great wrong in carrying out the laudable object of awarding a legal right.

70 Will not, moreover, the very knowledge of such a law, and such a discretionary power conferred by it, increase the dishonest tendency I have noticed, or create it where it did not exist? Nominally, and perhaps really respectable people, I fear, would not think themselves tied to a strict veracity in their story, where the party to be affected by it is one who has injured them, and indeed is an enemy to society. Allowing, too, there be no intentional desire to exaggerate a loss, such a result is surely not improbable in the case of rich persons, who may not actually know what their personal property or amount of cash consisted of, or consequently, what may have been abstracted.

71. I shall watch the operation of this enactment; nor be unwilling to suggest (which might be now premature) if it should seem worthy of recommendation, that Government would see fit to direct suspension of the effect of its provisions in these territories (where the principles and spirit of the Regulations are ordinarily conformed to) as I conceive they can do, under section 15, Regulation VI of 1831.

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Extract (Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11) of Court's Reply, No. 736, dated 3 July 1850.

3 At present the Court do not consider that sufficient reason exists for adopting the suggestion contained in your 8th para, and relaxing the rule which disallows the transmission by dâk to them of petitions of appeals with respect to the Saugor territories.

4. The instruction given by you to the joint magistrate in the particular case of attempted child-selling, mentioned in your 16th para, is held to have been quite correct. There is a

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† *Note—See* paragraph 36 of this Report (p. 575)

clear distinction between the case of a parent, reduced by poverty to part with his child, for the sake of preserving its life and his own, and the case of any other party selling children in the way of trade No harm can be apprehended in cases of the first sort, as the laws do not recognise such transfers, whereas interference with them might be mischievous, and occasion the loss of lives that are now saved by them

5 The Court agree with you that the suggestion of the Tehseeldar, noted in your 27th para , in the matter of the prevention of cattle stealing, would lead to much evil, without answering the end proposed

6 The observation made in the close of your 36th para on the importance of reconciling, as far as possible, discrepancies of statement regarding the articles and value of stolen property, is entirely approved

9 Mr. W R Best's practice of summoning defendants and their witnesses at once, as stated in your paras 49 and 50, is informal and objectionable Your 51st para exposes another improper and irregular practice of the same officer, in holding private examinations of prisoners and witnesses, and grounding upon them official proceedings Your own view of both practices is perfectly right, and it is hoped that you will not fail to impress it on Mr Best

10 In reply to your 66th para , I am instructed to refer you to section 20, Regulation I of 1803, under the provisions of which it will appear to you that clause 1, section 39, Regulation VII of 1803, must be held to have been repealed by the recent Act XVI of 1850

11 The Court are of opinion that the operation of this new enactment will require to be watched with great care and attention by all officers entrusted with supervisory powers and they trust that you will favour them with your opinion upon its actual working in your next annual report There is reason to apprehend that unless the powers conferred by the Act on magisterial officers be administered with much caution and discretion, the good fruit which it is calculated to produce, in encouraging the prosecution of theft and in repairing the injuries caused by that crime, will be accompanied by a rank and pernicious growth of false accusations and perjuries

*F B Pearson,*
Register

## LIST OF STATEMENTS

No 1 —Abstract Statement showing the Number of Persons brought to Trial, Acquitted, and Convicted in the Year 1849, by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants, and by the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens in the North-Western Provinces, and the Number committed to take their Trial at the Sessions

No. 2.—Abstract Statement showing the Number of Persons brought to Trial, Acquitted, and Convicted in the Year 1849, by the Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces, and the Number of Persons whose Cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut

No 3 —Abstract Statement showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Nizamut Adawlut during the Year 1849, with the Orders passed thereon, together with an Abstract Statement of Criminal Business disposed of during the Year.

No 4 —Abstract Statement showing the Number of Appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the Year 1849 from the Orders of the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants in the North-Western Provinces, in Criminal Trials, as well as Miscellaneous Cases, with the Orders passed thereon

No 5 —Abstract Statement of Summary Suits under Act IV of 1840, disposed of in the North-Western Provinces in the Year 1849

No 6 —Abstract of the Calendar of Persons Convicted and Acquitted by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants, Deputy Magistrates, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, Law Officers, and Moonsiffs in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1849

No 7 —Abstract Statement showing the Number of Persons in Confinement in the North-Western Provinces, in the Year 1849, in default of Security for good conduct or to keep the peace

No. 8 —Statement of Criminal Cases tried with the Assistance of Natives under Regulation VI of 1832, in the North-Western Provinces in the Year 1849

No 9 —Abstract Statement of the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1849

*F B Pearson,*
Register

## No. 1.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons brought to Trial, Acquitted, and Convicted in the Year 1849, by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants, and by the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens in the North-Western Provinces, and the Number committed to take their Trial at the Sessions

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14. | Explanation of Column 7 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pending | | | | | | |
| — | Prisoners under examination on the 1st January 1849 | Apprehended during the Year | Received by Transfer | TOTAL. | Convicted | Acquitted | Committed | Died. | Escaped | Transferred | In Gaol. | On Bail | TOTAL. | Summoned by the Magistrate and his Subordinates. | Sent in by the Police. | Released on Bail by the Police, and not required to appear before the Magistrate. | TOTAL. |
| | *1,435 | 82,957 | 1,071 | 85,463 | 45,863 | 32,842 | 4,682 | 51 | 65 | 604 | 649 | 707 | 1,356 | 17,073 | 9,637 | 6,132 | 32,842 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - | 1,104 | 75,884 | 1,266 | 78,254 | 43,257 | 29,105 | 3,661 | 52 | 29 | 716 | 661 | 773 | †1,434 | 15,217 | 8,760 | 4,040 | †28,917 |
| 1849 - - | 1,435 | 82,957 | 1,071 | 85,463 | 45,863 | 32,842 | 4,682 | 51 | 65 | 604 | 649 | 707 | 1,356 | 17,073 | 9,637 | 6,132 | 32,842 |
| Increase - | 331 | 7,073 | - - | 7,209 | 2,606 | 3,737 | 1,021 | - - | 36 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,856 | 877 | 1,192 | 3,925 |
| Decrease - | - - | - - | 195 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | 112 | 12 | 66 | 78 | — | — | — | — |

* The discrepancy between the number pending at the end of 1848, and beginning of 1849, is accounted for by one prisoner having been made over for trial to the Jubbulpore authorities from the Bijeraghogur Estate

† The discrepancy between this Column and Column 7, is caused by no detail having been given in the Zillah Statements of the 188 persons acquitted in the three Ceded Districts of the Saugor Territory

N A, N W P,
Agra, 13 September 1850

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## No 2

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons brought to Trial, Acquitted, and Convicted in the Year 1849, by the Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces, and the Number of Persons whose Cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Prisoners under Trial on the 1st January 1849 | Committed in 1849 | Received back from the Nizamut Adawlut | Received by Transfer | TOTAL | Convicted | Acquitted | Referred to Nizamut Adawlut | Commitment Cancelled | Died | Escaped. | Transferred | Pending |
| | 467 | * 4,703 | 66 | 18 | 5,254 | 2,751 | 1,278 | 633 | 105 | 19 | 1 | 23 | 444 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - | 299 | 3,733 | 118 | 42 | 4,192 | 2,112 | 940 | 502 | 144 | 13 | - - | 14 | 467 |
| 1849 - - | 467 | 4,703 | 66 | 18 | 5,254 | 2,751 | 1,278 | 633 | 105 | 19 | 1 | 23 | 444 |
| Increase - | 168 | 970 | - - | - - | 1,062 | 639 | 338 | 131 | - - | 6 | 1 | 9 | — |
| Decrease - | - - | - - | 52 | 24 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 39 | - - | - - | - - | 23 |

* The difference between this number and that in Column 8 of Statement No 1, is accounted for by the fact of many prisoners being committed to the Sessions Courts by the assistants to the Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, whose proceedings are not included in Statement No 1

N A, N W P,
Agra, 13 September 1850

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## No 3

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases Referred or Appealed to the Nizamut Adawlut during the Year 1849, with the Orders passed thereon, together with an ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Criminal Business disposed of during the Year

| 1 | Trials Referred under the Regulations | | | | | | | Trials called for on perusal of the Abstract, and Petitions of Appeal | | | | | | | Magistrate's Trials referred under the Circular Orders 18th March 1842, and Act XXXI 1841 | | | | | | | Petitions of Appeal from Sentences of the Sessions Court | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2 Pending on the 1st January 1849 | 3 Received during the Year 1849 | 4 Total Number of Persons under Trial | 5 Number of Persons Convicted | 6 Number of Persons Acquitted | 7 Number of Persons whose Cases were remanded | 8 Pending at the end of the Year 1849 | 9 Pending on the 1st January 1849 | 10 Received during the Year 1849 | 11 TOTAL | 12 Order Confirmed | 13 Order Modified | 14 Order Reversed | 15 Pending at the end of the Year 1849 | 16 Pending on the 1st January 1849 | 17 Received during the Year 1849 | 18 TOTAL | 19 Magistrate's Order Confirmed | 20 Ditto Modified | 21 Ditto Reversed | 22 Pending at the end of the Year 1849 | 23 Pending on the 1st January 1849 | 24 Received during the Year 1849 | 25 TOTAL | 26 Petition Rejected | 27 Petition Admitted, and the Case called for | 28 Pending at the end of the Year 1849 |
| | 23 | 314 | 666 | 552 | 65 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 200 | 216 | 146 | 15 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 21 | 23 | 7 | - | 16 | - | 48 | 514 | 562 | 221 | 295 | 46 |

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 7 | 286 | 490 | 376 | 27 | 11 | 23 | 3 | 222 | 225 | 100 | 17 | 92 | 16 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 1 | - | 16 | 2 | 16 | 437 | 453 | 196 | 209 | 48 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 23 | 314 | 666 | 552 | 65 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 200 | 216 | 146 | 15 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 21 | 23 | 7 | - | 16 | - | 48 | 514 | 562 | 221 | 295 | 46 |
| Increase - - - | 16 | 28 | 176 | 176 | 38 | - | - | 13 | - | - | 46 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 32 | 77 | 109 | 25 | 86 | - |
| Decrease - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | - | 22 | 9 | - | 2 | 52 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

| Of the 551 Trials decided during the Year 1849 | Cases Referred under the Regulations called for on perusal of the Abstract and on Petitions of Appeal | Cases Referred under Act XXXI of 1841 |
|---|---|---|
| Mr B Taylor recorded his opinion on - - - - - - - | 81 | 4 |
| Mr G P Thompson - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - | 185 | 8 |
| Mr C R Cartwright ditto - ditto - - - - - - - | 62 | 2 |
| Mr A W Begbie - ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 184 | 7 |
| Mr H Lushington - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - | 170 | 5 |
| Mr F H Robinson - ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 24 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 706 | 26 |

Mr B Taylor was absent on leave from 8th to 18th February, and from 3d April to end of year

Mr G P Thompson ditto, from 13th January to 13th February

Mr C R Cartwright, ditto, from 28th March to end of year

Mr A W Begbie took his seat on the 14th April, and continued to end of year

Mr H Lushington ditto, on the 25th April, and continued to end of year

Mr F H Robinson ditto, on the 20th November, and continued to end of year

N A, N W P,
Agra, 13 September 1850

*F B Pearson*, Register

## No. 4

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the Year 1849, from the Orders of the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants in the North-Western Provinces, in Criminal Trials, as well as Miscellaneous Cases, with the Orders passed thereon

| | APPEALS IN REGULAR TRIALS | | | | | | | APPEALS IN MISCELLANEOUS CASES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 Number pending on 1st January 1849 | 3 Preferred during the Year | 4 Total | 5 Appeal Rejected, Struck Off and Withdrawn | 6 Order Confirmed | 7 Order Modified or Reversed | 8 Pending on 1st January 1850 | 9. Number pending on 1st January 1849 | 10. Preferred during the Year | 11. Total | 12. Appeals Rejected, Struck Off and Withdrawn. | 13. Order Confirmed | 14. Order Modified or Reversed | 15 Pending on 1st January 1850 |
| — | * 177 | 2,956 | 3,133 | 286 | 1,815 | 833 | 199 | 130 | 1,851 | 1,981 | 186 | 1,087 | 511 | 197 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - | 176 | 2,920 | †3,096 | 308 | 1,756 | 841 | 176 | 127 | 1,786 | ‡1,913 | 180 | 1,097 | 484 | 130 |
| 1849 - - | 177 | 2,956 | 3,133 | 286 | 1,815 | 833 | 199 | 130 | 1,851 | 1,981 | 186 | 1,087 | 511 | 197 |
| Increase - | 1 | 36 | 37 | - - | 59 | - - | 23 | 3 | 65 | 68 | 6 | - - | 27 | 67 |
| Decrease - | - - | - - | - - | 22 | - - | 8 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10 | — | — |

* The difference of one case between the number pending at the end of 1848, and beginning of 1849, is owing to three, instead of four cases, having been incorrectly shown as pending at the close of 1848 in the Banda Session, Statement No. 4

† 15 } Transferred for trial to other Zillahs
‡ 22 }

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Agra, 13 September 1850 }

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## No. 5.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Summary Suits under Act IV, 1840, disposed of in the North-Western Provinces, in the Year 1849

| 1 | 2 Pending on 1st January 1842 | 3 Preferred during the Year | 4 Total | 5. Decided on Trial | 6. Adjusted or Withdrawn | 7 Dismissed on Default | 8 Transferred to other Jurisdictions. | 9 Pending on 1st January 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 293 | 5,880 | 6,173 | 3,695 | 988 | 1,155 | 104 | 231 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - | 296 | 6,568 | 6,864 | 3,956 | 1,155 | 1,108 | 352 | 293 |
| 1849 - - - | 293 | 5,880 | 6,173 | 3,695 | 988 | 1,155 | 104 | 231 |
| Increase - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 47 | — | — |
| Decrease - - | 3 | 688 | 691 | 261 | 167 | - - | 248 | 62 |

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Agra, 13 September 1850 }

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## No 6

ABSTRACT of the Calendar of Persons Convicted and Acquitted by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants, Deputy Magistrates, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, Law Officers, and Moonsiffs, in the North Western Provinces, during the Year 1849.

| | By the Magistrates | | | By the Joint Magistrates. | | | By the Assistants | | | By the Deputy Magistrates. | | | By the Principal Sudder Ameens | | | By the Sudder Ameens | | | By the Law Officers | | | By the Moonsiffs | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | |
| | Cases. | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases. | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted. | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished. | Acquitted |
| | 11,055 | 12,559 | 9,561 | 16,749 | 19,029 | 14,069 | 2,695 | 3,034 | 2,236 | 7,915 | 10,379 | 6,438 | 55 | 28 | 57 | 414 | 454 | 356 | – | – | – | 280 | 380 | 125 | 39,163 | 45,863 | 32,842 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - | 9,209 | 10,518 | 7,595 | 16,700 | 18,653 | 13,058 | 4,096 | 4,980 | 3,273 | 6,701 | 7,850 | 4,212 | 93 | 63 | 79 | 443 | 512 | 434 | – | – | – | 281 | 382 | 266 | 36,423 | *42958 | *28917 |
| 1849 - - - | 11,055 | 12,559 | 9,561 | 16,749 | 19,029 | 14,069 | 2,695 | 3,034 | 2,236 | 7,915 | 10,379 | 6,438 | 55 | 28 | 57 | 414 | 454 | 356 | – | – | – | 280 | 380 | 125 | 39,163 | 45,863 | 32,842 |
| Increase - - | 1,846 | 2,041 | 1,966 | 49 | 376 | 1,011 | - - | - - | - - | 2,314 | 2,529 | 2,226 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2,740 | 2,905 | 3,925 |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,401 | 1,946 | 1,037 | - - | - - | - - | 38 | 35 | 22 | 29 | 58 | 78 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 141 | — | — | — |

* The difference between these 2 Columns and Columns 6 and 7, of Statement No. 1 [299 Punished and 188 Acquitted], is owing to the non-submission of Statements by the Officers of the Ceded Districts in the Saugor Territory

N A, N W P.,  
Agra, 13 September 1850

*F B Pearson*, Register

## No. 7.

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons in Confinement in the North-Western Provinces in the Year 1849, in default of Security for Good Conduct or to keep the Peace

| 1 | 2 Number of Prisoners in Gaol on the 1st January 1849 | 3 Ordered to furnish Security during the Year | 4 Total | Released during the Year 5 On furnishing the required Security | 6 On furnishing reduced Security | 7 On Mochulka | 8 Unconditionally | 9 Transferred to other Districts to give Security | 10 Died | 11 Escaped | 12. In Confinement on the 1st January 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 712 | 1,475 | 2,187 | 407 | 7 | 205 | 786 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 700 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - | 681 | 1,465 | 2,146 | 393 | 4 | 152 | 875 | 1 | 9 | - - | 712 |
| 1849 - - - | 712 | 1,475 | 2,187 | 407 | 7 | 205 | 786 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 700 |
| Increase - - | 31 | 10 | 41 | 14 | 3 | 53 | - - | - - | 11 | 1 | 48 |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 89 | — | — | — | — |

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Agra, 13 September 1850

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## No 8

### STATEMENT of Criminal Cases Tried, with the Assistance of Natives, under Regulation VI of 1832, in the North-Western Provinces, in the Year 1849

| 1 ZILLAHS | Cases Tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet 2 Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Award of a Punchayet | 3 Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Award of a Punchayet | 4 Total | Cases Tried with the Assistance of Assessors 5 Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | 6 Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors | 7 Total | Cases Tried with the Assistance of a Jury 8 Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | 9 Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | 10 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dehlie - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 4 | - - - | 4 | 16 | - - - | 16 |
| Saharunpore - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 46 | 7 | 53 |
| Meerut - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 39 | 16 | 55 | — | — | — |
| Boolundshuhur - | - - - | - - - | - - | 22 | 9 | 31 | — | — | — |
| Allygurh - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 54 | 5 | 59 | — | — | — |
| Mooradabad - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 45 | 15 | 60 |
| Rohilkund - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 139 | 67 | 206 | 1 | - - - | 1 |
| Agra - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 80 | 23 | 103 |
| Furruckabad - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 74 | 9 | 83 |
| Mynpoorie - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 74 | 13 | 87 | — | — | — |
| Cawnpore - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| Futtehpore - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Bundelkund - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 51 | 19 | 70 |
| Allahabad - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 70 | 11 | 81 |
| Goruckpore - - | - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 58 | 9 | 67 |
| Azimgurh - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 94 | 3 | 97 | — | — | — |
| Jounpore - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 71 | 14 | 85 |
| Mirzapore - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 41 | 8 | 49 |
| Benares - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 72 | 10 | 82 |
| Ghazeepore - - | - - - | - - | - - | 21 | - - - | 21 | — | — | — |
| Saugor - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 447 | 113 | 560 | 669 | 149 | 818 |
| Kumaon - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 1 | - - - | 1 |
| Grand Total - | - - - | - - - | - - | 447 | 113 | 560 | 670 | 149 | 819 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 235 | 45 | 280 | 674 | 166 | 840 |
| 1849 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 447 | 113 | 560 | 670 | 149 | 819 |
| Increase - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 212 | 68 | 280 | — | — | — |
| Decrease - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 4 | 17 | 21 |

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Agra, 13 September 1850

*F B Pearson*, Register.

## No 9

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1849

### BY THE MAGISTRATES AND THEIR ASSISTANTS

| 1 | 2<br>Two to Three Years | 3<br>One Year and upwards | 4<br>Six Months and upwards | 5<br>Not exceeding Six Months | 6.<br>Fined and Discharged | 7<br>Required to find Security | 8<br>Dismissed | 9<br>Flogged | 10<br>Convicted but not Punished | 11<br>TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 1,910 | 1,970 | 1,917 | 9,747 | 23,770 | 2,727 | 2,310 | 1,512 | - - | 45,863 |

#### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - | 2,020 | 1,739 | 1,734 | 9,185 | 22,621 | 2,436 | 2 077 | 1,445 | - - | 43,257 |
| 1849 - - - | 1,910 | 1,970 | 1,917 | 9,747 | 23,770 | 2,727 | 2,310 | 1,512 | - - | 45,863 |
| Increase - - | - - | 231 | 183 | 562 | 1,149 | 291 | 233 | 67 | - - | 2,606 |
| Decrease - - | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

### BY THE SESSIONS COURTS

| — | 12<br>Imprisonment for Life in Transportation | 13<br>16 Years | 14<br>15 Years | 15<br>14 Years | 16<br>13 Years | 17<br>12 Years | 18<br>11 Years | 19<br>10 Years | 20<br>9 Years | 21<br>8 Years | 22<br>7 Years | 23<br>6½ Years | 24<br>6 Years | 25<br>5½ Years | 26<br>5 Years | 27<br>4½ Years | 28<br>4 Years | 29<br>3½ Years | 30<br>3 Years | 31<br>2 Years and 11 months | 32<br>2½ Years | 33<br>2 Years | 34<br>1¾ Year | 35<br>1½ Year | 36<br>1¼ Year | 37<br>1 Year | 38<br>Less than 1 Year | 39<br>Fined and Discharged | 40<br>Stripes | 41<br>Discharged in consideration of Imprisonment already undergone | 42<br>TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | – | 29 | 7 | 40 | – | 19 | – | 104 | 61 | 45 | 466 | 2 | 113 | 13 | 620 | 16 | 241 | 17 | 480 | 1 | 26 | 169 | 2 | 38 | 7 | 121 | 108 | 2 | 4 | - - | 2,751 |

#### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - | 1 | 12 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 75 | 48 | 33 | 342 | 4 | 94 | 1 | 465 | 21 | 160 | 13 | 363 | 2 | 26 | 116 | – | 31 | 1 | 128 | 106 | – | – | 1 | 2,112 |
| 1849 - | – | 29 | 7 | 40 | – | 19 | – | 104 | 61 | 45 | 466 | 2 | 113 | 13 | 620 | 16 | 241 | 17 | 480 | 1 | 26 | 169 | 2 | 38 | 7 | 121 | 108 | 2 | 4 | - - | 2,751 |
| Increase | – | 17 | 6 | – | – | 1 | – | 29 | 13 | 12 | 124 | – | 19 | 12 | 155 | – | 81 | 4 | 117 | – | – | 53 | 2 | 7 | 6 | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | - - | 639 |
| Decrease | 1 | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – |

### BY THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT

| — | 43<br>Death | 44<br>Transportation | 45<br>21 Years | 46<br>19 Years | 47<br>18 Years | 48<br>16 Years | 49<br>14 Years | 50<br>12 Years | 51<br>10 Years | 52<br>9 Years | 53<br>8 Years | 54<br>7 Years | 55<br>5 Years | 56.<br>4 Years | 57<br>3 Years | 58<br>2 Years | 59<br>1½ Year | 60<br>1 Year | 61<br>Less than 1 Year | 62<br>Total Convicted and Sentenced |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 110 | 210 | 3 | – | 1 | 12 | 52 | 1 | 18 | – | 2 | 52 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 552 |

#### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - | 100 | 164 | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | 21 | – | 10 | 5 | - - | 20 | 22 | – | 8 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 376 |
| 1849 - | 110 | 210 | 3 | – | 1 | 12 | 52 | 1 | 18 | – | 2 | 52 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 552 |
| Increase | 10 | 46 | 1 | – | 1 | 8 | 31 | 1 | 8 | – | 2 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 7 | – | 176 |
| Decrease | - - | - - | – | 2 | – | - - | - - | – | - - | 5 | - - | - - | - - | – | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | – |

N A, N W P,<br>
Agra, 13 September 1850

*F B Pearson,*
Register

Appendix, No. 14.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

## CIVIL JUSTICE, 1849

REPORT of the SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, North-Western Provinces, on the ADMINISTRATION of CIVIL JUSTICE, for the Year 1849.

(No. 1486 of 1850)

From *F. B. Pearson*, Esq, Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, N. W. Provinces, Agra, to *J. Thornton*, Esq, Secretary to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Judicial Department, N. W Provinces, Agra, dated Agra, 27 September 1850

S. D. A, N. W. P.

Present.—A. W. Begbie, Esq, H. Lushington, Esq, Judges,
H. W Deane, Esq, Offg. Judge, and S S. Brown,
Esq, Offg Addl. Judge.

Sir,

Submits Report, with Statements regarding the Administration of Civil Justice in the N. W. P., for 1849

I AM directed by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to submit, for the consideration of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, Reports and Statements, as detailed in a separate list annexed; in illustration of the administration of Civil Justice in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1849, together with an Appendix (A), containing extracts from the Reports of the Zillah Judges, and the remarks of the Court on the subjects therein noticed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. B. Pearson*, Register.

Agra, the 27th September 1850

## ZILLAH DEHLIE

### No. 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL. | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits & Appeals, pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 848 - - - - - | 617 | 5,019 | 103 | 5,739 | 49 | 2,879 | 193 | 1,934 | 684 | 2 | 27,81,947 |
| 349 - - - - - | 684 | 5,457 | 257 | 6,398 | 193 | *3,161 | 135 | 2,078 | 831 | – | 4,25,071 |
| Increase - - | 67 | 438 | 154 | 659 | 144 | 282 | – | 144 | 147 | – | – |
| Decrease - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 58 | – | – | 2 | 23,56,876 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 773 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 744 |
| | 1,517 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Mr J P Gubbins - - Orgls | – | 2 | 18 | 20 | – | 11 | – | 1 | 8 | – | 1,19,251 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 33 33 |
| Appls. | 38 | 301 | 1 | 340 | 49 | 241 | 1 | 10 | 39 | – | 16,275 | – | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 98 |
| S A Sudderood-deen Khan - - Orgls | 41 | 140 | 114 | 295 | 18 | 155 | 10 | 40 | 72 | – | 2,26,482 | 52 | 88 | ‡36 | 11 | 20 | – | 2 | 14 11 |
| Appls | 2 | – | 52 | 54 | – | 47 | – | 3 | 4 | – | 90 | – | – | | | | | | |
| A Nund Lall, Dehlie - | 18 | 64 | 6 | 88 | 3 | 52 | – | 15 | 18 | – | – | – | – | 15 | 8 | 6 | 1 | – | 22 38 |
| A Mr J P Lyons, Goorgaon - - - | 9 | 32 | 3 | 44 | – | 23 | 1 | 15 | 5 | – | 20,869 | 37 | 86 | 12 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 30 76 |
| A. Qazie Zeeaoollah Khan, Rohtuck - - | 12 | 27 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 27 | – | 4 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 22 58 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| und Lall, Dehlie - - | 154 | 836 | 19 | 1,009 | 30 | 455 | 31 | 328 | 165 | – | – | – | – | 69 | 28 | 36 | – | 4 | 8 47 |
| rad Ahmed Khan, Dehlie | 117 | 1,064 | 13 | 1,194 | 87 | 545 | 17 | 352 | 193 | – | – | – | – | 38 | 16 | 27 | – | 1 | 4 26 |
| asim Alli Paneeput - | 41 | 668 | 9 | 718 | 2 | 316 | 8 | 340 | 52 | – | – | – | – | 44 | 18 | 26 | – | – | 6 62 |
| r J. P Lyons, Goorgaon | 92 | 622 | 9 | 723 | 1 | 135 | 16 | 515 | 56 | – | 42,104 | 280 | 4,611 | 28 | 11 | 12 | – | 2 | 4 2 |
| azie Zeeaoollah Khan, Rohtuck - - - | 61 | 683 | 5 | 749 | 2 | 514 | 31 | 149 | 53 | – | – | – | – | 19 | 8 | 8 | – | 2 | 2 73 |
| iqueer Chund, Hissar - | 45 | 465 | 1 | 511 | – | 337 | 5 | 73 | 96 | – | – | – | – | 18 | 6 | 10 | – | 1 | 4 33 |
| okhbashee Lall, Noh - | 54 | 553 | 4 | 611 | – | 303 | 15 | 233 | 60 | – | – | – | – | 21 | 9 | 9 | – | 1 | 3 81 |
| TOTAL - - - | 684 | 5,457 | 257 | 6,398 | 193 | 3,161 | 135 | 2,078 | 831 | – | 4,25,071 | 369 | 4,787 | 316 | 127 | 163 | 1 | 13 | 5 88 |

43 79 per cent. Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 58 Days    Session and Criminal Sittings, 18 Days.    Civil and Criminal Sittings, 161 Days    ‡ 2 to S D A

### No 3.—MISCELLANEOUS

| Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| dge Headings 1 to 21 | 10 | 314 | 11 | 335 | 42 | 266 | 15 | – | 12 | – |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | 6 | 3,277 | – | 3,283 | – | 3,274 | 1 | – | 8 | – |
| S A. „ 1 to 21 | 27 | 263 | 44 | 334 | 8 | 193 | 106 | – | 27 | 1 |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | – | 194 | – | 194 | – | 194 | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameens (with powers of Moonsiff) - | 79 | 1,695 | 81 | 1,855 | 27 | 1,329 | 346 | – | 153 | – |
| Moonsiffs - - - | 81 | 1,631 | 27 | 1,739 | 39 | 1,252 | 347 | – | 101 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 203 | 7,374 | 163 | 7,740 | 116 | 6,508 | 815 | – | 301 | 1 |

### No. 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | | | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Moonsiff Dehlie - | – | – | – | 2,671 | 12 | – |
| 2d ditto - ditto - | 1,680 | – | – | 2,718 | – | – |
| Moonsiff Paneeput - - | 1,680 | – | – | 2,786 | – | – |
| Ditto Goorgaon - - | – | – | – | 742 | 8 | – |
| Ditto Rohtuck - - | – | – | – | 2,289 | – | – |
| Ditto Hissar - - | 1,680 | – | – | 1,626 | – | – |
| Ditto Noh - - | 2,280 | – | – | 1,628 | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,320 | – | – | 14,461 | 4 | – |

# ZILLAH SAHARUNPORE.

## No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2 Instituted. | 3 Received by Transfer | 4 Total | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits | 7 Dismissed on Default | 8 Adjusted or withdrawn. | 9 Pending at the End of each Year | 10 Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11. Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 1,242 | 4,736 | 108 | 6,086 | 86 | 2,540 | 317 | 1,975 | 1,168 | 5 | 35,10,678 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,168 | 4,307 | 209 | 5,684 | 150 | *2,532 | 306 | 1,594 | 1,102 | 4 | 2,36,235 |
| Increase - - | – | – | 101 | – | 64 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 74 | 429 | – | 402 | – | 8 | 11 | 381 | 66 | 1 | 32,74,443 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 561 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 535 |
| | 1,096 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | Description of Suits. | | Result of Appeals. | | | | | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c. | Appeals admitted. | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn | |
| † Judge Messrs G F Franco, and C Allen - - - | Orgls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 141 | 286 | 8 | 435 | 131 | 222 | 7 | 6 | 69 | – | 43,796 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 42 |
| P S A Mohd. Kasim Alli Khan | Orgls | 85 | 143 | 13 | 241 | – | 123 | 17 | 28 | 73 | 1 | 1,12,318 | 46 | 123 | ‡49 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 17 5 |
| | Appls. | 17 | – | 131 | 148 | 5 | 101 | 8 | 3 | 31 | – | - - | – | – | | | | | | |
| P S A Mr A. Ross - - - | Orgls | 12 | 26 | 3 | 41 | – | 24 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 3,127 | – | – | 6 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | 17·14 |
| | Appls. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | – | – | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr L. Berkeley, Saharunpore - - - - | | 214 | 843 | 15 | 1,072 | 2 | 501 | 53 | 340 | 176 | – | - - | – | – | 64 | 26 | 48 | 3 | 4 | 7 15 |
| Sheikh Ahmud, Nukoor - | | 63 | 605 | 10 | 678 | 6 | 304 | 28 | 252 | 88 | – | - - | – | – | 46 | 24 | 24 | 6 | – | 7 87 |
| Busheeroolla, Deobund - | | 158 | 556 | 11 | 725 | 2 | 301 | 83 | 185 | 154 | – | - - | – | – | 56 | 22 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 9·84 |
| Ameenooddeen, Shamlee - | | 296 | 783 | 9 | 1,088 | 4 | 459 | 36 | 296 | 293 | – | 76,994 | 419 | 3,433 | 42 | 20 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 5 3 |
| Mohumed Yaheea, Moozuffernuggur - - - | | 86 | 710 | 7 | 803 | – | 318 | 43 | 307 | 135 | – | - - | – | – | 25 | 14 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 3 74 |
| Mr A Ross, Deyrah Dhoon | | 96 | 355 | 2 | 453 | – | 179 | 30 | 167 | 77 | – | - - | – | – | 3 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 79 |
| Total - - - | | 1,168 | 4,307 | 209 | 5,684 | 150 | 2,532 | 306 | 1,594 | 1,102 | 4 | 2,36,235 | 465 | 3,556 | 292 | 115 | 165 | 15 | 8 | 6 58 |

41·07 per cent. Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 152 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 52 Days. ‡ 2 to S. D A.

## No. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6. | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge | Headings | | 1 to 21 | 25 | 219 | – | 244 | 43 | 144 | 50 | – | 7 | 1 |
| ” | ” | | 22 to 25 | 45 | 3,735 | 1 | 3,781 | 155 | 2,984 | 558 | – | 84 | – |
| 2 P S A | ” | | 1 to 21 | 195 | 383 | 21 | 599 | – | 301 | 177 | – | 121 | 1 |
| ” | ” | | 22 to 25 | 5 | 391 | 6 | 402 | 3 | 385 | 1 | – | 13 | – |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6 Moonsiffs - - - | | | | 905 | 3,746 | 80 | 4,731 | 5 | 1,621 | 2,302 | – | 803 | – |
| Total - - - | | | | 1,175 | 8,474 | 108 | 9,757 | 206 | 5,435 | 3,088 | – | 1,028 | 2 |

## No 4.—STATEMENT of Cost incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate Judicial Establishments, and Amount realized by Sale of Stamps.

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Saharunpore - | 1,680 - - | 4,921 8 - |
| Ditto Nukoor - - | 1,680 - - | 3,030 4 - |
| Ditto Deobund - - | 2,280 - - | 2,908 12 - |
| Ditto Shamlee - - | 2,280 - - | 4,321 8 - |
| Ditto Moozuffernuggur | 1,200 - - | 3,827 - - |
| Ditto Deyrah Dhoon - | - - - | 1,074 2 - |
| Total - - - | 9,120 - - | 20,083 2 - |

## ZILLAH MEERUT.

### No 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 1,205 | 5,598 | 499 | 7,302 | 482 | 2,895 | 668 | 2,188 | 1,069 | 16 | 5,10,081 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,069 | 5,043 | 398 | 6,510 | 378 | *3,163 | 524 | 1,495 | 950 | 6 | 2,89,385 |
| Increase - - | – | – | – | – | – | 268 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 136 | 555 | 101 | 792 | 104 | – | 144 | 693 | 119 | 10 | 2,20,696 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 610 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 678 |
| | 1,288 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS<br>1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits<br>Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals<br>Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Messrs A W Begbie and H W Deane - - | Orgls. | 4 | – | 2 | 6 | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 117 | 263 | 1 | 381 | 240 | 60 | 7 | 9 | 65 | – | 61,623 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| P S A Mohumed Abdoollah Khan - | Orgls | 51 | 108 | 6 | 165 | – | 82 | 3 | 29 | 51 | 5 | 85,882 | 13 | 95 | ‡34 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 10 69 |
| | Appls. | 40 | – | 243 | 283 | – | 167 | 33 | 4 | 79 | – | 23,345 | – | – | | | | | | |
| S A. Abdoor Ruhman Khan, and Koonwur Ewuz Ali Khan, Meerut | | 51 | 144 | 84 | 279 | 3 | 139 | 22 | 61 | 54 | – | 32,922 | 6 | 138 | 30<br>7 | 15<br>– | 32<br>– | 10<br>– | 4<br>– | 16 66 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baboo Shamachurn, Meerut | | 140 | 618 | 2 | 760 | 42 | 331 | 51 | 220 | 116 | – | - - | – | – | 27 | 4 | 17 | 6 | – | 4 48 |
| Mukhun Lall, Haupor - | | 86 | 452 | 51 | 589 | – | 321 | 48 | 164 | 56 | – | - - | – | – | 34 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 3 | 6 37 |
| Nasir Ali Khan and Seeraj-ooddeen, Sirdhana - | | 103 | 649 | 3 | 755 | 22 | 274 | 121 | 235 | 103 | – | - - | – | – | 18<br>11 | 4<br>– | 20<br>– | 3<br>1 | –<br>– | 4 6 |
| Kurrum Ali Khan, Dasna - | | 83 | 603 | 2 | 688 | 20 | 487 | 65 | 8 | 108 | 1 | 85,613 | 407 | 4,121 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 1 | – | 3,57 |
| Mr V Berkeley, Boolundshuhur - - - - | | 185 | 903 | 1 | 1,089 | 51 | 495 | 85 | 297 | 161 | – | - - | – | – | 45 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 5 13 |
| Kasim Ali Khan, Sikundrabad - - - - | | 122 | 715 | 2 | 839 | – | 368 | 55 | 332 | 84 | – | - - | – | – | 25 | 2 | 13 | 4 | - | 3 31 |
| Mohumed Buksh, Debaee - | | 87 | 588 | 1 | 676 | – | 436 | 32 | 135 | 73 | – | - - | – | – | 18 | 7 | 13 | 2 | – | 2 98 |
| Total - - - | | 1,069 | 5,043 | 398 | 6,510 | 378 | 3,163 | 524 | 1,495 | 950 | 6 | 2,89,385 | 426 | 4,354 | 269 | 66 | 158 | 40 | 13 | 5 19 |

29·46 per cent. Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 77 Days    Session and Criminal Sittings, 158 Days

‡ 2 to S D A

### No 3—MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 115 | 187 | – | 302 | 29 | 138 | 34 | – | 101 | 2 |
| „ „ | 22 to 25 | 97 | 2,895 | – | 2,992 | 1 | 2,882 | – | – | 109 | 10 |
| P S. A „ | 1 to 21 | 91 | 344 | 22 | 457 | – | 265 | 90 | – | 102 | 2 |
| „ „ | 22 to 25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | | 96 | 351 | – | 447 | 3 | 222 | 140 | – | 82 | – |
| 7 Moonsiffs - - - | | 522 | 3,605 | 28 | 4,155 | 29 | 1,962 | 1,639 | – | 525 | 1 |
| Total - - - | | 921 | 7,382 | 50 | 8,353 | 62 | 5,469 | 1,903 | – | 919 | 15 |

### No 4—STATEMENT of Cost incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate Judicial Establishments, and Amount realized by Sale of Stamps

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | | | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Meerut - - | 2,280 | – | – | 2,929 | – | – |
| Ditto Haupor - - | 1,680 | – | – | 1,811 | 14 | – |
| Ditto Sirdhana - - | 1,693 | 1 | – | 2,839 | 14 | – |
| Ditto Dasna - - | 1,680 | – | – | 2,997 | 2 | – |
| Ditto Boolundshuhur - | 2,280 | – | – | 3,623 | 4 | – |
| Ditto Sikundrabad - | 1,680 | – | – | 2,042 | 2 | – |
| Ditto Debaee - - | 1,680 | – | – | 1,944 | 8 | – |
| Total - - - | 12,973 | 1 | – | 18,187 | 12 | – |

## ZILLAH ALLYGURH

### No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2 Instituted | 3 Received by Transfer | 4 TOTAL | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits | 7 Dismissed on Default. | 8 Adjusted or withdrawn | 9 Pending at the End of each Year | 10. Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11 Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 931 | 4,430 | 320 | 5,681 | 250 | 2,986 | 256 | 1,169 | 1,020 | 4 | 5,14,059 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,020 | 4,003 | 426 | 5,449 | 371 | *3,174 | 160 | 812 | 932 | 5 | 2,27,938 |
| Increase - - | 89 | – | 106 | – | 121 | 188 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Decrease - - | – | 427 | – | 232 | – | – | 96 | 357 | 88 | – | 2,86,121 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 967 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 720 |
| | 1,687 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Description of Suits: Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted. | Result of Appeals: Reversed or Modified | Result of Appeals: Confirmed. | Result of Appeals: Dismissed. | Result of Appeals: Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Mr G Blunt - - | Orgls | 1 | 1 | 53 | 55 | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 183 | 321 | 1 | 505 | 201 | 197 | 8 | 4 | 95 | 5 | 82,468 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 94 |
| P S A Villayut Ali, (late) - | Orgls | 38 | 68 | 9 | 115 | – | 34 | – | 4 | 29 | – | 84,383 | 21 | 47 | ‡27 | 36 | 15 | 1 | – | 22 68 |
| | Appls | – | – | – | – | – | 74 | 2 | 5 | – | – | - - | – | – | | | | | | |
| Ruzzeeooddeen, (present) - | Orgls | – | – | – | – | – | 38 | 4 | 6 | – | – | - - | – | – | | | | | | |
| | Appls | 43 | – | 206 | 249 | 1 | 101 | 3 | 5 | 58 | – | 7,418 | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | 10 19 |
| S A Mohumed Kasim (late) - | Allygurh | 39 | 135 | 131 | 305 | 1 | 142 | – | 23 | 62 | – | 14,248 | 43 | 92 | 59 | 68 | 35 | 1 | – | 35 75 |
| Momin Ali, (present) - - | | | | | | | 54 | 6 | 17 | | | | | | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | 9 09 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inayet Ahmed, Coel - - | | 198 | 1,191 | 5 | 1,394 | 93 | 648 | 33 | 381 | 239 | – | 39,421 | 382 | 3,096 | 76 | 25 | 43 | 4 | 2 | 7 15 |
| Gholam Moheeooddeen, Hattrass - - - | | 112 | 747 | 7 | 866 | 1 | 651 | 23 | 49 | 142 | – | | | | 43 | 28 | 32 | 1 | 5 | 5 94 |
| Bukhtawar Singh, Khyr - | | 95 | 425 | 1 | 521 | 3 | 377 | 3 | 74 | 64 | – | | | | 26 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 5 77 |
| Hamid Hussun, Kassgunj - | | 194 | 758 | 4 | 956 | 1 | 583 | 33 | 134 | 205 | – | | | | 49 | 16 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 6·53 |
| Abbas Ally, Attrowly - | | 117 | 357 | 9 | 483 | 15 | 275 | 45 | 110 | 38 | – | | | | 33 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 7 67 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 1,020 | 4,003 | 426 | 5,449 | 371 | 3,174 | 160 | 812 | 932 | 5 | 2,27,938 | 446 | 3,236 | 340 | 186 | 176 | 13 | 14 | 8 2 |

51 38 per cent. Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 178 Days     Session and Criminal Sittings, 63 Days

‡ 10 to S D A

### No. 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 82 | 359 | 13 | 454 | 13 | 365 | 44 | – | 32 | 3 |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 97 | 5,997 | 56 | 6,150 | – | 6,049 | 1 | – | 100 | 6 |
| 1 P. S A ,, | 1 to 21 | 108 | 263 | 11 | 382 | – | 181 | 126 | – | 75 | – |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 6 | 562 | – | 568 | – | 561 | – | – | 7 | – |
| 1 Sudder Ameen | - - | 117 | 644 | 101 | 862 | – | 572 | 145 | – | 145 | 7 |
| 5 Moonsiffs | - - - | 488 | 3,945 | 318 | 4,751 | 50 | 2,458 | 1,761 | – | 482 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | | 898 | 11,770 | 499 | 13,167 | 63 | 10,186 | 2,077 | – | 841 | 16 |

### No 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Coel - - - | 2,280 - - | 2,974 15 - |
| Ditto Hattrass - - | 1,680 - - | 3,656 - - |
| Ditto Khyr - - - | 1,680 - - | 2,070 8 - |
| Ditto Kassgunj - - | 1,670 - - | 2,251 2 - |
| Ditto Attrowly - - | 1,607 8 - | 1,156 8 - |
| TOTAL - - - | 8,917 8 - | 12,109 1 - |

# ZILLAH MOÓRADABAD

## No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 1,512 | 5,848 | 677 | 8,037 | 621 | 3,979 | 455 | 1,298 | 1,684 | 2 | 2,74,996 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,684 | 6,520 | 1,330 | 9,534 | 1,289 | *4,339 | 566 | 1,457 | 1,883 | 7 | 2,48,445 |
| Increase - - | 172 | 672 | 653 | 1,497 | 668 | 360 | 111 | 159 | 199 | 5 | – |
| Decrease - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26,551 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - | 1,302 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 865 |
| | 2,167 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | Description of Suits | | Result of Appeals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
| †Judge Messrs H Lushington & J Lean - - | Orgls | – | 2 | 407 | 409 | 409 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 167 | 595 | 7 | 769 | 466 | 173 | 3 | 1 | 126 | – | 20,879 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 2 82 |
| P S A Syed Tussuddook Hoosein Khan and Moulvee Ahd Hussun Khan | Orgls | 37 | 69 | 4 | 110 | – | 64 | – | 13 | 33 | – | 98,803 | 36 | 33 | ‡31 | 13 | 20 | – | – | 6 88 |
| | Appls | 1 | – | 470 | 471 | 6 | 355 | 6 | 12 | 92 | – | 12,365 | – | – | | | | | | |
| S A Mohumed Mobarizooddeen, Mooradabad - | | 25 | 99 | 283 | 407 | 4 | 200 | 27 | 88 | 88 | 3 | - - | – | – | 49 | 23 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 15 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 40,039 | 52 | 97 | | | | | | |
| S. A Mohaish Chunder, and Tujumool Hoosein Khan, Officiating Bijnore - | | 19 | 50 | 2 | 71 | – | 36 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 3 | - - | – | – | 12<br>6 | 5<br>– | 7<br>– | –<br>– | –<br>– | 42 85 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mohaish Chunder, and Tujumool Hoosein Khan, Bijnore - - - | | 48 | 416 | 6 | 470 | – | 209 | 18 | 81 | 162 | – | - - | – | – | 34<br>13 | 27<br>– | 21<br>– | –<br>– | –<br>– | 15 25 |
| Saudolla Khan, Umroha - | | 184 | 531 | 2 | 717 | 1 | 324 | 46 | 104 | 242 | – | - - | – | – | 55 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 11 6 |
| Mohd Noor, Nugeenah - | | 262 | 1,023 | 8 | 1,293 | 4 | 667 | 96 | 238 | 288 | 1 | - - | – | – | 79 | 23 | 36 | – | – | 7 89 |
| Tujumool Hoosein Khan & Sd. Ubbas Ali, Sumbhul | | 262 | 754 | 4 | 1,020 | 278 | 416 | 49 | 182 | 95 | – | - - | – | – | 60<br>– | 25<br>– | 60<br>– | –<br>– | –<br>– | 9 27 |
| Imdad Hussun Khan Dhampore - - - | | 261 | 609 | 14 | 884 | 103 | 373 | 100 | 102 | 206 | – | 76,359 | 1,180 | 4,525 | 54 | 9 | 27 | 1 | – | 9 39 |
| Hafizooddeen & Kureemooddeen, Chundowsee - | | 168 | 641 | 8 | 817 | – | 370 | 88 | 208 | 151 | – | | | | 62<br>9 | 23<br>6 | 30<br>3 | 1<br>– | 10<br>– | 10 66 |
| Sd Ubbas Ali, Environs - | | 44 | 639 | 110 | 793 | 13 | 474 | 74 | 149 | 83 | – | - - | – | – | 53 | 5 | 39 | – | – | 7 6 |
| Quazee Mohumed Buksh, City - - - - | | 135 | 667 | 3 | 805 | 4 | 413 | 37 | 183 | 168 | – | - - | – | – | 47 | 11 | 21 | 1 | – | 7 42 |
| Uzmutoollah Khan, Thakoordwara - - - | | 71 | 425 | 2 | 498 | 1 | 265 | 19 | 93 | 120 | – | - - | – | – | 32 | 14 | 18 | – | 1 | 8 48 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 1,684 | 6,520 | 1,330 | 9,534 | 1,289 | 4,339 | 566 | 1,457 | 1,883 | 7 | 2,48,445 | 1,268 | 4,657 | 601 | 196 | 335 | 9 | 13 | 9 44 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 91 per cent Reversals | | | | |

† Civil Sittings, 183 Days   Session and Criminal Sittings, 73 Days   Civil and Session Sittings, 7 Days   ‡ 5 to S D A

## No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS.

| Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings 1 to 21 | 11 | 368 | – | 379 | 118 | 224 | 4 | – | 33 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 11 | 4,648 | – | 4,659 | 17 | 4,609 | – | – | 33 | – |
| P S A ,, 1 to 21 | 45 | 256 | 103 | 404 | 1 | 266 | 77 | – | 60 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 1 | 704 | 136 | 841 | – | 835 | 4 | – | 2 | – |
| 2 Sudder Ameens (1 with powers of Moonsiff) - | 160 | 1,486 | 1 | 1,647 | – | 1,093 | 308 | – | 246 | 1 |
| 8 Moonsiffs - - - | 752 | 10,184 | 3 | 10,939 | 1 | 7,737 | 2,354 | – | 847 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 980 | 17,646 | 243 | 18,869 | 137 | 14,764 | 2,747 | – | 1,221 | 1 |

## No 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Bijnour - - | - - - | 3,442 14 – |
| Ditto Umroha - - | 1,680 – – | 2 007 – – |
| Ditto Nugeenah - - | 2,380 – – | 5,835 – – |
| Ditto Sumbhul - - | 2,130 – – | 3,532 2 – |
| Ditto Dhampore - - | 1,680 – – | 2,408 8 – |
| Ditto Chundowsee - | 1,680 – – | 3,063 14 – |
| Ditto Environs - - | 1,605 – – | 1,663 – – |
| Ditto City - - - | 1,680 – – | 2,069 8 – |
| Ditto Thakoordwara - | 1,680 – – | 1,792 6 – |
| TOTAL - - - | 14,515 – – | 25,814 4 – |

# ZILLAH BAREILLY.

## No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2 Instituted | 3 Received by Transfer | 4 TOTAL. | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits | 7 Dismissed on Default. | 8 Adjusted or withdrawn | 9 Pending at the End of each Year | 10 Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11 Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 2,967 | 8,942 | 781 | 12,690 | 730 | 6,234 | 991 | 1,740 | 2,995 | 32 | 3,39,255 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 2,995 | 9,768 | 808 | 13,571 | 732 | *7,396 | 790 | 1,631 | 3,022 | 10 | 4,32,984 |
| Increase - - | 28 | 826 | 27 | 881 | 2 | 1,162 | – | – | 27 | – | 93,729 |
| Decrease - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 201 | 109 | – | 22 | – |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* | - - | - 1,969 |
| Confession of judgment | - | - 1,043 |
| | | 3,012 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2.—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | Description of Suits | | Result of Appeals. | | | | | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c. | Appeals admitted. | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | |
| † Judge Mr S Fraser - Orgls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Appls | 291 | 682 | 8 | 981 | 340 | 347 | 11 | 13 | 270 | – | 93,132 | – | – | 9 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 2 42 |
| P S A Mohumed Hussun Orgls | 39 | 62 | 7 | 108 | – | 68 | 1 | 5 | 34 | – | 70,079 | 12 | 50 | ‡36 | 13 | 11 | – | – | 5 82 |
| Appls | 316 | – | 345 | 661 | 6 | 500 | 35 | 9 | 111 | – | 7,329 | – | – | | | | | | |
| S A Kahn Bahadar Khan, Bareilly | 112 | 226 | 229 | 567 | 6 | 267 | 17 | 41 | 236 | 2 | 98,190 | 152 | 781 | 70 | 64 | 41 | 5 | 2 | 21 53 |
| S A Mashook Alee Khan, Pillibheet | 144 | 707 | 1 | 852 | – | 449 | 68 | 120 | 215 | – | | | | 46 | 8 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 7 22 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amanut Hoosein, Bareilly - - | 145 | 531 | 60 | 736 | 4 | 392 | 29 | 172 | 139 | 1 | - - | – | – | 68 | 23 | 55 | 9 | 6 | 11 46 |
| Moulvee Mohd Hussun, Suburbs - | 289 | 875 | 3 | 1,167 | 261 | 390 | 21 | 120 | 375 | – | - - | – | – | 48 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 9 03 |
| Moulvee Abdoolah, Budaon - - | 145 | 1,181 | 7 | 1,333 | – | 983 | 45 | 176 | 129 | – | - - | – | – | 61 | 19 | 41 | 2 | 3 | 5 06 |
| Moulvee Wuzeeroodeen, Budaon - | 140 | 531 | 3 | 674 | – | 429 | 33 | 124 | 88 | – | - - | – | – | 40 | 19 | 25 | 1 | – | 6 82 |
| Pundit Hurnath, Beesulpore - - | 131 | 680 | 7 | 818 | 3 | 323 | 75 | 166 | 251 | 1 | - - | – | – | 42 | 38 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 7 44 |
| Shaik Momin Alee, Shahjehanpore - | 248 | 559 | 6 | 813 | 3 | 441 | 32 | 111 | 226 | 3 | 1,64,254 | 1,310 | 6,781 | 49 | 21 | 51 | 1 | – | 8 39 |
| Mohumed Rehmutoollah, Suheswan - | 278 | 859 | 5 | 1,142 | 103 | 641 | 91 | 81 | 226 | 1 | - - | – | – | 49 | 17 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 6 02 |
| Mohd Serajooddeen, Islamnuggur - | 185 | 602 | 106 | 893 | 5 | 518 | 85 | 115 | 170 | – | - - | – | – | 60 | 30 | 58 | 5 | 3 | 8 35 |
| Hakeem Nizamoodden, Powaine - | 145 | 539 | 1 | 685 | – | 280 | 52 | 117 | 236 | 1 | - - | – | – | 33 | 20 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 7 34 |
| Moulvee Abdool Juleel, Tilhur - | 189 | 1,108 | 17 | 1,314 | – | 928 | 128 | 88 | 170 | 1 | - - | – | – | 57 | 32 | 47 | 6 | – | 4 98 |
| Moulvee Keramutoollah, Suleympore | 198 | 626 | 3 | 827 | 1 | 440 | 67 | 173 | 146 | – | - - | – | – | 33 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 4 85 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,995 | 9,768 | 808 | 13,571 | 732 | 7,396 | 790 | 1,631 | 3,022 | 10 | 4,32,984 | 1,474 | 7,612 | 701 | 330 | 525 | 46 | 22 | 7 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 59 per cent Reversals | | | | | | |

† Civil Sittings, 231 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 0 Days

‡ 3 to S. D A.

## Nos 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings 1 to 21 | 230 | 314 | 15 | 559 | 60 | 316 | 35 | – | 148 | 3 |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 71 | 5,434 | – | 5,505 | – | 5,481 | – | – | 24 | 1 |
| P S A ,, 1 to 21 | 69 | 135 | 51 | 255 | – | 127 | 65 | – | 63 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 2 | 1,142 | – | 1,144 | – | 1,144 | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Sudder Ameens - - | 216 | 1,055 | 12 | 1,283 | – | 634 | 366 | – | 283 | – |
| 11 Moonsiffs - - - | 1,265 | 9,009 | 93 | 10,367 | 1 | 6,494 | 2,353 | – | 1,519 | 11 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,853 | 17,089 | 171 | 19,113 | 61 | 14,196 | 2,819 | – | 2,037 | 15 |

## No. 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Bareilly - - | 2,280 – – | 1,748 2 – |
| Ditto Suburbs - - | 1,680 – – | 3,486 6 – |
| 1st ditto Budaon - - | 1,730 – – | 4,147 4 – |
| 2d ditto Budaon - - | 1,680 – – | 1,310 10 – |
| Ditto Beesulpore - | 1,390 2 3 | 2,181 10 – |
| Ditto Shahjehanpore - | 2,183 4 2 | 2 688 14 – |
| Ditto Suheswan - | 1,676 12 5 | 3,850 6 – |
| Ditto Islamnuggur - | 1,680 – – | 2,728 14 |
| Ditto Powaine - - | 1,637 11 6 | 2,567 12 – |
| Ditto Tilhur - - | 1,671 15 – | 4,338 2 – |
| Ditto Suleympore - | 1,666 13 3 | 2,010 12 – |
| TOTAL - - - | 19,276 10 7 | 31,058 12 – |

# ZILLAH AGRA.

## No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2 Instituted | 3 Received by Transfer | 4 TOTAL | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits | 7 Dismissed on Default | 8 Adjusted or withdrawn | 9 Pending at the End of each Year | 10 Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11 Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - | 704 | 3,753 | 179 | 4,636 | 149 | 2,614 | 294 | 1,054 | 525 | 2 | 1,41,798 |
| 1849 - - - - | 525 | 3,703 | 158 | 4,386 | 137 | *2,465 | 180 | 886 | 718 | 1 | 12,96,911 |
| Increase - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 193 | – | 11,55,113 |
| Decrease - - | 179 | 50 | 21 | 250 | 12 | 149 | 114 | 168 | – | 1 | – |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 762 |
| Confession of judgment - - - | 438 |
| | 1,200 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way.

## No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Mr J S Baldero - - | Orgls | 1 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 36 | 225 | 5 | 266 | 102 | 127 | – | 5 | 32 | – | 26,301 | – | – | 6 | 3 | – | – | – | 4 54 |
| P S A Moulvee Kurreemoollah Khan - - | Orgls | 36 | 139 | 14 | 189 | 1 | 125 | – | 20 | 43 | 1 | 11,64,164 | 44 | 95 | ‡46 | 13 | 23 | – | - | 20 81 |
| | Appls | 13 | – | 104 | 117 | – | 76 | – | – | 41 | – | 40,919 | – | – | | | | | | |
| A Ukber Ali Khan, Muttra | | 17 | 87 | 2 | 106 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 20 | 36 | – | 23,960 | 38 | 49 | 17 | 3 | 13 | – | 2 | 25 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lala Chutr Bhooj, Agra - | | 98 | 456 | 3 | 557 | 5 | 283 | 16 | 145 | – | – | - - | – | – | 60 | 12 | 44 | – | 1 | 13 51 |
| Mr R Garland, Agra - | | – | 455 | 1 | 456 | 1 | 183 | 20 | 118 | 242 | – | - - | – | – | 14 | 1 | 6 | – | – | 4 37 |
| Ukber Ali Khan and Mohumed Subbeeooddeen, Muttra - - - | | 101 | 552 | 7 | 660 | 2 | 300 | 57 | 202 | 99 | – | - - | – | – | 28<br>– | 7<br>– | 15<br>– | –<br>– | 1<br>– | 5 |
| Mirza Mohumed Ali Beg, Futtehpore - - - | | 30 | 249 | – | 279 | 2 | 201 | 20 | 33 | 23 | – | - - | – | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 78 |
| Meer Salamut Ali Bah - | | 39 | 375 | 3 | 417 | – | 246 | 24 | 109 | 38 | – | 41,567 | 364 | 2,885 | 35 | 11 | 17 | – | 1 | 9 23 |
| Ewuz Ali Khan, Hurlal (*in charge*), and Lala Chutr Bhooj, Etmadpore - | | 43<br>–<br>– | 162<br>15<br>93 | 3<br>–<br>– | 208<br>15<br>93 | 1<br>–<br>– | 141<br>–<br>67 | 18<br>–<br>13 | 3<br>–<br>46 | 27 | – | - - | – | – | 9<br>–<br>6 | 2<br>–<br>– | 12<br>–<br>– | –<br>–<br>– | –<br>–<br>– | 5 55<br>–<br>4 76 |
| Mohd Subbeeooddeen and Ishreepershaud, Jullaisur | | 68<br>– | 479<br>8 | –<br>– | 547<br>8 | 1<br>– | 389<br>– | 3<br>– | 69<br>– | 93 | – | - - | – | – | 12<br>– | 2<br>– | 9<br>– | –<br>– | –<br>– | 2 6 |
| Moulvee Alli Bux, Maat - | | 43 | 405 | 2 | 450 | 2 | 282 | 6 | 116 | 44 | – | - - | – | – | 11 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 2 72 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 525 | 3,703 | 158 | 4,386 | 137 | 2,465 | 180 | 886 | 718 | 1 | 12,96,911 | 447 | 3,031 | 246 | 60 | 149 | – | 5 | 6 96 |

28 7 per cent Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 99 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 120 Days ‡ 8 to S D A

## No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings 1 to 21 | 49 | 177 | 19 | 245 | 14 | 162 | 22 | – | 47 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | – | 3,661 | – | 3,661 | – | 3,661 | – | – | – | – |
| P S A ,, 1 to 21 | 45 | 223 | 19 | 287 | – | 148 | 93 | – | 46 | – |
| , ,, 22 to 25 | – | 1,116 | – | 1,116 | – | 1,114 | – | – | 2 | – |
| S A and Moonsiff - - | 113 | 1,036 | 2 | 1,151 | 5 | 612 | 405 | – | 129 | – |
| 6 Moonsiffs - - - | 338 | 4,963 | 462 | 5,768 | 24 | 3,809 | 1,566 | – | 369 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 545 | 11,181 | 502 | 12,228 | 43 | 9,506 | 2,086 | – | 593 | – |

## No 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Agra - - | 1,680 – – | 3,212 10 – |
| Ditto Futtehpore - | 1,680 – – | 1,175 2 – |
| Ditto Peenahut - - | 1,680 – – | 1,837 2 – |
| Ditto Etmadpore - | 1,751 12 – | 1,004 10 – |
| Ditto Jullaisur - - | 1,680 – – | 2,201 4 – |
| Ditto Maat - - | 1,680 – – | 1,845 4 – |
| TOTAL - - - | 10,151 12 – | 11,276 – – |

## ZILLAH FURRUCKABAD

### No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| — | 1. Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2 Instituted | 3. Received by Transfer. | 4. TOTAL. | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits. | 7. Dismissed on Default. | 8. Adjusted or withdrawn. | 9. Pending at the End of each Year | 10. Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11. Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 653 | 3,473 | 159 | 4,285 | 159 | 2,534 | 386 | 531 | 675 | - | 1,00,921 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 675 | 3,394 | 201 | 4,270 | 176 | *2,572 | 265 | 568 | 689 | 2 | 3,08,679 |
| Increase - - | 22 | - | 42 | - | 17 | 38 | - | 37 | 14 | 2 | 2,07,758 |
| Decrease - - | - | 79 | - | 15 | - | - | 121 | - | - | - | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 404 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 592 |
| | 996 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way.

### No 2.—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS. | | | | | | | | | | | Description of Suits. | | Result of Appeals. | | | | | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2. | 3. | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11. | Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c. | Appeals admitted. | Reversed or Modified. | Confirmed. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | |
| † Judge Messrs W. R Timins, W H Tyler, & C Allen | Orgls | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Appls | 85 | 314 | 1 | 400 | 140 | 159 | 15 | 6 | 80 | - | 24,779 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 55 |
| P S A. Messrs J Mercer & J Kirk | Orgls | 33 | 159 | 8 | 200 | 1 | 116 | 7 | 30 | 46 | - | 2,50,565 | 52 | 107 | ‡56 | 26 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 17 23 |
| | Appls | 27 | - | 145 | 172 | - | 169 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mohd Hussun, Furruckabad | | 112 | 630 | 11 | 753 | 12 | 446 | 37 | 157 | 101 | - | - - | - | - | 47 | 16 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 7 34 |
| Hyder Ali Khan „ - | | 107 | 614 | 6 | 727 | 17 | 430 | 79 | 97 | 104 | - | - - | - | - | 60 | 19 | 41 | 2 | 2 | 9 9 |
| Fuzl Huq and Raj Koomar | Doondwara | 99 | 420 | 6 | 525 | 2 | 344 | 59 | 21 | 99 | 1 | 33,335 | 537 | 2,384 | 33 | 13 | 15 | - | - | 7 78 |
| Kurm Ali Khan, Kaemgunj | | 50 | 356 | 4 | 410 | 1 | 292 | 10 | 41 | 66 | - | - - | | - | 39 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 11 37 |
| Elahee Buksh, Chibramow | | 82 | 421 | 11 | 514 | 2 | 282 | 40 | 124 | 66 | - | - - | - | - | 43 | 17 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 9 64 |
| Gunput Roy, Kunouj - | | 80 | 480 | 9 | 569 | 1 | 334 | 17 | 90 | 127 | 1 | - - | - | - | 49 | 20 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 11 11 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 675 | 3,394 | 201 | 4,270 | 176 | 2,572 | 265 | 568 | 689 | 2 | 3,08,679 | 589 | 2,491 | 328 | 125 | 208 | 16 | 8 | 9 63 |

37 53 per cent Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 147 Days. Session and Criminal Sittings, 111 Days. ‡ 7 to S. D A.

### No 3.—MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos | 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 34 | 437 | 22 | 493 | 145 | 265 | 52 | - | 31 | - |
| „ „ | 22 to 25 | 36 | 6,481 | - | 6,517 | - | 6,452 | - | - | 65 | - |
| P S A „ | 1 to 21 | 90 | 437 | 116 | 643 | 1 | 364 | 216 | - | 62 | - |
| „ „ | 22 to 25 | 9 | 988 | - | 997 | - | 981 | - | - | 16 | - |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 Moonsiffs - - - - | | 380 | 5,321 | 25 | 5,726 | 5 | 4,170 | 1,130 | - | 421 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | | 549 | 13,664 | 163 | 14,376 | 151 | 12,232 | 1,398 | - | 595 | - |

### No 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Moonsiff, Furruckabad | 1,680 - - | 2,637 12 - |
| 2d ditto - - ditto - | 2,280 - - | 2,064 14 - |
| Ditto - Doondwara - | 1,680 - - | 1,612 8 - |
| Ditto - Kaemgunj - | 1,680 - - | 1,453 2 - |
| Ditto - Chibramow - | 1,680 - - | 1,631 12 - |
| Ditto - Kunouj - | 1,680 - - | 1,573 4 |
| TOTAL - - - | 10,680 - - | 10 973 4 |

## ZILLAH MYNPOORIE

### No. 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL. | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits & Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 476 | 2,132 | 254 | 2,862 | 221 | 1,608 | 257 | 308 | 468 | 5 | 96,805 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 468 | 2,433 | 198 | 3,099 | 174 | *1,951 | 154 | 328 | 492 | 4 | 1,20,801 |
| Increase - - | – | 301 | – | 237 | – | 343 | – | 20 | 24 | – | 23,996 |
| Decrease - - | 8 | – | 56 | – | 47 | – | 103 | – | – | 1 | – |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 343 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 502 |
| | 845 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Description of Suits: Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted | Result of Appeals: Reversed or Modified | Result of Appeals: Confirmed | Result of Appeals: Dismissed | Result of Appeals: Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Messrs C F Thompson and W R Timins - | Orgls | – | 51 | 8 | 59 | 59 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 31 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 45 | 245 | 1 | 291 | 107 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 78 | 1 | 22,366 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 88 |
| P S A Mohumed Hoosein Khan - | Orgls | 32 | 27 | 56 | 115 | – | 54 | 1 | 9 | 51 | 3 | 80,167 | 17 | 10 | ‡31 | 9 | 25 | – | 2 | 1 9 |
| | Appls | 16 | – | 108 | 124 | – | 91 | 5 | 3 | 25 | – | 1,943 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lalla Soonder Lall, Mynpoorie - - - - | | 76 | 568 | 7 | 651 | 4 | 420 | 64 | 99 | 64 | – | – | – | – | 62 | 7 | 26 | 3 | – | 10 63 |
| Moulvee Inaeth Hoosein, Shekoabad - - - | | 66 | 356 | 9 | 431 | – | 334 | 8 | 4 | 85 | – | – | – | – | 38 | 12 | 24 | 1 | – | 10 98 |
| Mohumed Nujuf Khan, Sirpoorah - - - - | | 71 | 341 | 4 | 416 | 3 | 304 | 22 | 46 | 41 | – | 16,325<br>– | 396<br>– | 1,714<br>– | 34 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 9 13 |
| Pundit Ruttun Lall, Etawah | | 91 | 433 | 4 | 528 | 1 | 341 | 40 | 63 | 83 | – | – | – | – | 60 | 13 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 13 51 |
| Lalla Sheodyal, Phuppoond | | 71 | 412 | 1 | 484 | – | 307 | 11 | 101 | 65 | – | – | – | – | 24 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 5 72 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 468 | 2,433 | 198 | 3,099 | 174 | 1,951 | 154 | 328 | 492 | 4 | 1,20,801 | 444 | 1,744 | 251 | 54 | 139 | 8 | 6 | 10 31 |

27 97 per cent Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 92 Days  Session and Criminal Sittings, 144 Days  ‡ 2 to S D A

### No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings 1 to 21 | 23 | 156 | 24 | 203 | 89 | 93 | 7 | – | 14 | 1 |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 75 | 2,213 | – | 2,288 | – | 2,222 | – | – | 66 | 13 |
| P S A ,, 1 to 21 | 53 | 159 | 74 | 286 | – | 173 | 72 | – | 41 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 5 | 1,150 | 2 | 1,157 | – | 1,151 | – | – | 6 | – |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5 Moonsiffs - - | 177 | 1,785 | 80 | 2,042 | 3 | 1,199 | 648 | – | 192 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 333 | 5,463 | 180 | 5,976 | 92 | 4,838 | 727 | – | 319 | 14 |

### No 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Mynpoorie - | 2,280 – – | 1,882 14 – |
| Ditto Shekoabad - | 1,675 – – | 1,231 2 – |
| Ditto Sirpoorah - | 1,676 12 4 | 1,301 8 – |
| Ditto Etawah - - | 1,680 – – | 1,622 8 – |
| Ditto Phuppoond - | 1,680 – – | 1,453 4 – |
| TOTAL - - - | 8,991 12 4 | 7,491 4 – |

# ZILLAH CAWNPORE.

## No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2. Instituted | 3 Received by Transfer | 4 Total. | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits | 7 Dismissed on Default | 8 Adjusted or withdrawn. | 9 Pending at the End of each Year | 10 Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11 Value of Original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 571 | 2,322 | 281 | 3,174 | 228 | 1,849 | 192 | 301 | 604 | 7 | 2,98,886 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 604 | 2,332 | 271 | 3,207 | 225 | *1,802 | 163 | 308 | 709 | 35 | 3,03,798 |
| Increase - - | 33 | 10 | – | 33 | – | – | – | 7 | 105 | 28 | 4,912 |
| Decrease - - | – | – | 10 | – | 3 | 47 | 29 | – | – | – | – |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 292 |
| Confession of judgment - - - | 516 |
| | 808 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2.—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c. | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted. | Reversed or Modified. | Confirmed. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Messrs A. Speirs and J Muir | Orgls. | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 60,891 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 161 | 368 | 2 | 531 | 203 | 126 | 9 | 5 | 188 | 31 | 78,113 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| P S A Moulvee Mohumud Khadim Hoosein Khan | Orgls | 31 | 70 | 18 | 119 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 10 | 46 | 1 | 1,33,203 | 27 | 43 | ‡35 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 13 15 |
| | Appls | 50 | – | 204 | 254 | 2 | 188 | 2 | 5 | 57 | – | 5,426 | – | – | | | | | | |
| S A Mohumed Hubbeeoollah, Cawnpore - - | | 38 | 92 | 17 | 147 | 2 | 102 | – | 16 | 27 | 1 | 15,079 | 32 | 60 | 44 | 23 | 33 | 1 | 4 | 37·28 |
| Moonsiffs<br>Mohumed Muttuqqy, Cawnpore - - - - - | | 71 | 415 | 3 | 489 | 2 | 262 | 15 | 119 | 91 | – | - • | – | – | 43 | 15 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 10 85 |
| Ubdool Hafiz Ali Khan, Colonelgunj - - - | | 46 | 316 | 4 | 366 | 8 | 218 | 18 | 39 | 83 | – | - - | – | – | 61 | 31 | 22 | – | 2 | 22 18 |
| Itrut Hoosein, Gujneyr - | | 88 | 369 | 9 | 466 | 2 | 284 | 50 | 48 | 82 | – | 11,086 | 400 | 1,402 | 49 | 18 | 20 | 2 | – | 12 82 |
| Shookeroollah, Derapore - | | 35 | 271 | 3 | 309 | 4 | 220 | 37 | 22 | 26 | – | - - | – | – | 47 | 9 | 29 | – | – | 16 84 |
| Syud Kulub Ali Shah, Sheorajpore - - - - | | 84 | 431 | 9 | 524 | – | 343 | 30 | 44 | 107 | – | - - | – | – | 98 | 27 | 36 | 2 | – | 23 5 |
| Total - - - | | 604 | 2,332 | 271 | 3,207 | 225 | 1,802 | 163 | 308 | 709 | 35 | 3,03,798 | 459 | 1,505 | 377 | 145 | 171 | 11 | 10 | 16 58 |

45 88 per cent. Reversals.

† Civil Sittings, 157 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 116 Days ‡ 8 to S D A.

## No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 130 | 570 | – | 700 | 40 | 472 | 35 | – | 153 | – |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 148 | 5,557 | – | 5,705 | 10 | 5,367 | 115 | – | 213 | 15 |
| P S A ,, | 1 to 21 | 90 | 297 | 41 | 428 | – | 265 | 84 | – | 79 | 2 |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 12 | 781 | – | 793 | – | 781 | – | – | 12 | – |
| Sudder Ameen - - - | | 90 | 568 | 14 | 672 | – | 476 | 134 | – | 62 | 1 |
| 5 Moonsiffs - - - | | 321 | 3,175 | 14 | 3,510 | – | 2,302 | 799 | – | 409 | 5 |
| Total - - - | | 791 | 10,948 | 69 | 11,808 | 50 | 9,663 | 1,167 | – | 928 | 23 |

## No 4 —STATEMENT of Cost incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate Judicial Establishments, and Amount realized by Sale of Stamps

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Cawnpore - | 2,134 14 8 | 1,565 – – |
| Ditto Colonelgunj - | 1,680 – – | 1,248 – – |
| Ditto Gujneyr - - | 1,680 – – | 1,655 8 – |
| Ditto Derapore - - | 1,680 – – | 1,252 4 – |
| Ditto Sheorajpore - | 1,680 – – | 1,592 12 – |
| Total - - - | 8,854 14 8 | 7,313 8 – |

# ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE.

## No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of Original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - | 225 | 1,182 | 49 | 1,456 | 12 | 1,003 | 92 | 146 | 203 | 2 | 1,17,903 |
| 1849 - - - - | 203 | 1,121 | 25 | 1,349 | 12 | *900 | 55 | 144 | 238 | – | 75,567 |
| Increase - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 35 | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 22 | 61 | 24 | 107 | – | 103 | 37 | 2 | – | 2 | 42,336 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 195 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 189 |
| | 384 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Mr H Armstrong | Orgls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 38 | 115 | 1 | 154 | – | 120 | 8 | – | 26 | – | 11,538 | – | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 12 |
| P S A. Synd Mohumed Yoosuf Hussun Khan | Orgls | 32 | 74 | 12 | 118 | – | 78 | 4 | 9 | 27 | – | 50,853 | 27 | 47 | ‡23 | 15 | 5 | 2 | – | 25 27 |
| | Appls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs<br>Gholam Ghose, Futtehpore | | 68 | 401 | 5 | 474 | – | 334 | 18 | 57 | 65 | – | 13,176 | 257 | 675 | 51 | 13 | 38 | 5 | – | 12 46 |
| Al Hussun, Jehanabad - | | 18 | 222 | 3 | 243 | – | 137 | 10 | 38 | 58 | – | | | | 12 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 6 48 |
| Emadul Hussun, Hutgaon | | 47 | 309 | 4 | 360 | 12 | 231 | 15 | 40 | 62 | – | | | | 31 | 16 | 22 | 1 | – | 10 83 |
| Total - - - | | 203 | 1,121 | 25 | 1,349 | 12 | 900 | 55 | 144 | 238 | – | 75,567 | 284 | 722 | 121 | 49 | 73 | 8 | – | 11 01 |

40 16 per cent Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 188 Days  Sessional and Criminal Sittings, 56 Days  ‡ 1 to S D A

## No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings 1 to 21 | 12 | 163 | – | 175 | 12 | 153 | 1 | – | 9 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 68 | 3,216 | – | 3,284 | 5 | 3,212 | – | – | 67 | – |
| P S A. ,, 1 to 21 | 45 | 238 | 12 | 295 | – | 119 | 85 | – | 91 | – |
| ,, ,, 22 to 25 | 11 | 678 | 5 | 694 | – | 681 | 5 | – | 8 | – |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Moonsiffs - - - | 169 | 2,216 | – | 2,385 | – | 1,792 | 384 | – | 209 | – |
| Total - - - | 305 | 6,511 | 17 | 6,833 | 17 | 5,957 | 475 | – | 384 | – |

## No 4 —STATEMENT of Cost incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate Judicial Establishments, and Amount realized by Sale of Stamps

| Moonsiffees | Cost | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Futtehpore - | 2,280 – – | 1,669 8 – |
| Ditto Jehanabad - | 1,680 – – | 1,054 2 – |
| Ditto Hutgaon - - | 1,680 – – | 1,135 12 – |
| Total - - - | 5,640 – – | 3,859 6 – |

## ZILLAH BUNDELKUND.

### No. 1. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2.<br>Instituted. | 3.<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL. | 5.<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6.<br>Decided on their Merits | 7.<br>Dismissed on Default | 8.<br>Adjusted or withdrawn. | 9.<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11.<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 497 | 1,641 | 335 | 2,473 | 312 | 955 | 320 | 486 | 400 | 3 | 66,836 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 400 | 1,222 | 130 | 1,752 | 123 | *842 | 200 | 334 | 253 | 2 | 59,023 |
| Increase - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 97 | 419 | 205 | 721 | 189 | 113 | 120 | 152 | 147 | 1 | 7,813 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 208 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 132 |
| | 340 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS<br>1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits<br>Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c. | Result of Appeals.<br>Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified. | Confirmed. | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Judge Mr S G Smith - - | Orgls | – | – | 44 | 44 | 44 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls. | 102 | 140 | – | 242 | 35 | 132 | 4 | – | 71 | 1 | 22,472 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| P S A. Mohumed Mousin and Mohumed Kasim - - | Orgls | 46 | 68 | 43 | 157 | – | 83 | 32 | 19 | 23 | – | 23,810 | 29 | 39 | ‡33 | 4 | 36 | 3 | – | 19 41 |
| | Appls | – | – | 36 | 36 | – | 35 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Moonsiffs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luchmunpershad, Banda - | | 75 | 428 | 3 | 506 | 23 | 263 | 37 | 124 | 59 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 37 | 17 | 26 | 2 | – | 8 72 |
| Mashook Ally, Teroha - | | 45 | 211 | 2 | 258 | – | 130 | 51 | 33 | 44 | – | 12,741 | 278 | 736 | 19 | 8 | 17 | – | – | 8 87 |
| Ruheemoollah, Jelalpore - | | 132 | 375 | 2 | 509 | 21 | 199 | 75 | 158 | 56 | – | - - | - - | - - | 53 | 8 | 52 | – | – | 12·26 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 400 | 1,222 | 130 | 1,752 | 123 | 842 | 200 | 334 | 253 | 2 | 59,023 | 307 | 775 | 142 | 37 | 131 | 5 | – | 10 31 |

22·02 per cent. Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 160 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 68 Days ‡ 1 to S. D A

### No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 46 | 170 | 1 | 217 | 57 | 140 | 8 | – | 12 | – |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 33 | 1,187 | – | 1,220 | – | 1,181 | – | – | 39 | – |
| P S A ,, | 1 to 21 | 66 | 219 | 57 | 342 | – | 170 | 116 | – | 56 | – |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 2 | 974 | – | 976 | – | 971 | – | – | 5 | – |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Moonsiffs - - - | | 238 | 1,983 | 2 | 2,223 | 1 | 1,460 | 555 | – | 207 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | | 385 | 4,533 | 60 | 4,978 | 58 | 3,922 | 679 | – | 319 | – |

### No. 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS.

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Banda - - | 2,280 – – | 1 499 12 – |
| Ditto Teroha - - | 1,680 – – | 922 – – |
| Ditto Jelalpore - - | 1,680 – – | 1,864 – – |
| TOTAL - - | 5,640 – – | 4,285 12 – |

## ZILLAH ALLAHABAD

### No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 519 | 2,838 | 97 | 3,454 | 12 | 2,304 | 177 | 382 | 579 | 4 | 2,86,204 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 579 | 2,984 | 109 | 3,672 | 36 | *2,406 | 170 | 438 | 622 | 9 | 4,76,710 |
| Increase - - | 60 | 146 | 12 | 218 | 24 | 102 | - | 56 | 43 | 5 | 1,90,506 |
| Decrease - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 650 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 373 |
| | 1,023 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | Description of Suits | | Result of Appeals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
| † Judge Messrs. T P Woodcock and A Lang - - | Orgls | - | - | 19 | 19 | 18 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 100 |
| | Appls | 43 | 284 | 3 | 330 | - | 243 | 11 | 1 | 75 | 1 | 15,688 | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 96 |
| P S A Moulvee Ruzeeooddeen and Villayet Ali Khan | Orgls. | 72 | 218 | 26 | 316 | 1 | 189 | 3 | 22 | 101 | 2 | 4,31,444 | 68 | 150 | ‡66 | 48 | 17 | 1 | - | 30·84 |
| | Appls. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moonsiffs<br>Syed Abdoollah, Kishoree Lall, and Syud Sullamut Ali, Allahabad - - | | 48 | 865 | 19 | 932 | 5 | 649 | 17 | 161 | 100 | - | - - | - - | - - | 21<br>–<br>42 | 15<br>–<br>12 | 5<br>–<br>19 | 1<br>–<br>2 | -<br>-<br>- | 7 61 |
| Syed Sullamut Ali and Kishoree Lall, Kydgunge | | 115 | 729 | 14 | 858 | 7 | 569 | 33 | 134 | 115 | 1 | 29,578 | 600 | 1,882 | 19<br>30 | 9<br>15 | 10<br>10 | 2<br>– | -<br>- | 6 65 |
| Kanjeesuhae, Munjunpore - | | 174 | 483 | 10 | 667 | 3 | 433 | 68 | 31 | 132 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 49 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 9 21 |
| Heyth Lall, Phoolpore - | | 127 | 405 | 18 | 550 | 2 | 322 | 38 | 89 | 99 | 4 | - - | - - | - - | 63 | 28 | 22 | 2 | – | 14 03 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 579 | 2,984 | 109 | 3,672 | 36 | 2,406 | 170 | 438 | 622 | 9 | 4,76,710 | 668 | 2,032 | 296 | 153 | 95 | 11 | 1 | 9 85 |

61 69 per cent Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 146 Days   Session and Criminal Sittings, 103 Days   ‡ 3 to S D A

### No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 34 | 372 | – | 406 | 73 | 270 | 18 | – | 45 | 3 |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 41 | 5,500 | – | 5,541 | 14 | 5,456 | – | – | 71 | 3 |
| P S A, ,, | 1 to 21 | 138 | 574 | 60 | 772 | – | 446 | 125 | – | 201 | – |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 1* | 94 | – | 95 | – | 94 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4 Moonsiffs - - - | | 511 | 3,870 | 4 | 4,385 | 3 | 2,276 | 1,451 | – | 655 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | | 725 | 10,410 | 64 | 11,199 | 90 | 8,542 | 1,594 | – | 973 | 6 |

### No 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Allahabad - - | 1,830 – – | 3,036 12 – |
| Ditto Kydgunge - | 1 651 10 8 | 2,233 10 – |
| Ditto Munjunpore - | 2,280 – – | 2,452 10 – |
| Ditto Phoolpore - | 1,680 – – | 1,489 12 – |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,441 10 8 | 9,212 12 – |

## ZILLAH GORUCKPORE

### No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted. | 3.<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7.<br>Dismissed on Default. | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9.<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 2,005 | 4,494 | 567 | 7,066 | 466 | 3,682 | 704 | 523 | 1,691 | 24 | 5,38,473 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,691 | 5,548 | 438 | 7,677 | 340 | *4,275 | 662 | 638 | 1,762 | 5 | 3,09,173 |
| Increase - - | – | 1,054 | – | 611 | – | 593 | – | 115 | 71 | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 314 | – | 129 | – | 126 | – | 42 | – | – | 19 | 2,29,300 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 580 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 1,485 |
| | 2,065 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits. Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals. Appeals admitted. | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Mr. S S Brown - - | Orgls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | - – |
| | Appls | 99 | 673 | 2 | 774 | 273 | 310 | 50 | 5 | 136 | 1 | 59,761 | – | – | 6 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 1 64 |
| P S A Mohumed Luteef - - | Orgls | 41 | 48 | 6 | 95 | – | 61 | – | 8 | 26 | 1 | 1,71,733 | 41 | 56 | ‡26 | 7 | 2 | – | – | 13 26 |
| | Appls | 62 | – | 132 | 194 | 45 | 126 | 1 | – | 22 | – | - - | – | – | | | | | | |
| P S A Ubdool Uzeez - - | Orgls | 45 | 49 | 12 | 106 | 1 | 64 | 2 | 4 | 35 | 2 | - - | – | – | §46 | 16 | 17 | – | 1 | 15 64 |
| | Appls | 43 | – | 202 | 245 | 2 | 205 | 17 | 2 | 19 | – | 4,849 | – | – | | | | | | |
| S A Mohd. Kurreemooddeen, Goruckpore -<br>S A Mehndee Ali Khan, Goruckpore - - - | | 107 | 232 | 25 | 364 | 4 | 220 | 10 | 34 | 96 | – | 56,927 | 84 | 148 | 77<br>5 | 34<br>– | 47<br>3 | 4<br>– | 1<br>– | 31 06 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mehndee Hoosein, Captaingunge - - - - - | | 167 | 727 | 3 | 897 | – | 527 | 84 | 45 | 241 | – | - - | – | – | 74 | 3 | 12 | 4 | – | 11 28 |
| Wuzeer Ali, Bansee - - | | 99 | 416 | 5 | 520 | – | 303 | 29 | 51 | 137 | – | - - | – | – | 35 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 9 13 |
| Mehndee Ali Khan and Mohd Ali Khan, Khuleelabad - | | 233 | 717 | 11 | 961 | – | 451 | 146 | 41 | 323 | – | - - | – | – | 62<br>9 | 5<br>– | 12<br>– | 1<br>– | 1<br>– | 11 12 |
| Russool Buksh Khan, Bansgaon - - - - - | | 150 | 507 | 5 | 662 | 1 | 353 | 43 | 80 | 185 | 1 | 15,903 | 1,768 | 2,778 | 59 | 12 | 11 | – | – | 12 39 |
| Reazut Hoosein, Munsoorgunge - - - - - | | 89 | 468 | 10 | 567 | 1 | 295 | 78 | 70 | 123 | – | - - | – | – | 59 | 6 | 5 | 1 | – | 13 31 |
| Zyfoollah Purrownah - | | 187 | 449 | 14 | 650 | 3 | 361 | 113 | 76 | 97 | – | - - | – | – | 70 | 16 | 12 | 3 | – | 12 72 |
| Mohd Hoosein, Deoreea - | | 272 | 572 | 4 | 848 | 1 | 469 | 62 | 115 | 201 | – | - - | – | – | 122 | 12 | 22 | 4 | – | 18 88 |
| Khoorshed Ali Khan, Goruckpore - - - - | | 97 | 690 | 7 | 794 | 9 | 530 | 27 | 107 | 121 | – | - - | – | – | 54 | 1 | 9 | – | – | 8 13 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 1,691 | 5,548 | 438 | 7,677 | 340 | 4,275 | 662 | 638 | 1,762 | 5 | 3,09,173 | 1,893 | 2,982 | 704 | 119 | 167 | 19 | 4 | 12 62 |

41 6 per cent Reversals

† Civil Sittings, 168 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 81 Days. ‡ 4 to S D A § 7 to S D A.

### No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings 1 to 21 | 28 | 581 | – | 609 | 38 | 520 | 17 | – | 34 | – |
| " " 22 to 25 | 279 | 4,033 | – | 4,312 | 1 | 4,005 | – | – | 306 | – |
| 2 P S A. " 1 to 21 | 102 | 456 | 40 | 598 | 3 | 338 | 146 | – | 111 | – |
| " " 22 to 25 | 11 | 542 | 1 | 554 | – | 532 | 5 | – | 17 | – |
| 1 Sudder Ameen - - | 119 | 1,436 | 2 | 1,557 | – | 1,162 | 227 | – | 168 | – |
| 8 Moonsiffs - - - | 757 | 6,814 | 174 | 7,745 | 2 | 5,210 | 1,689 | – | 844 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,296 | 13,862 | 217 | 15,375 | 44 | 11,767 | 2,084 | – | 1,480 | – |

### No 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. |
|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff Captaingunge - | 1,670 5 – | 2 763 2 – |
| Ditto Bansee - - | 1,680 – – | 2,647 6 – |
| Ditto Khuleelabad - | 2,276 10 8 | 3,418 – – |
| Ditto Bansgaon - - | 2,280 – – | 2,231 14 – |
| Ditto Munsoorgunge - | 1,577 5 1 | 1,359 10 – |
| Ditto Purrownah - | 1,663 14 1 | 1,702 – – |
| Ditto Deoreea - - | 1,554 9 11 | 2,173 – – |
| Ditto Goruckpore - | 1,680 – – | 2,697 14 – |
| TOTAL - - - | 14,382 13 - | 18,992 14 – |

# ZILLAH AZIMGURH

## No. 1—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the Beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the End of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 1,513 | 2,544 | 1,121 | 5,178 | 1,070 | 1,782 | 393 | 136 | 1,797 | 24 | 3,34,794 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,797 | 2,790 | 1,511 | 6,098 | 1,431 | *2,995 | 448 | 126 | 1,098 | 64 | 2,56,292 |
| Increase - - | 284 | 246 | 390 | 920 | 361 | 1,213 | 55 | - | - | 40 | - |
| Decrease - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 699 | - | 78,502 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 301 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 139 |
| | 440 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No. 2—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS (ORIGINAL AND APPEAL) BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS<br>1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits<br>Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals<br>Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Judge Messrs J S Clarke and W E Money - - | Orgls | 2 | - | 16 | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Appls | 362 | 684 | 31 | 1,077 | 693 | 75 | 5 | 4 | 300 | 60 | 79,708 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P S A. Tussuddook Hoosein Khan - | Orgls | 56 | 52 | 25 | 133 | 52 | 58 | - | 2 | 21 | - | 75,989 | 32 | 20 | ‡55 | 14 | 13 | - | 1 | 11 08 |
| | Appls | 181 | - | 388 | 561 | 123 | 422 | 5 | 9 | 10 | - | - - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Adl. P S A Mohomed Sulleem - | Orgls | - | - | 65 | 65 | - | 49 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 2 | - - | - | - | §11 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 66 |
| | Appls | - | - | 418 | 418 | 14 | 348 | 5 | 3 | 48 | - | 3,893 | - | - | | | | | | |
| S A Doobey Joalapershad, Azimgurh - - - | | 394 | 102 | 302 | 798 | 23 | 520 | 129 | 21 | 105 | 1 | 56,437 | 44 | 58 | 230 | 84 | 109 | 1 | - | 34 32 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahomed Ruzza, Azimgurh | | 304 | 552 | 17 | 873 | 202 | 385 | 89 | 23 | 174 | - | 40,265 | 981 | 971 | 111 | 38 | 62 | 1 | 2 | 22 33 |
| Dabeedyal, Azimgurh - | | 245 | 429 | 19 | 693 | 78 | 363 | 75 | 15 | 162 | - | - - | - | - | 157 | 71 | 132 | 3 | - | 34 65 |
| Khadim Hoosein, Mohomedabad - - - - - | | 253 | 639 | 3 | 895 | 226 | 390 | 66 | 36 | 177 | 1 | - - | - | - | 79 | 43 | 64 | 4 | - | 16 05 |
| Abdoollah, Nugrah - - | | - | 332 | 227 | 559 | 2 | 385 | 70 | 10 | 92 | - | - - | - | - | 51 | 5 | 18 | 1 | - | 10 96 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 1,797 | 2,790 | 1,511 | 6,098 | 1,431 | 2,995 | 448 | 126 | 1,098 | 64 | 2,56,292 | 1,057 | 1,049 | 694 | 257 | 398 | 11 | 3 | 19 44 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 23 per cent reversals | | | | |

† Civil Sittings, 171 Days Session and Criminal Sittings, 78 Days ‡ 8 to S D A § 7 to S D A.

## No 3—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 85 | 321 | - | 406 | 29 | 328 | 7 | - | 42 | - |
| " " | 22 to 25 | 32 | 4,339 | - | 4,371 | - | 4,325 | - | - | 46 | - |
| 2 P S A " | 1 to 21 | 100 | 305 | 118 | 523 | 87 | 263 | 95 | - | 78 | - |
| " " | 22 to 25 | 8 | 755 | 9 | 772 | 6 | 763 | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| 1 Sudder Ameen - - | | 86 | 1,082 | - | 1,168 | - | 1,002 | 18 | - | 148 | - |
| 4 Moonsiffs - - - | | 272 | 2,553 | 83 | 2,908 | 74 | 1,959 | 503 | - | 372 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | | 583 | 9 355 | 210 | 10,148 | 196 | 8,640 | 624 | - | 688 | - |

## No 4—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Moonsiff, Azimgurh - | 1,680 - - | 2,413 8 - |
| 2d ditto - - ditto - | 1,680 - - | 2,204 2 - |
| Ditto - Mohomedabad | 1,680 - - | 3,155 10 - |
| Ditto - Nugrah - | 2,280 - - | 1,575 8 - |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,320 - - | 9,348 12 - |

# ZILLAH JOUNPORE.

## No 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| | 1<br>Pending at the beginning of each Year | 2.<br>Instituted | 3.<br>Received by Transfer, | 4<br>TOTAL. | 5.<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6.<br>Decided on their Merits | 7.<br>Dismissed on Default. | 8.<br>Adjusted or Withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the end of each Year | 10.<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 652 | 2,293 | 524 | 3,409 | 486 | 2,229 | 143 | 71 | 540 | 3 | 225,952 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 540 | 2,327 | 380 | 3,247 | 331 | *2,445 | 98 | 47 | 326 | - | 490,987 |
| Increase - - | - | 34 | - | - | - | 216 | - | - | - | - | 265,035 |
| Decrease - - | 112 | - | 144 | 222 | 155 | - | 45 | 24 | 214 | 3 | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 384 |
| Confession of Judgment - - | 27 |
| | 411 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS, ORIGINAL AND APPEAL, BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10. | 11 | Description of Suits<br>Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals<br>Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn. | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Judge Mr R J Tayler - - Orgls | - | - | 106 | 106 | 106 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Appls | 116 | 354 | 2 | 472 | 117 | 253 | 17 | 5 | 80 | - | 25,660 | - | - | 26 | 22 | 1 | - | - | 0·45 |
| P S A Cazee Yar Ali Khan - - Orgls | 88 | 96 | 50 | 234 | - | 177 | 15 | 7 | 35 | - | 454,895 | 44 | 52 | ‡65 | 31 | 49 | 1 | 4 | 19 81 |
| Appls. | 13 | - | 118 | 131 | 2 | 125 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syud Bundeh Ali, City Jounpore - - - | 65 | 538 | 60 | 663 | 1 | 612 | 10 | 2 | 38 | - | 10,432 | 908 | 909 | 100 | 25 | 64 | 3 | - | 10 02 |
| Moulvee Mohumed Fuzuloollah, Jounpore - - | 92 | 462 | 7 | 561 | 58 | 401 | 12 | 18 | 72 | - | - | - | - | 70 | 19 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 16 24 |
| Moulvee Morad Ali, Mundeahoo - - - - | 91 | 444 | 8 | 543 | 28 | 402 | 32 | 13 | 68 | - | - | - | - | 71 | 36 | 53 | 11 | - | 15 88 |
| Syud Kaim Ali, Muchleeshehur - - - - | 75 | 433 | 29 | 537 | 19 | 475 | 8 | 2 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 55 | 11 | 35 | 5 | - | 11 34 |
| TOTAL - - - | 540 | 2,327 | 380 | 3,247 | 331 | 2,445 | 98 | 47 | 326 | - | 490,987 | 952 | 1,021 | 387 | 144 | 249 | 21 | 5 | 14 94 |

36·64 per cent. reversals

† Civil Sittings - - - 143 Days. Session and Criminal Sittings - - - 93 Days.

‡ 6 to S D A.

## No 3.—MISCELLANEOUS

| | | 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9. | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 69 | 243 | 3 | 315 | 28 | 164 | 40 | - | 83 | 1 |
| " " | 22 to 25 | 70 | 4,413 | - | 4,483 | 3 | 4,284 | 122 | - | 74 | 1 |
| P S. A " | 1 to 21 | 84 | 504 | 14 | 602 | - | 408 | 115 | - | 79 | 1 |
| " " " | 22 to 25 | 9 | 277 | 4 | 290 | - | 284 | - | - | 6 | - |
| udder Ameen (none) - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moonsiffs - - - | | 240 | 3,100 | 24 | 3,364 | 10 | 2,120 | 1,022 | - | 212 | 1 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 472 | 8,537 | 45 | 9,054 | 41 | 7,200 | 1,299 | - | 454 | 4 |

## No 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| | *R a p* | *R a. p* |
| Moonsiff, City Jounpore - | 2,280 - - | 1,803 6 - |
| Ditto - Pergh. - ditto - | 1,620 - - | 1,619 10 - |
| Ditto - Mundeahoo - | 1,680 - - | 1,433 8 - |
| Ditto - Muchleeshehur | 1,680 - - | 1,435 15 - |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,320 - - | 6,292 7 - |

## ZILLAH MIRZAPORE

### No. 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | 1<br>Pending at the beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4.<br>TOTAL. | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts. | 6.<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or Withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the end of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 362 | 1,208 | 79 | 1,649 | 35 | 1,074 | 94 | 63 | 383 | 7 | 378,694 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 383 | 1,261 | 47 | 1,691 | 14 | *1,076 | 78 | 73 | 450 | 5 | 179,699 |
| Increase - - | 21 | 53 | - | 42 | - | 2 | - | 10 | 67 | - | - |
| Decrease - - | - | - | 32 | - | 21 | - | 16 | - | - | 2 | 198,995 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - - | 152 |
| Confession of judgment - - - | 102 |
| | 254 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2 —STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS, ORIGINAL AND APPEAL, BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS<br>1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits<br>Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals<br>Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Mr C R. Tulloh - - Orgls | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Judge Mr C R. Tulloh - - Appls | 37 | 144 | 3 | 184 | 8 | 155 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 10,693 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 27 |
| P. S. A Mr James Campier - - Orgls | 84 | 119 | 11 | 214 | - | 103 | 6 | 23 | 82 | - | 146,405 | 22 | 97 | ‡26 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 17 44 |
| P. S. A Mr James Campier - - Appls | 9 | - | 8 | 17 | - | 16 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | §14 | 7 | 15 | - | - | - |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr S. M'Gowan, Mirzapore | 74 | 316 | 12 | 402 | 2 | 264 | 8 | 8 | 120 | 2 | - | - | - | 37 | 17 | 23 | - | 1 | 13 21 |
| Heeralal, Mirzapore - - | 87 | 319 | 6 | 412 | 2 | 298 | 14 | 5 | 93 | - | -<br>22,601 | -<br>337 | -<br>661 | 47 | 10 | 37 | - | - | 14 82 |
| Mr R Garland, and Mirza Hatim Ali Beg, Chunar | 91 | 363 | 7 | 461 | 2 | 133<br>107 | 13<br>36 | 19<br>15 | 136 | -<br>- | -<br>- | -<br>- | -<br>- | 23<br>5 | 15<br>3 | 18<br>- | -<br>- | -<br>- | 13 93<br>3 16 |
| TOTAL - - - | 383 | 1,261 | 47 | 1,691 | 14 | 1,076 | 78 | 73 | 450 | 5 | 179,699 | 359 | 758 | 154 | 60 | 112 | 1 | 2 | 12 55 |

34.88 per cent. reversals

† Civil Sittings - - - 165 Days Session and Criminal Sittings - - - 83 Days

‡ 5 to S D A

§ From the decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameen in his capacity of Sudder Ameen.

### No. 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings Nos 1 to 21 | 8 | 263 | - | 271 | 21 | 238 | 3 | - | 9 | - |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | 11 | 1,500 | - | 1,511 | 1 | 1,506 | - | - | 4 | - |
| P S A „ 1 to 21 | 147 | 433 | 21 | 601 | - | 375 | 33 | - | 193 | 2 |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | 36 | 692 | 2 | 730 | - | 710 | - | - | 20 | - |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Moonsiffs - - - | 230 | 1,652 | - | 1,882 | - | 1,072 | 534 | - | 276 | 1 |
| TOTAL - - - | 432 | 4,540 | 23 | 4,995 | 22 | 3,901 | 570 | - | 502 | 3 |

### No 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale STAMPS.

| Moonsiffees. | Cost.<br>*R* | *a* | *p* | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps<br>*R* | *a* | *p*. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Moonsiff, Mirzapore - | 2,280 | - | - | 1,556 | 6 | - |
| 2d Ditto - ditto - - | 1,680 | - | - | 1,180 | 6 | - |
| Moonsiff Chunar - - | 1,680 | - | - | 1,330 | 4 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 5,640 | - | - | 4,067 | - | - |

# ZILLAH BENARES.

## No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the beginning of each Year | 2. Instituted | 3 Received by Transfer | 4. TOTAL. | 5. Transferred to other Courts. | 6. Decided on their Merits. | 7 Dismissed on Default. | 8. Adjusted or Withdrawn | 9 Pending at the end of each Year | 10 Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11. Value of Original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 714 | 2,249 | 459 | 3,422 | 389 | 1,810 | 187 | 209 | 827 | 11 | 10,441,114 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 827 | 2,230 | 164 | 3,221 | 111 | *1,705 | 244 | 266 | 895 | 12 | 555,017 |
| Increase - - | 113 | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | 57 | 68 | 1 | - |
| Decrease - - | - | 19 | 295 | 201 | 278 | 105 | - | - | - | - | 9,886,097 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 448 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 273 |
| | 721 |

Exclusive of those decided by the jud in either way.

## No 2.—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS, ORIGINAL AND APPEAL, BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8. | 9. | 10 | 11. | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted. | Reversed or Modified. | Confirmed. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Judge Mr J T Rivaz - - | Orgls | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Appls | 122 | 205 | 3 | 330 | 101 | 116 | 2 | 3 | 108 | - | 36,574 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 82 |
| P S. A Mohd Jumeeloodeen Khan and Mohumed Abdoor Ruhman Khan - - - | Orgls | 70 | 162 | 15 | 247 | - | 103 | 7 | 22 | 115 | 7 | 453,507 | 75 | 87 | ‡38 | 18 | 15 | - | 1 | 13 47 |
| | Appls | 77 | - | 101 | 178 | - | 137 | 10 | 3 | 28 | - | 2,053 | - | - | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameen (none) - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moonsiffs<br>Kazee Furzund Ali, Surae Mughul - - - - | | 80 | 285 | 15 | 380 | - | 257 | 12 | - | 111 | 3 | 62,883 | 577 | 1,280 | 20 | 15 | 7 | - | - | 7 43 |
| Emamooddeen, Juggutgunj | | 181 | 590 | 13 | 784 | - | 406 | 77 | 125 | 176 | 1 | | | | 58 | 17 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 0·53 |
| Hussun Rezah, Secrole - | | 143 | 414 | 11 | 568 | 1 | 282 | 60 | 43 | 182 | - | | | | 55 | 20 | 40 | 5 | - | 14·28 |
| Benee Loll, Chandnee Chowk | | 154 | 574 | 6 | 734 | 9 | 404 | 76 | 70 | 175 | 1 | | | | 47 | 11 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 8 54 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 827 | 2,230 | 164 | 3,221 | 111 | 1,705 | 244 | 266 | 895 | 12 | 555,017 | 652 | 1,373 | 219 | 81 | 131 | 12 | 5 | 0·88 |

38 2 per cent. reversals.

† Civil Sittings - - - 118 Days    Session and Criminal Sittings - - - 170 Days.

‡ 16 to S, D A

## No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3. | 5. | 5. | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 83 | 416 | 3 | 502 | 135 | 289 | 26 | - | 52 | - |
| " " | 22 to 25 | 188 | 4,355 | 2 | 4,545 | 212 | 4,028 | 53 | - | 252 | 12 |
| P S A " | 1 to 21 | 252 | 429 | 100 | 781 | 29 | 247 | 237 | - | 268 | 17 |
| " " | 22 to 25 | 30 | 619 | 43 | 692 | - | 628 | 7 | - | 57 | 1 |
| Sudder Ameen (none) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 Moonsiffs - - | - | 477 | 3,391 | 30 | 3,898 | - | 2,428 | 827 | - | 643 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | | 1,030 | 9,210 | 178 | 10,418 | 376 | 7,620 | 1,150 | - | 1,272 | 30 |

## No. 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sal of STAMPS.

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. R | a. | p | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. R. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff, Surae Mughul - | 2,280 | - | - | 1,002 | 6 | - |
| Ditto - Juggutgunj - | 1,080 | - | - | 2,091 | - | - |
| Ditto - Secrole - - | 1,080 | - | - | 1,009 | 10 | - |
| Ditto - Chandnee Chowk | 1,080 | - | - | 2,470 | 14 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,320 | - | - | 7,233 | 14 | - |

## ZILLAH GHAZEEPORE.

### No 1 —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| | 1<br>Pending at the beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default | 8<br>Adjusted or Withdrawn | 9<br>Pending at the end of each year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of Original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 1,164 | 3,116 | 533 | 4,813 | 489 | 2,870 | 144 | 360 | 950 | 2 | 365,313 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 950 | 3,264 | 369 | 4,583 | 322 | *2,747 | 150 | 329 | 1,035 | 1 | 353,687 |
| Increase - - | - | 148 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 85 | - | - |
| Decrease - - | 214 | - | 164 | 230 | 167 | 123 | - | 31 | - | 1 | 11,626 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 646 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 117 |
| | 763 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

### No 2.—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS, ORIGINAL AND APPEAL, BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Judge Mr A C Heyland - - Orgls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Appls | 149 | 554 | 2 | 705 | 190 | 371 | 14 | 18 | 112 | 1 | 34,234 | – | – | 31 | 1 | 27 | – | – | 7 69 |
| P S A Moulvee Mohumed Zuhoor Orgls | 70 | 120 | 29 | 219 | 7 | 121 | 2 | 12 | 77 | – | 220,663 | 73 | 47 | ‡47 | 15 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 14 73 |
| Appls | 70 | – | 192 | 262 | 3 | 183 | – | 1 | 75 | – | 14,495 | – | – | | | | | | |
| S.A Mr J Kirk and Beshesher Dial, Ghazeepore | – | – | – | – | – | 94 | 5 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 46 | 23 | 23 | – | 1 | 44 66 |
| | 43 | 153 | 11 | 207 | 3 | – | – | – | 59 | – | 33,491 | 67 | 86 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – | – | – | – | – | 36 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 2 | 15 | – | – | 40 47 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr J Kirk & Beshesher Dial - - Ghazeepore | – | – | – | – | – | 224 | 10 | 47 | – | – | – | – | – | 48 | 12 | 39 | 1 | – | 17 08 |
| | 107 | 491 | 21 | 619 | 15 | – | – | – | 154 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – | – | – | – | – | 139 | 8 | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | 48 | 14 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 28 4 |
| Sheikh Ahmed Ali, Sydepore | 136 | 334 | 1 | 471 | – | 317 | 38 | 29 | 87 | – | – | – | – | 79 | 14 | 50 | – | 14 | 20 57 |
| Hyder Hoossein & Beshasher Dial - Mohumdabad | – | – | – | – | – | 119 | 3 | 28 | – | – | 50,804 | 1,059 | 1,378 | 46 | 10 | 33 | – | 1 | 30 66 |
| | 153 | 710 | 1 | 864 | 3 | – | – | – | 247 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – | – | – | – | – | 399 | 11 | 54 | – | – | – | – | – | 58 | 25 | 29 | 2 | – | 12 5 |
| Abdool Ruhman, Bulleeah - | 173 | 532 | 7 | 712 | 101 | 394 | 21 | 54 | 142 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 28 | 71 | 2 | 1 | 22 17 |
| Syud Ahmed Ali, Rusreh - | 49 | 370 | 105 | 524 | – | 350 | 37 | 55 | 82 | – | – | – | – | 64 | 18 | 38 | 3 | – | 14 47 |
| TOTAL - - - | 950 | 3,261 | 369 | 4,583 | 322 | 2,747 | 150 | 329 | 1,035 | 1 | 353,687 | 1,199 | 1,511 | 588 | 162 | 389 | 14 | 19 | 18 22 |

29 4 per cent. reversals

‡ Civil Sittings - - - 179 Days        Session and Criminal Sittings - - - 27 Days

‡ 10 to S. D A.

### No 3 —MISCELLANEOUS

| | Nos | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings | 1 to 21 | 23 | 486 | - | 509 | 89 | 357 | 24 | - | 39 | - |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 9 | 5,110 | - | 5,119 | 32 | 5,062 | 14 | - | 11 | - |
| P S A ,, | 1 to 21 | 138 | 572 | 154 | 864 | 61 | 550 | 132 | - | 121 | - |
| ,, ,, | 22 to 25 | 27 | 568 | 46 | 641 | 14 | 604 | 6 | - | 17 | - |
| 1 Sudder Ameen & Moonsiff | | 108 | 2,104 | 3 | 2,215 | 9 | 1,706 | 247 | - | 253 | - |
| 4 Moonsiffs - - | | 224 | 2,966 | 7 | 3,197 | 5 | 2,401 | 502 | - | 289 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | | 529 | 11,806 | 210 | 12,545 | 210 | 10,680 | 925 | - | 730 | - |

### No 4 —STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| *Moonsiffees* | Cost *R* | *a* | *p* | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps *R* | *a* | *p* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moonsiff, Ghazeepore - | - | - | - | 2,380 | 12 | – |
| Ditto - Sydepore - - | 2,280 | – | – | 1 850 | 4 | – |
| Ditto - Mohumdabad - | 1,622 | 13 | 9 | 2,716 | 12 | – |
| Ditto - Bulleeah - - | 1,680 | – | – | 2,915 | 8 | – |
| Ditto - Rusreh - - | 1,680 | – | – | 1,847 | 4 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,262 | 13 | 9 | 11,710 | 8 | – |

## ZILLAH KUMAON.

### No 1—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1<br>Pending at the beginning of each Year | 2<br>Instituted | 3<br>Received by Transfer | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Transferred to other Courts | 6<br>Decided on their Merits | 7<br>Dismissed on Default. | 8<br>Adjusted or Withdrawn. | 9<br>Pending at the end of each Year | 10<br>Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11<br>Value of Original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 2,301 | 6,384 | 1,428 | 10,113 | 1,395 | 2,659 | 2,591 | 196 | 3,272 | 2 | 117,185 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 3,272 | 5,938 | 1,213 | 10,423 | 1,187 | *2,354 | 3,322 | 356 | 3,204 | 1 | 85,401 |
| Increase - - | 971 | – | – | 310 | – | – | 731 | 160 | – | – | – |
| Decrease - - | – | 446 | 215 | – | 208 | 305 | – | – | 68 | 1 | 31,784 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - - - | 350 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 218 |
| | 568 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Commissioner in either way

### No 2—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS, ORIGINAL AND APPEAL, BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | Description of Suits. | | Result of Appeals. | | | | | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Relating to Real Property * | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Appeals admitted | Reversed or Modified. | Confirmed. | Dismissed | Withdrawn. | |
| † Commissioner Mr J H Batten | Orgls | – | 85 | 2 | 87 | 65 | 10 | – | 12 | – | – | – | 6 | 79 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Appls | 72 | 254 | 16 | 342 | 23 | 196 | 3 | 4 | 116 | – | 11,834 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sr Asst, Kumaon, Capt H Ramsay | Orgls | 656 | 970 | 91 | 1,717 | 506 | 192 | 682 | 46 | 291 | – | 5,793 | 561 | 409 | 140 | 20 | 52 | 3 | 3 | 11·06 |
| | Appls | 192 | 240 | 13 | 445 | 2 | 205 | 39 | 6 | 193 | – | 3,543 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Sr Asst, Gurhwal, Mr J Strachey | Orgls | 238 | 786 | 63 | 1,087 | 448 | 114 | 224 | 12 | 289 | 1 | 12,125 | 334 | 452 | 103 | 21 | 70 | – | – | 21·28 |
| | Appls | 54 | 130 | 2 | 186 | 1 | 119 | 14 | 1 | 51 | – | 1,235 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Jr Asst, Kumaon, Mr C Horne - | Orgls | – | 135 | 380 | 515 | – | 102 | 107 | 55 | 251 | – | 6,768 | 52 | 83 | 40 | 13 | 27 | – | 1 | 15 15 |
| | Appls | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | | | | | |
| S A, Kumaon, Trilochun Joshee - | Orgls | 1,199 | 1,190 | 112 | 2,501 | 62 | 485 | 1,055 | 82 | 817 | – | 10,981 | 339 | 851 | 163 | 68 | 97 | 28 | 4 | 10·04 |
| | Appls | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | | | | | | |
| A, Gurhwal, Amba Dutt - | Orgls | 181 | 910 | 197 | 1,288 | 44 | 304 | 252 | 12 | 676 | – | 23,150 | 310 | 600 | 84 | 26 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 14·78 |
| | Appls | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 38 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhubdeb Joshee Kumaon - | | 537 | 728 | 77 | 1,342 | 22 | 326 | 542 | 119 | 333 | – | 7,204 | 119 | 609 | 52 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 5·2 |
| Sewanund Khunnooree, Gurhwal - - - | | 142 | 510 | 259 | 911 | 14 | 301 | 403 | 7 | 186 | – | 2,730 | 37 | 473 | 48 | 14 | 29 | 9 | – | 6·75 |
| TOTAL - - - | | 3,272 | 5,938 | 1,213 | 10,423 | 1,187 | 2,354 | 3,322 | 356 | 3,204 | 1 | 85,401 | 1,758 | 3,556 | 630 | 172 | 348 | 57 | 11 | 10·44 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 07 per cent. reversals | | | | |

† Civil Sittings - - - 139 Days          Session and Criminal Sittings - - - 37 Days.

### No 3—MISCELLANEOUS

| | 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comr Headings, Nos 1 to 21 | 2 | 200 | – | 202 | 22 | 167 | 1 | – | 12 | – |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | – | 116 | – | 116 | – | 116 | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Sr Assts „ 1 to 21 | 113 | 1,592 | 31 | 1,736 | 1,018 | 424 | 205 | – | 89 | – |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | – | 275 | – | 275 | – | 275 | – | – | – | – |
| 1 Jr Asst „ 1 to 21 | – | 22 | 464 | 486 | – | 273 | 94 | – | 119 | – |
| „ „ 22 to 25 | – | 82 | – | 82 | – | 82 | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Sudder Ameens - - | 407 | – | 592 | 999 | 32 | 309 | 338 | – | 320 | – |
| 2 Moonsiffs - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 522 | 2,287 | 1,087 | 3,896 | 1,072 | 1,646 | 638 | – | 540 | – |

### No. 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees. | Cost. | | | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – | *R* | *a.* | *p* | *R.* | *a.* | *p.* |
| Moonsiff, Kumaon - - | 840 | – | – | 1,019 | – | – |
| Ditto - Gurhwal - - | 840 | – | – | 758 | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,680 | – | – | 1,777 | – | – |

# ZILLAH SIMLA

## No 1—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| — | 1 Pending at the beginning of each Year | 2. Instituted | 3. Received by Transfer | 4. TOTAL | 5 Transferred to other Courts | 6 Decided on their Merits | 7. Dismissed on Default | 8 Adjusted or Withdrawn | 9 Pending at the end of each Year | 10 Cases pending beyond 1 Year | 11 Value of Original Suits and Appeals pending on 31st December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - | 129 | 1,085 | 1 | 1,215 | 5 | 442 | 267 | 355 | 146 | - | 15,118 |
| 1849 - - - - | 146 | 1,372 | - | 1,518 | 4 | *670 | 215 | 448 | 181 | - | 14,816 |
| Increase - - | 17 | 287 | - | 303 | - | 228 | - | 93 | 35 | - | - |
| Decrease - - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 52 | - | - | - | 302 |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Of which *ex parte* - | 412 |
| Confession of judgment - - | 74 |
| | 486 |

Exclusive of those decided by the Judge in either way

## No 2—STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SEVERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS

| NAMES and DESIGNATIONS of OFFICERS | | NUMBER OF REGULAR SUITS, ORIGINAL AND APPEAL, BEFORE THE SEVERAL COURTS 1. | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Description of Suits: Relating to Real Property | Relating to Bonds, Contracts, Wages, &c | Result of Appeals: Appeals instituted | Reversed or Modified | Confirmed | Dismissed | Withdrawn | Average of Appeals admitted to Suits decided |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Superintendent, Mr W Edwards - | Orgls | 5 | 10 | - | 15 | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | - | 4,308 | 1 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Appls | 15 | 61 | - | 76 | - | 56 | 10 | 2 | 8 | - | 706 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudder Ameen, Mr F D Forsyth, Simla - - | | 121 | 1,223 | - | 1,344 | - | 577 | 197 | 430 | 140 | - | 9,802 | 16 | 1,285 | 61 | 27 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 4 85 |
| Sudder Ameen, Mr F. C. Jackson, Kalka - - | | 5 | 78 | - | 83 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 15 | 26 | - | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | | 146 | 1,372 | - | 1,518 | 4 | 670 | 215 | 448 | 181 | - | 14,816 | 17 | 1,294 | 61 | 27 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 4 85 |

48 21 per cent reversals

† Civil Sittings, and Session and Criminal Sittings - - - - 227 Days

## No 3—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | 1. | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Headings, Nos 1 to 21 | 9 | 28 | - | 37 | - | 26 | 7 | - | 4 | - |
| " " 22 to 25 | 4 | 81 | - | 85 | - | 81 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| P S A " 1 to 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| " " 22 to 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Sudder Ameens - - | 50 | 632 | - | 682 | - | 419 | 123 | - | 140 | - |
| Moonsiffs (none) - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 63 | 741 | - | 804 | - | 526 | 132 | - | 146 | - |

## No 4.—STATEMENT of COST incurred in the Maintenance of the Subordinate JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, and Amount realized by Sale of STAMPS

| Moonsiffees | Cost. | Amount realized by Sale of Stamps |
|---|---|---|
| | *R a p* | *R a p.* |
| None - - - - | — | — |
| TOTAL - - £ | — | — |

Appendix, No. 14.

## LIST OF ORIGINAL ENCLOSURES.

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| No 1 | Letter from the Judge of Dehlie - - - | No. 27, | dated 18th March 1850. |
| No 2 | Letter from the Judge of Seharunpore - | No 22, | dated 2d March 1850. |
| No 3 | Letter from the Judge of Meerut - - | No. 29, | dated 20th March 1850. |
| No 4. | Letter from the Judge of Allygurh - | No. 22, | dated 15th April 1850. |
| No. 5. | Letter from the Judge of Mooradabad - | No. 41, | dated 24th June 1850 |
| No 6 | Letter from the Judge of Bareilly - - | No. 37, | dated 11th May 1850. |
| No 7. | Letter from the Judge of Agra, with an Enclosure - - - - - - - | No. 112, | dated 30th May 1850. |
| No. 8. | Letter from the Judge of Furruckabad, with an Enclosure - - - - - - - | No. 64, | dated 17th April 1850. |
| No 9 | Letter from the Judge of Mynpoorie - | No 21, | dated 16th July 1850. |
| No. 10 | Letter from the Officiating Judge of Cawnpore, with an Enclosure - - - - - | No 118, | dated 4th May 1850 |
| No 11. | Letter from the Officiating Judge of Futtehpore - - - - - - - - - | No. 11, | dated 6th Feb. 1850. |
| No 12 | Letter from the Judge of Bundelkund - | No. 23, | dated 18th May 1850 |
| No 13 | Letter from the Judge of Allahabad, with an Enclosure - - - - - - - | No. 9, | dated 5th Feb. 1850. |
| No 14 | Letter from the Judge of Goruckpore - | No. 19, | dated 13th Feb 1850 |
| No. 15 | Letter from the Judge of Azimgurh, with an Enclosure - - - - - - - | No. 10, | dated 6th Feb. 1850. |
| No 16 | Letter from the Judge of Jounpore - | No. 20, | dated 30th Jan. 1850 |
| No 17 | Letter from the Judge of Mirzapore - | No 29, | dated 8th April 1850. |
| No. 18 | Letter from the Judge of Benares - - | No. 16, | dated 16th Feb. 1850. |
| No 19 | Letter from the Judge of Ghazeepore - | No. 17, | dated 29th Jan. 1850. |
| No. 20 | Letter from the Commissioner of Kumaon, with 2 Enclosures - - - - - - | No. 31, | dated 16th April 1850. |
| No 21 | Letter from the Judge of Subathoo, with an Enclosure - - - - - - - | No. 487, | dated 14th Oct. 1850. |

*F. B. Pearson,*
Register.

## APPENDIX.

Extract Paragraphs 21 and 22 from a Report from *J. P. Gubbins*, Esq., Judge of Dehlie, No 27, dated 18th March 1850, on the Administration of Civil Justice for the Year 1849.

21 I have also to report, for the information of the Court, the completion of a system by which members of the agricultural community are now, in addition to the usual notice, also informed of suits preferred against them through the subordinate revenue authorities, a duplicate *itlanamah* being in all such cases forwarded through the collector This arrangement, which I have been able to effect through the assistance of the Commissioner, has already been productive of the best results, and I believe it will have the effect of completely preventing the institution of fraudulent suits, in which, owing to collusion between the plaintiff and the bearer of the notice, *ex parte* decrees were formerly obtained not unfrequently against parties who, in fact, knew nothing about the matter.

22 There only remains one point to which I would wish to draw the attention of the Court, namely, the apparent hardship to which decreeholders are exposed, in cases where, from there being no ostensible assets available, they are compelled to attach houses or other property, the value of which very much exceeds the actual amount of the decree. In such cases, should the summary objection of an *oozurdar* be admitted, the decreeholder is compelled under the present rules to pay costs in proportion, not to the amount of his own decree, but to the full value of the whole property attached, which, considering how difficult it is for a decreeholder to discover what *bonâ fide* claims other people may have upon it,—supposing for instance the case of a husband executing a formal deed of gift to his wife in lieu of her settlements,—appears to me calculated, as indeed I have found it in practice, to occasion unnecessary loss and expense, and might altogether be avoided by rating the costs at the amount of the sum desired to be realized by the sale, instead of the value of the property itself, in all cases when it might appear that the decree holder was not actuated by any desire to annoy the proprietor, but had done all in his power to arrive at a correct knowledge of the circumstances of the property.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Court's Reply, No 441, dated 9th April 1850

9 THE system introduced by you of notifying to agriculturists through the collector, the institution of suits against them, appears to the Court an interesting experiment, which if found to have the beneficial effect anticipated by you, might with advantage be extended The Court will be glad to hear your opinion at the close of the year, how far it has worked well in practice, and what its effect has been in diminishing the number of fraudulent and *ex parte* decisions

10. The Court observe, that the hardship noticed by you, viz, decree holders being made liable for costs out of proportion to the amount of their decrees, will under the existing rules occasionally occur, they are not now, however, prepared to propose any alteration of the law applicable to the subject

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EXTRACT Paragraph 11, from a Report from *H W Deane*, Esq, Judge of Meerut, No 29, dated 20th March 1850, on the Administration of Civil Justice for the Year 1849

11 A CASE has recently occurred in this district, in respect to which, and to others of the same class, a satisfactory indication of the course to be pursued by the authorities, would seem to be wanted. A native Christian woman, who had assumed the name of a military officer of rank, with whom she formerly cohabited, died in this jurisdiction, intestate and without heirs She left considerable personal property, of which the Civil Court duly took charge under Section 16, Clause 7, Regulation III of 1803 She also left three bungalows at Meerut, and I was informed, on a reference which I made to the Sudder Court, that there is no law which requires a Judge to take possession of real property belonging to the estates of persons dying under the circumstances above mentioned The Judge then not being the real custodian of this kind of property, on whom does it devolve to provide for its temporary care? At the present moment these bungalows are, as far as I am aware, left without any protection whatever

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EXTRACT Paragraph 1 of the Court's Reply, No 389, dated 3d April 1850

1 YOUR report on the administration of civil justice for the past year 1849, having been laid before the Court, I am directed to inform you in reply to the remark in paragraph 11, that the Court, concurring with you in the opinion of the necessity for a legislative enactment, have addressed the lower Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, with a view to the extension of the provisions of Clause 7, Section 16, Regulation III of 1803, to the real property of persons dying intestate.

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EXTRACT Paragraphs 26, 27, and 28, from a Report from *G Blunt*, Esq, Judge of Allyghur, No 22, dated 15th April 1850, on the Administration of Civil Justice for the Year 1849

26 THERE is however one point connected with the execution of decress, which in my opinion requires amendment. It is a common practice in this district for decreeholders to attach property which they are fully aware is not the property of the defendant, this property is either made over by the Ameen to the person causing the attachment, or to some other person in collusion with him, the property is removed, and on objections being raised and substantiated by the real owner, he cannot, under Construction No 958, dated 9th June 1835, re-acquire possession of his property, without instituting a regular suit for damages against the parties withholding it Now taking into consideration the class of men generally holding the appointment of Koork Ameen, the small amount of their legal fees (which seldom exceeds Rs 20 a month), and the inducement which a dishonest decreeholder is too likely to hold out, not merely to falsify the statement of actual value and quantity of the property attached, but to make over the same to some person in collusion with him, I consider the mode of procedure which the above construction makes it necessary for the oozurdar to adopt, before he can recover his property, causes much hardship, and parties are frequently thus robbed of their property, who either from ignorance or want of means are prevented from instituting a regular suit The only remedy that I can recommend is, that as by paragraph 3 of the same circular, it is declared that the person at whose instance property is distrained or attached must be considered answerable for the safe custody of the property during the period of distraint or attachment, the Koork Ameen should be required to make the same over to him only, and that as the statement of either the value or the quantity of property furnished by an Ameen from his having taken the oath of office, is received as a sworn document, that on objections being substantiated, the Courts be authorised to require the party attaching either to deliver up the property attached or the value of it, and on his failing to do so to fine him for contempt of Court The remedy would be most

effectual. The practice complained of is confined to a race of Bohras who swarm in this district, and the sufferers are generally of the poorer classes, whose worldly goods seldom exceed Rs 50 in value.

27 I must also mention that some modification appears to me requisite in clause 2, Section 3, Regulation VII. 1825, as regards the attachment of zubtee crops; by the above clause an ishtehar of 30 days is requisite before the property attached can be brought to sale: in numerous instances the crops are destroyed before the term of ishtehar has elapsed; both decreeholder and defendant suffer The term of the ishtehar should be altered to 10 days or a week,

28 I request the opinion of the Court on the following point: A practice prevailed in this district of filing copies of evidence taken in other cases on stamp paper, and should the same evidence be required in any other case, a petition is filed requesting they may be returned, which was done, authenticated copies on plain paper being put in their place in the original Misl in which they were filed I am of opinion the practice is illegal. The copy of evidence could not be received except on stamp paper, and being once filed they form a part of the record, and are not returnable, nor can these be filed in any other suit I have forbid the practice, and now mention my having done so, that my order may be recalled should it be deemed erroneous

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EXTRACT Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Court's Reply, No 641, dated 24th May 1850.

3 IT would have been satisfactory, the Court observe, if you had illustrated by a detail of some particular instances, the abuses which you have noticed, in connexion with the execution of decrees. They cannot concur in your proposition that a distrainer refusing to deliver up attached property on the requisition of the Court should be fined for contempt of Court, but recommend you to take care that your subordinates pay prompt attention to the cases on their miscellaneous files, and by a vigilant supervision and severe notice of such malpractices whenever they occur, to check them as much as possible in future.

4 I am desired to point out to you that the modification of Clause 2, Section 3, of Regulation VII of 1825, which you suggest is unnecessary, as under Section 11 of Regulation XXVIII. of 1803, crops under attachment when ripe, should be reaped and stored. The Court are not aware that the crops coming under the denomination of "zubtee" may not be similarly dealt with

5 The Court entirely concurring in the opinion which you have expressed in your concluding paragraph, hold the practice, which you have prohibited, to be irregular.

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EXTRACT Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 from a Report from *J. Lean*, Esq, Officiating Judge of *Mooradabad*, No 41, dated 24th June 1850, on the Administration of Civil Justice for the year 1849

6 I HAVE been employed as a Civil Judge nearly five years during the last nine years, and have every year been more and more convinced of the utter inefficiency of the means resorted to in our Courts for the discovery of the truth Native evidence under any circumstances and in any Courts is not of much value, and we have diminished its value by our legislating regarding oaths I am not going to discuss the subject of oaths, which has been year after year brought on the tapis, and is probably exhausted; suffice it to say, that I think we should return to the old system as quickly as we can. But native evidence is peculiarly valueless in our civil courts, and for two reasons, the one that before it is given it is concocted by the vakeels, the other that it is not subjected to the test of a searching cross-examination on the part of the presiding Judge Tutoring a witness is not peculiar to the practice of a vakeel, for it is proverbial that legal practitioners in England in drawing up their briefs are somewhat given to the habit, though doubtless not in the same degree, and yet it would be as impossible in the one country as in the other to dispense with some intervener between the client and the Court, for clients could not, in either country, state the facts of their cases in such wise, that the issues to be tried on them could be found; we must then keep our vakeels, and trust that their character will be gradually raised by association with English advocates as common in Calcutta, by the hope of employment as judicial officers, which hope has been, or is to be, held out to them in the Bengal Presidency, by the gradual spreading of education, and by the stricter supervision of the presiding Judges The native judicial officers, before whom, with very few exceptions, all civil suits are originally decided, have not the time to cross-examine the witnesses themselves It is true that we occasionally meet with a question put by them at the end of a deposition, but such supplementary questionings cannot be equally searching with a rigid cross-examination, such as is made, for instance, by a sessions Judge after hearing a witness depose word by word, and what is more, after watching him so depose, something might be done perhaps towards raising the value of native evidence, by more frequent recourse to punishment for perjury, but so difficult is the proof of that crime, that that something would be very little We must then look to some other means of arriving at the truth than mere oral evidence Now I suppose nearly two-thirds of the suits which come before our Courts are founded on, or relate to, deeds of kinds, *i. e.*, bonds, promissory notes, deeds of sale, gift, mortgage, and the like, and it strikes me that the

means of deciding those cases would be immediately improved in a very simple way, by extending the benefits of registry, and by altering somewhat the nature of registry itself I would at once declare every Moonsiff to be a register of all deeds, except those relating to land, within his own jurisdiction, and that the fee on the registry of such deed should be only eight annas in place of two rupees. If this were done, I think a large proportion of the deeds in question would be registered, and if they were, it is obvious that the remuneration of the Moonsiffs for registering would be ample on the diminished scale. I would also declare that registry should not involve merely the recognition of the execution of the deed, but the fulfilment of the transaction to which it relates, for instance, on the parties to a bond appearing, I would not only register the bond, but I would note that the bond was delivered by the borrower to the lender on acknowledgment of receipt of the amount, and I would not admit any deed to registry unless the parties would certify to such completeness of transaction This in fact is what is done in practice in some registry offices now, for such notes of receipt and delivery are made in some offices, though not in all, but nevertheless it is not legal. And if this plan were adopted, all that the Courts would have to do on a suit being laid on such a bond, would be to consult the book of registry as to the bond having been registered, and then at once to see if the amount had been repaid or not I would likewise declare that every office of a collector and of a Tehseeldar should be an office of registry, and the only offices, for all deeds relating to land, on a like scale of fees, with a like record of completeness of transaction, and with a like rule that no deed should be received for registry till the parties would certify to completeness of transaction On the deed being thus registered, I would have the procedure, if necessary under the transaction, to follow, which takes place at present in cases of "dakhil kharij" The Tehseeldars in cases of registry, made by them, and acted on by them, certifying the same to the collectors. If this plan were adopted there would be three great advantages, first, that one process would answer the purpose of two processes; second, that the completeness of a transaction to which a deed may relate could never be questioned, or in other words, the courts would have only to adjudicate on the contingencies of such transactions; and third, that there would be a record of every transaction regarding land in the fiscal offices This plan of registry would directly facilitate the discovery of the truth in a large proportion of cases, i e, of cases founded on, and relating to deeds, and would moreover indirectly facilitate the discovery of truth in cases, the decision of which may turn on the credibility of oral evidence, inasmuch as the deciding officers would under it have more time for personally testing such evidence in cross-examination

7. But whether this alteration in the law of registry be made or not, there is an anomaly in the law of our Courts relating to bonds, which should at once be removed by an explanatory construction Clause 3d, Section 6, Regulation VIII 1805, is in these words "The Zillah Courts are prohibited from decreeing the payment or satisfaction of any sum due on a tumfnussookh, or bond, which may be entered into after the promulgation of this regulation, unless the bond shall be proved to have been executed in the presence of two credible witnesses, *or* the payment of the sum demanded on the bond, or some other valuable consideration for it having been received, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court But the restriction contained in this clause shall not extend to any bills of exchange, receipts or notes of hand, in the determination in which the custom of the country shall be abided by" The meaning of these words is obviously this, that execution of the bond being proved by the attesting witnesses, and its delivery being likewise proved by the evidence of the said witnesses or by other evidence, or by the presumption arising from the bond being in the possession of the obligee, payment of the consideration is to be decreed, or in other words, that the general rule of law, that "a contract by deed requires no consideration to support it, the law conclusively presuming that it is made upon a good and sufficient consideration," is to be followed, and that in the event of the execution of the bond not being proved by the evidence of the attesting witnesses, the receipt of the consideration shall be proved. But in practice the existence of the little word, "or," which I have underlined, has been strangely overlooked, and it has therefore been usual for our Courts not only to call upon the obligee to prove execution and delivery of the bond, but also the receipt of the consideration by the obliger This has led to most perplexing investigations being made as to the circumstances which led to the execution of the bond, viz as to accounts in detail, balance on accounts, the restoration of bonds of previous dates, the receipt of cash, or in other words, an investigation on points has been deemed necessary, to preclude the necessity of which being investigated was the very object of the execution of the bond Moreover, the proof of the pleas of the parties relating to this investigation has led to perjury and subornation of perjury to a fearful extent But though the evil is great, the remedy is simple, a few words in the shape of a construction

8 Another grand cause of confusion in our Courts is the law regarding redemption of mortgage The system in vogue amongst the native community, before our rule, was the simple one of the mortgagee receiving the profits of the thing mortgaged in lieu of interest till redemption, and of the mortgage being redeemed on the payment of the amount lent, on the expiration of the term of mortgage, or at the will of the mortgager, as the terms of the deed might run Nothing could be more simple than this procedure, and its simplicity will be evident on consulting the phraseology of such deeds, viz, "profits in place of interest," or "neither my (the mortgager's) profits, nor your (the mortgagee's) interest," or "you, (the mortgagee) will not receive interest, nor I (the mortgager) receive rent," and the like phrases. But our legislators, influenced by a reverence for the usury laws, by

which they had assigned a limit of 12 per cent. to interest on all transactions, declared that in all such mortgages, which may have been or should be executed subsequent to a certain date, the terms of the mortgagee should not be regarded, *i. e*, that in these, as in other mortgages, redemption should be considered to have taken place, when the mortgagee shall have received the principal with 12 per cent. interest thereon, and this declaration has been construed by our Courts to mean, not that the mortgagee in these cases shall have that rate of interest made good to him as in other cases, but that he shall not receive more than that rate, and that the investigation directed by law on the subject shall be confined to this latter point. As then the transaction is no longer simplified by such a deed, and as the mortgagee on such a deed may incur a loss, which the mortgagees on other deeds cannot easily incur, such deeds are now seldom drawn up, *i. e*, the deeds now drawn up generally contain merely a stipulation that the mortgagee shall receive 12 per cent on the money he lends, to which deeds the rule, that the mortgagee shall be considered redeemed, whenever the principal with interest shall have been realized from the *usufruct*, literally and entirely applies. These suits are probably the most complex that come before our Courts, and to say nothing of the intricacy of the law relating to them, lead to perjuries without end on the part of the mortgagee, on his swearing to the accounts produced by him according to law, to subornation of perjury on his part to support his perjury, and to all kinds of falsification of accounts. Surely it would be a very simple remedy to revert to the old native system, *i. e*, to let the parties abide by their contract in all its integrity, or in other words, to place the chance of profit, more or less than 12 per cent as it may be, against the interest. If this were done, I doubt not that parties would revert to their old national custom of writing deeds of mortgage, with the simple conditions above adverted to, and if they did so, the Courts in place of having to make perplexing investigation as to profits as they do now, would have merely to inquire if the principal had been, or could be paid, and in the event of either being the case, to declare the mortgage redeemed if the term have expired, or on the mortgagee expressing a wish to redeem, as the terms of the deed may run. I would urgently suggest legislation on this subject.

9 The principle on which the suits in our Courts are valued with reference to the institution fee, is most imperfect. All suits are valued at their actual value, with the exception of suits for landed property paying revenue, *i. e*, for such estates entire, or specific shares in such estates, and of suits for rent-free landed property, the former being arbitrarily estimated at one year's revenue, the latter at eighteen times their net annual profit. The estimate of rent-free landed property is probably correct enough, but that of landed property paying revenue is far from being so. At the time the latter was so estimated, it was probably on account of over-assessment, of uncertainty of rights consequent on tenures not being understood, and on there being no record of them, such as was made at the late settlement, of settlements being for short terms, of the conflicting jurisdictions of the Civil Courts, the special commission and the revenue Courts of settlement, and of other causes, correctly estimated, but as things are, the estimate is most incorrect, for it is known that such estates sell for five times and even seven times the respective amounts of revenue which they pay. The Moonsiffs then nominally decide cases relating to landed property up to Rs 300, but really cases up to Rs. 1,500, or even Rs 2,100, and of course the same remark, *mutatis mutandis*, holds good of the Courts of higher jurisdiction. This inconsistency I suggest should be remedied, not only with reference to itself, but with reference to the interests of Government in the matter of the amount of institution fee, with reference to the injustice of taxing one description of property at a lower rate than others with regard to litigation, and with reference to the absurdity of valuing an estate at one year's revenue, and a portion of that estate, not forming a specific share of it, at its actual selling price, or in other words, at a rate perhaps seven times higher, for such be it observed is the law relating to the valuation of such portions of such estates. If this were done, it would be necessary either to raise the jurisdiction of the present Moonsiffs, or to appoint more Sudder Ameens I would recommend the latter plan, not only because I think the Moonsiffs, generally speaking, should not be entrusted with the decision of suits of higher value than they are at present, but because I think more appointments to the office of Sudder Ameen would operate beneficially, as an incitement to exertion, and a reward for superior ability. If more Sudder Ameens were appointed, be it observed, they might be located in the Mofussil, with jurisdiction over a certain number of Moonsiffships in cases exceeding Rs 300 in value, and this description of jurisdiction would not be anomalous to our present system, for such Sudder Ameens would be to such jurisdictions what our present Sudder Ameens, stationed at the Sudder stations, are to whole districts. It appears that in the Lower Provinces the Government have lately appointed a great number of judicial officers of this grade, and probably if none are appointed in these provinces in like manner, our subordinate judicial officers will complain of the difference of the systems of the two presidencies in that respect

10 There is a defect in the very constitution of our Courts, which I think ought to be remedied, viz. that a Judge, however well acquainted he may be with Mohumedan or Hindoo law, cannot himself legally apply it. In Section 15, Regulation IV. 1793, it is declared, that in suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mohumedan laws with respect to Mohumedans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to the Hindoos, are to be considered as the general rules by which the Judges are to form their decisions. In the respective cases, the Mohumedan and Hindoo law officers of the Court are to attend to expound the law. In Section 4, Regulation II. 1798, it is declared, that by Section 15, Regulation IV. 1793, in such suits, it was intended

that the law officers of the several Civil Courts should expound the law, and that the Judges should be guided by their exposition in common cases, but not in particular cases wherein they might have reason to doubt the accuracy of such exposition, and that in such cases a further exposition of the law from the officers of the superior Courts was not meant to be precluded These enactments have not been modified in any respect, as to the necessity of a reference being made to law officers in such cases, and it is only in such cases that the application of such laws can be necessary, and it follows therefore that no Judge can himself apply those laws This rule, at the time of the enactments, might have been proper enough, for in those days there were but few means of studying these laws, except in the original languages in which they are written and expounded, and to do that few Judges were then or are now competent But surely now that there are so many compilations from and treatises on the said laws, translated into the English language, and moreover such compilations and treatises originally composed in the English language, the rule is no longer a proper one. In practice, the rule is not observed, and Judges have been in the habit of applying these laws themselves, but their doing so is undoubtedly illegal, and I cannot but think that a special appeal founded on the illegality, would on discussion be necessarily admitted Let then that which is the practice of our Courts be at once legalized It seems doubtful if any civil code will ever be framed by the Indian Law Commissioners, and we must therefore make the best of our present system That system is far from being in the imperfect state in which it is generally said to be We have a simple and efficient law of procedure, in many respects far in advance of that of our own country, for instance, it is only within the last few years that an asserted debtor could not in England at once be incarcerated on the application of an asserting creditor, whereas our law of arrest on that important point has not been thus imperfect for many years Our law of procedure certainly admits of many improvements, and amongst them are those which I am in this letter so feebly advocating. We have, moreover, excellent materials for our substantive law, viz, the statutory enactments on such points, the codes of religious law, *i e*, Hindoo and Mohumedan laws, as expounded in the compilations and treatises above adverted to, the select decisions of the Sudder Courts, the decisions of our Zillah and the Sudder Courts, as published monthly, involving adjudication on all the various transactions litigated in the different parts of the country, books on English and other laws to assist us with analogies, and though last not least, the various publications which have been published under the orders of Government relating to the land tenures of the country, as ascertained at the late settlement In enumerating these materials, how strange it seems, that probably the most important of them, *i e*, the Hindoo and Mohumedan laws, are not allowed by law to be applied by our Judges, without a reference to a law officer, whose knowledge of the law he professes is perhaps not superior to that of those Judges, and whose character for honesty is certainly not equally unimpeachable. Again, the rule in question will appear still more absurd, when it is recollected, that it does not apply to the Moonsiffs, for in Clause 2, Section 6, Regulation V. 1831, it is declared, that "in all cases of inheritance or or succession to landed property, the Mohumedan laws with respect to Mohumedans, and the Hindoo laws with respect to the Hindoos, are to regulate the decisions, and the Moonsiffs in all such cases where doubt exists, are to obtain an exposition of the law from the law officers of the Zillah Court," or in other words, the judicial officer of the lowest grade is declared competent to do that which cannot be done by his superiors, even including the Judges of the highest Court in the country I would suggest that the Legislature be applied to to remove this rule, which is at once anomalous and defective

11 The system of allowing the Principal Sudder Ameens to try all original cases above Rs 5,000 is surely anomalous It amounts to a declaration, that he is a more competent judicial officer than a Judge, and yet the Judge hears appeals from him in all cases not exceeding Rs 5,000, or in other words, the Judge is at one moment in a superior position, and at another in an inferior position to him. The system of allowing the Principal Sudder Ameen to originally try cases involving an amount between Rs 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, and not allowing an appeal to the Judge in those cases, is also equally anomalous, for thereby the general rule of our law, that there shall be two appeals allowed in all descriptions of cases, is infringed, seeing that as an appeal can be only made from the Sudder Dewany Adawlut to the Queen in Council, in cases of higher amount than Rs 10,000, there can be only one appeal from the decision of a Principal Sudder Ameen, involving an amount between Rs 10,000 and Rs 5,000, *i e*, to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut I would suggest that application be made to the Legislature on the two points

12 The question of the conflict between the jurisdictions of the Civil Courts, and the Courts of special Commissioners under Regulation III 1828, peculiarly affects the interests of the inhabitants of the districts forming this Judgeship, as there is much land held rent free in them I have had occasion to advert to this conflict in adjudicating during the year under review, and this seems a proper opportunity to revert to it In some late decisions of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, it has been laid down, that all that the special Courts have to do, is to decide whether a rent-free tenure is valid or not, and that it is for the Civil Courts to determine who are entitled to benefit by such a tenure being declared valid, on such a dispute occurring, and that too without Government being made a party to the suit. I submit that as the special Courts are directed by law to adjudicate on the claim of Government to assess rent-free lands, as that claim lies against those in possession, it was as much their duty to decide on the point of possession, as on the validity of the tenure, and that further, till the one point was decided, it was impossible to correctly decide the other. I further submit that the Civil Courts cannot interfere in the way in which the

Sudder

Appendix, No. 14.

Sudder Dewany Adawlut say they can, without affecting the interests of Government, and that those interests cannot be legally so affected without Government being made a party to the suit. I will first illustrate the first part of my proposition. *B.* and *C.* are entitled in the terms of their title deeds, with their respective lineal descendants, each to half of an estate in perpetual rent-free tenure, but by laxity of investigation as to the point of possession, the estate is decreed by the special Courts perpetually rent free to the lineal descendants of *B* and *C* generally. Here by the decision the estate would continue rent free as long as any lineal descendants of *B.* and *C.* may be extant, but if the point of possession and amount of shares had been properly investigated, half of the estate would have lapsed to Government on the failure of the lineal descendants of *B.* or *C*: or, to put a second case, *A* sells a rent-free estate, transferrible in the terms of the title deeds, to *B*, and *B* is in possession; but the matter of possession not having been properly investigated, the estate is declared by the special Courts to be rent free to *A* and his heirs. Now if the point of possession had been investigated, and decision in favour of those in possession had followed thereon, the estate on the failure of *B.* and his heirs would have lapsed to Government, but by the decision *A.* and his heirs, notwithstanding their rights have been sold, would continue to hold on the failure of *B* and his heirs: or, to put a third case; the lineal descendants of *A*, viz *B* and *C*, are entitled in the terms of their title deeds to a perpetual interest in a rent-free estate, but the point of possession having been imperfectly investigated, *B.* is only made by the special Courts a party to the suit. Here on the failure of the lineal descendants of *B*, *C* and his lineal descendants would have no claim under the decision, whereas if the point of possession had been properly investigated, they would have got sole possession of that which they, previously to the failure of the lineal descendants of *B*, had joint possession. I will now illustrate the second part of my proposition with reference to this last case *C*, after the supposed decision of the special Courts, comes into the Civil Court and sues *B*, claiming that he and his lineal descendants may be placed in the same position with regard to the estate as *B.* and his lineal descendants, and that too without suing Government jointly with *B.* Under the law of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, a decree might pass in favour of *C.*, but I submit that no such decree should pass, inasmuch as it could not without affecting the interests of a party not before the Court, viz., Government, and that *C* should be nonsuited, with directions to sue Government as well as *B*, which he could do under the general regulations, always supposing that he was not barred by the law of limitation, which would generally be the case But on the other hand, if *C.* had sued *B*, claiming for himself and his lineal descendants a share of that which had been decreed by the special Courts to *B* and his lineal descendants, the Courts could then have legally decreed in his favour, inasmuch as in so decreeing they would not affect the interest of Government, seeing that after their decreeing the estate on the failure of the lineal descendants of *B* in the terms of the decree of the special Court, would still lapse to Government Probably this very important subject may be deemed by the Court worthy of further consideration, the more especially as in one of the cases of the Court which I allude to, one of the Judges at present holding a seat in the Court, dissented from the doctrine of the majority of the Court.

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## Extract Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Court's Reply, No 1,315, Dated 5th September 1850

2. With advertence to the suggestion conveyed in your sixth paragraph, for the registry of all deeds except such as relate to land by the Moonsiffs, the Court (without entering into the merits of the suggestion in other respects) observe that at present the Moonsiffs have not leisure enough to undertake the business of registry, in addition to the more proper duties of their office Your proposal to require parties registering a deed to certify the fulfilment of the transaction does not exclude the possibility of frauds in the personation of those *soi-disant* parties, and therefore there would still be something more left for the Courts to do, on trying a suit on such a deed, than merely to consult the registry books.

3 In your seventh paragraph you speak of an anomaly in the law, as laid down in Clause 3, Section 6, Regulation VIII of 1805, but the terms of that enactment which you quote, and your own remarks upon them show, that the fault which you impugn lies not in the law, but in the mistaken administration of it; and it is in your own power to correct any such error, if you have noticed it in the practice of the Courts subordinate to you, and thereby to put a stop to the mischief which you ascribe to its operation.

4 The Court entirely concur in the view taken by you of the baneful tendency and effects of the law relating to the redemption of mortgages, as stated in your eighth paragraph In their judgment, usury laws are worse than useless, as they cannot be enforced, and only lead to fraud and perjury It is to be hoped that the Government may be induced to take the subject into consideration, and to provide by legislative proceedings a remedy for an evil which has been the result of legislation

5 Passing on to your 9th paragraph, the Court suppose it is unnecessary to refer you to Construction 1340, dated 18th May 1842. It must doubtless be allowed that the rule prescribed by note to Article VIII, Schedule (B) Regulation X. of 1829, for the valuation of assessed and rent-free lands, and definite and indefinite portions of assessed estates, is

exceptionable, and has introduced an anomaly in its effect, with respect to the limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of different grade.

6 In the matter discussed in your 10th paragraph, the Court believe the general rule to be that a reference should be made to the law officer regarding disputed or doubtful points of law, and see no objection to the rule sufficient to require legislative interference.

7 The subject of your 11th paragraph has been lately brought before the legislative, who have refused to alter the existing law touching the jurisdiction of Principal Sudder Ameens in suits exceeding in value Rs 5,000. There is reason in your observation that, as the law now stands, the principle of our legislation that there shall be two appeals allowed in all descriptions of cases is infringed

8. The Court perceive no difficulty in the question which you have brought forward in your 12th paragraph They hold it to be the primary duty of the special Commissioner to declare whether the land claimed as rent free be liable to assessment or not, and that it is not his primary duty to decide whether one particular person has a right to be exempted from assessment, or another Of course the liability of the land to assessment cannot be determined without reference to personal claims, and where the tenure is of a joint nature, or limited in its term, the special Commissioner is bound to decide during whose lives the right of Government to draw revenue from the holding is barred At the same time disputes between coparceners as to the respective shares of each will fall within the province of the Civil Courts

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Extract Paragraphs 25 and 26 from a Report from *S Fraser*, Esq , Judge of *Bareilly*, No 37, dated 11th May 1850, on the Administration of Civil Justice for the Year 1849

25 The system now in force also, of requiring the Nazir of a Court to hold himself responsible for the conduct of the Muzkooree Peons is, I submit, likely to be attended with inconvenience The engagement necessarily involves the nomination and removal of the Peons at the Nazir's pleasure, but to carry out this view would involve much injustice to individuals, and open a door to much peculation Many of the Peons in this jurisdiction were originally appointed by the Judge, and are old servants receiving from four to six per mensem These may under the present rule be summarily dismissed by the Nazir on the slightest pretence, the appointment of a new Nazir may at any time lead to a total change in the Peons of a Court to the great obstruction of public business, whilst the transfer of a Nazir from one Court to another, which is sometimes expedient, becomes impracticable, owing to the possible inconvenience above adverted to, which may attend the step A great change would undoubtedly have been made in the subordinate Courts had I not discountenanced it, but the Nazir, it cannot be denied, is placed in a position of much difficulty, when he is required to be responsible for a person whom he cannot trust, but whom he is unable to prove undeserving of confidence Formerly the Peons were appointed by the Judge, and each was expected to furnish security for his appearance when required, to the amount of Rs 50, and I am inclined to recommend this system in preference to the one now pursued It may be thought that this does not furnish sufficient security against the misappropriation of money passing through their hands , but it is to be remembered, that when more than Rs 50 are to be realized, two chuprassies are deputed, and a person always accompanies them on behalf of the party interested The risks of abuse are not, therefore, so great as they at first appear to be, and after all, the chief inducement to public honesty must be sought in the value of the appointment.

26 Much irregularity exists in the registry of deeds, under the regulations the register is required to ascertain the due execution of a deed, and then after registry to return it to the party by whom it has been presented, with an endorsement specifying the date and hour of the day on which it has been registered, and the page on which it is entered in the register book (Regulation XX 1812, Section 2, Clauses 1 & 2 ) The question of authenticity is not disposed of by the act of registry, this is left open to be decided in the Court before which it may be brought for adjudication (Regulation XVII. 1803, Section 6), but the registers are not satisfied with carrying out the instruction of the Regulations, they deem it necessary to inquire into the payment of the consideration noted in the deed, and in some cases even the money is paid as a precautionary measure before them This in my judgment is irregular, the registers are always, in the North-western Provinces, Judges of the subordinate Courts, and disputes connected with registered deeds will for the most part come before them, and they are thus liable to be influenced by proceedings with which they are extra-judicially acquainted, and which may not be on the record The registers, I conceive, have nothing to say to the payment and realization of the consideration noted in the deed, and it is expedient they be in no way mixed up with it, it is well known that money is seldom paid before registry has been completed, and consequently falsehood being necessary under the inquiries made to secure the registry, it is by the present system encouraged to the detriment of the public morals.

Appendix, No. 14.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Court's Reply, No. 803, dated 19th June 1850.

3 WITH advertence to the 25th paragraph of your letter, I am desired to refer you to Section 12, Regulation V. of 1804, you will perceive that Nazirs cannot remove the Peons of the establishment, unless they can " show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Judge, and not without his previous knowledge and sanction." So too the Nazirs can only appoint Peons, " subject to the approbation of the Judge."

4 The practice mentioned by you in the conclusion of your report, as prevailing in the registry offices in your jurisdiction, of making an inquiry into the payment and realization of the consideration noted in deeds presented for registry, is, I am instructed to inform you, quite irregular, and should be strictly prohibited The registers of deeds are required to ascertain " the due execution " of the deeds preferred to them, but have no right or power to meddle with any other points, which it is the province of the Civil Courts to determine.

(True Extracts )

*F. B. Pearson,*
Register.

## LIST OF STATEMENTS

No. 1.—GENERAL Abstract Report of Appeals depending before the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1850, and of the Number admitted and disposed of in the Year 1849.

No. 2.—Abstract Report of Causes depending on the 1st January 1850, and of the Number admitted and disposed of during the Year 1849, in the several Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces

No 2. Part 2 —Statement of the Operations of the Civil Courts in the North-western Provinces, classified with reference to the several Grades of Officers.

No 3 —Abstract Statement, showing the Years in which were originally instituted, regular Suits and Appeals depending before the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, in the North-western Provinces, on the 1st January 1850

No. 4 —Statement showing the Period which would elapse before the Decisions of the regular Suits depending on the 1st January 1850, if calculated according to the Total Number disposed of in the several Courts in the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1849

No. 5 —Abstract Statement, showing the Total Value or Amount of Regular Suits, whether Original or in Appeal, depending in the several Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1850.

No. 6.—Abstract Statement required by the Government Resolution, under date the 19th May 1825

No 7 —Abstract Statement of Civil Suits tried with the assistance of Natives, under Regulation VI of 1832, during the Year 1849.

No. 8 —Abstract Statement of the different descriptions of Original Suits instituted before the several Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, in the North-western Provinces, during the Year 1849.

No. 9 —Abstract Statement of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the several Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, showing what Number of Decrees in each Class of them was appealable, appealed, altered or reversed, during the Year 1849

No. 10 —Abstract Numerical Statement of Applications for the execution of Decrees pending and instituted before, and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1849

No 11 —General Abstract of the most important Summary and Miscellaneous Suits disposed of by the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, during the Year 1849, and depending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 respectively

No. 12 —Abstract showing the result of Miscellaneous and Summary Appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Judges, preferred to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, during the Year 1849

*F B. Pearson,*
Register.

## No. 1.

GENERAL ABSTRACT REPORT of Appeals depending before the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, on 1 January 1850, and of the Number Admitted and Disposed of in the Year 1849

| | Pending on 1st January 1849 | Admitted in the last 12 months | Total | Decided on Trial | | | Remanded for Re trial | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted or withdrawn | Total | Depending on 1st January 1850 | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Confirmed | Reversed | Modified | | | | | | | |
| Regular Appeals - | 77 | 82 | 159 | 33 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 57 | 102 | 25 | — |
| Special Appeals - - | 26 | 171 | 197 | 54 | 15 | 9 | 71 | 1 | - - | 150 | 47 | 21 | — |
| Total 1849 - - | 103 | 253 | 356 | 87 | 24 | 15 | 76 | 4 | 1 | 207 | 149 | 46 | — |
| „ 1848 - - | 89 | 216 | 305 | 55 | 29 | 13 | 96 | 5 | 4 | 202 | 103 | 14 | — |
| Increase - - - | 14 | 37 | 51 | 32 | - - | 2 | - - | - - | - - | 5 | 46 | — | — |
| Decrease - - - | - - | - - | - - - | - - | 5 | - - | 20 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |

| No 1, Part 2 | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judges - - - | 7 | 15 | 6 | 119 | 13 | 134 | 4 | 46 | – | 11 | – | 7 | – | 39 | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | 104 | 9 | 30 | 2 | 15 | – | – |
| P S Ameens - - | 70 | 11 | 76 | 52 | 146 | 63 | 29 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 53 | 46 | 93 | 17 | 23 | 6 | – | – |
| Total - - - | 77 | 26 | 82 | 171 | 159 | 197 | 33 | 54 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 71 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 57 | 150 | 102 | 47 | 25 | 21 | – | – |

Specification of the Value of Appeals, Regular and Special, depending before the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, North-western Provinces, on 1 January 1850

| | Rs | | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding - | 300 | 28 | Amount or value | 3,449 |
| Ditto - - - | 1,000 | 22 | Ditto - - | 30,145 |
| Ditto - - - | 5,000 | 20 | Ditto - - | 44,166 |
| Ditto - - - | 10,000 | 47 | Ditto - - | 3,45,619 |
| Exceeding - - | 10,000 | 32 | Ditto - - | 1,43,58,862 |
| Total - - - | | 149 | | 1,47,82,241 |

Memorandum showing the Number of Cases finally disposed of, and Opinions, not being Final Judgments, recorded by the several Judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut in 1849

| | Final Judgments | | Opinions in | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases Disposed of | | Cases not Disposed of | | | |
| | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | Regular | Special | | |
| Mr B Tayler - - - - | 7 | 12 | 2 | 12 | - - | - - | 33 | Absent on leave from 8th to 18th February, and from 3d April to end of year |
| Mr G P Thompson - - | 14 | 29 | 12 | 91 | - - | - - | 146 | Absent on leave from 13th January to 13th February, died 11th November |
| Mr C R Cartwright - - | 4 | 11 | 7 | 10 | - - | - - | 32 | Absent on leave from 28th March to end of year |
| Mr. A W Begbie - - - | 3 | 23 | 12 | 71 | - - | - - | 109 | Took his seat on the 14th April, and continued to end of year |
| Mr H Lushington - - - | 23 | 74 | 5 | 23 | - - | - - | 125 | Took his seat on the 25th April, and continued to end of year |
| Mr F H Robinson - - - | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - - | - - | 10 | Took his seat on the 20th November, and continued to end of year |
| | 57 | 150 | 40 | 208 | - - | - - | 455 | |

Amount value of cases decided during the year, 7,77,258

S D A, N. W P,<br>
Agra, 27 September 1850

*F B Pearson,*
Register

## No. 2 - - - - - - - - - - - -

ABSTRACT REPORT of Causes depending on the 1st January 1850, and of the Number Admitted

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4. | | 5 | | 6 | | 7. | | 8 | | 9. | | 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Finally disposed of - - | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Decided on Trial - - | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | For Plaintiff or Appellant. | | | | | |
| | Pending on 1st January 1849 | | Instituted during the Year | | Received by Transfer during the Year | | Total | | Transferred to other Courts. | | Remaining for Trial | | On their Merits. | | Remanded for Re-trial. | | Total | |
| | Original Suits | Appeals. | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits. | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals. | Original Suits | Appeals. |
| Regulation Provinces - | 14,950 | 3,312 | 62,954 | 6,753 | 3,744 | 3,685 | 81,648 | 13,750 | 2,940 | 3,605 | 78,708 | 10,145 | 35,132 | 2,042 | - | 578 | 35,132 | 2,6 |
| Hill Provinces - - | 3,084 | 334 | 6,625 | 685 | 1,181 | 32 | 10,890 | 1,051 | 1,165 | 26 | 9,725 | 1,025 | 1,980 | 145 | - | 54 | 1,080 | 1 |
| TOTAL - - - | 18,034 | 3,646 | 69,579 | 7,438 | 4,925 | 3,717 | 92 538 | 14,801 | 4,105 | 3,631 | 88,433 | 11,170 | 37,112 | 2,187 | - | 632 | 37,112 | 2,81 |
| | COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT. - - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1848 - - - - | 17,572 | 3,387 | 67,562 | 7,725 | 5,083 | 3,471 | 90,217 | 14,583 | 4,293 | 3,353 | 85,924 | 11,230 | 34,404 | 1,833 | - | 583 | 34,404 | 2,41 |
| 1849 - - - - | 18,034 | 3,646 | 69,579 | 7,438 | 4,925 | 3,717 | 92,538 | 14,801 | 4,105 | 3,631 | 88,433 | 11,170 | 37,112 | 2,187 | - | 632 | 37,112 | 2 81 |
| Increase - - | 462 | 259 | 2,017 | - | - | 246 | 2,321 | 218 | - | 278 | 2,509 | - | 2,708 | 354 | - | 49 | 2,708 | 40 |
| Decrease - - | - | - | - | 287 | 158 | - | - | - | 188 | - | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

S D A, N W P, }
Agra, 27th September 1850 }

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## No. 2, Part 2. - - - - - - - - -

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Civil Courts in the North-Western

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7. | | 8. | | 9 | | 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Finally disposed of - | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Decided on Trial - | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | For Plaintiff or Appellant | | | | | |
| | Pending on 1st January 1849 | | Instituted during the Year | | Received by Transfer during the Year | | Total | | Transferred to other Courts. | | Remaining for Trial | | On their Merits | | Remanded for Re-trial. | | Total. | |
| | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits. | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals. | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals. | Original Suits. | Appeals. |
| 19 Judges - - | 9 | 2,332 | 59 | 6,753 | 689 | 82 | 757 | 9,167 | 727 | 3,396 | 30 | 5,771 | 9 | 833 | - | 438 | 9 | 1,2 |
| 22 Principal Sudder Ameens - - | 1,039 | 980 | 2,017 | - | 546 | 3,603 | 3,602 | 4,583 | 83 | 209 | 3,519 | 4,374 | 1,404 | 1,200 | - | 140 | 1,404 | 1,3 |
| 14 Sudder Ameens - | 1,591 | - | 5,750 | - | 1,166 | - | 8,507 | - | 102 | - | 8,405 | - | 3,257 | - | - | - | 3,257 | - |
| 100 Moonsiffs - | 12,311 | - | 55,128 | - | 1,343 | - | 68,782 | - | 2,028 | - | 66,754 | - | 30,462 | - | - | - | 30,462 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 14,950 | 3,312 | 62,954 | 6,753 | 3,744 | 3,685 | 81,648 | 13,750 | 2,940 | 3,605 | 78,708 | 10,145 | 35,132 | 2,042 | - | 578 | 35,132 | 2,6 |
| 1 Commissioner - | - | 72 | 85 | 254 | 2 | 16 | 87 | 342 | 65 | 23 | 22 | 319 | 7 | 33 | - | 20 | 7 | |
| 1 Supdt. Hill States | 5 | 15 | 10 | 61 | - | - | 15 | 76 | - | - | 15 | 76 | 5 | 19 | - | 8 | 5 | |
| 2 Senior Assistants | 894 | 246 | 1,756 | 370 | 154 | 15 | 2,804 | 631 | 954 | 3 | 1,850 | 628 | 204 | 93 | - | 20 | 204 | 11 |
| 1 Junior Assistant - | - | - | 135 | - | 380 | - | 515 | - | - | - | 515 | - | 76 | - | - | - | 76 | - |
| 4 Sudder Ameens - | 1,506 | 1 | 3,401 | - | 309 | 1 | 5,216 | 2 | 110 | - | 5,106 | 2 | 1,148 | - | - | - | 1,148 | - |
| 2 Moonsiffs - - | 679 | - | 1,238 | - | 336 | - | 2,253 | - | 36 | - | 2,217 | - | 540 | - | - | - | 540 | - |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 18,034 | 3,646 | 69,579 | 7,438 | 4,925 | 3,717 | 92,538 | 14,801 | 4,105 | 3,631 | 88,433 | 11,170 | 37,112 | 2 187 | - | 632 | 37,112 | 2,8 |

S D A, N W P, }
Agra, 27th September 1850 }

- - - - - - - - - - - No 2

nd Disposed of during the Year 1849, in the several Civil Courts in the North-western Provinces.

| 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | | 20 | | 21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finally disposed of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decided on Trial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Defendent or Respondent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On their Merits after summoning Respondent | | Without summoning Respondent under Clause 3 Section 16, Reg V 1831, Sect. 2, Reg IX. 1831, and Act VII 1838. On perusal of the Petition of Appeal and Decree of the lower Courts. | | On perusal of Petition of Appeal and Record | | Total | | Total of Cases decided on Trial | | Dismissed on Default | | Adjusted or Withdrawn | | Total of every Description finally disposed of | | Pending at the end of the Year | | Increase | | Decrease | |
| Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals |
| 9,821 | 3,289 | - | 38 | - | 1,046 | 9,821 | 4,373 | 44,953 | 6,993 | 5,034 | 314 | 13,383 | 169 | 63,370 | 7,476 | 15,338 | 2,669 | 388 | - | - | 643 |
| 468 | 186 | - | 178 | - | 13 | 468 | 377 | 2,448 | 576 | 3,470 | 67 | 791 | 13 | 6,709 | 656 | 3,016 | 369 | - | 35 | 68 | - |
| 10,289 | 3,475 | - | 216 | - | 1,059 | 10,289 | 4,750 | 47,401 | 7,569 | 8,504 | 381 | 14,174 | 182 | 70,079 | 8,132 | 18,354 | 3,038 | 320 | - | - | 608 |

- - - - - - - - - - - COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,506 | 3,244 | - | 265 | - | 1,093 | 9,506 | 4,602 | 43,910 | 7,018 | 8,711 | 410 | 15,269 | 156 | 67,890 | 7,584 | 18,034 | 3,646 | - | - | - | - |
| 10,289 | 3,475 | - | 216 | - | 1,059 | 10,289 | 4,750 | 47,401 | 7,569 | 8,504 | 381 | 14,174 | 182 | 70,079 | 8,132 | 18,354 | 3,038 | - | - | - | - |
| 783 | 231 | - | - | - | - | 783 | 148 | 3,491 | 551 | - | - | - | 26 | 2,189 | 548 | 320 | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | 49 | - | 34 | - | - | - | - | 207 | 29 | 1,095 | - | - | - | - | 608 | - | - | - | - |

*F B Pearson*,
Register

- - - - - - - - - - - No. 2, Part 2

Provinces, classified with reference to the several Grades of Officers

| 11 | | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | | 20 | | 21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finally disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decided on Trial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Defendent or Respondent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On their Merits after summoning Respondent | | Without summoning Respondent under Clause 3, Section 16, Reg V 1831, Sect 2, Reg IX 1831, and Act VII 1838 On perusal of the Petition of Appeal and Decree of the lower Courts | | On perusal of Petition of Appeal and Record | | Total | | Total of Cases decided on Trial, | | Dismissed on Default | | Adjusted or Withdrawn | | Total of every Description finally disposed of, | | Pending at the end of the Year | | Increase | | Decrease | |
| Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals. | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals. | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals |
| 6 | 1,172 | - | 38 | - | 1,046 | 6 | 2,256 | 15 | 3,527 | 2 | 176 | 3 | 99 | 20 | 3,802 | 10 | 1,969 | 1 | - | | 363 |
| 624 | 2,117 | - | - | - | - | 624 | 2,117 | 2,028 | 3,466 | 121 | 138 | 335 | 70 | 2,484 | 3,674 | 1,035 | 700 | - | - | 4 | 280 |
| 1,125 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,125 | - | 4,382 | - | 463 | - | 1,831 | - | 6,676 | - | 1,729 | - | 138 | - | - | - |
| 8,066 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,066 | - | 38,528 | - | 4,448 | - | 11,214 | - | 54,190 | - | 12,564 | - | 253 | - | - | - |
| 9,821 | 3,289 | - | 38 | - | 1,046 | 9,821 | 4,373 | 44,953 | 6,993 | 5,034 | 314 | 13,383 | 169 | 63,370 | 7,476 | 15,338 | 2,669 | 388 | - | - | 643 |
| 3 | 66 | - | 66 | - | 11 | 3 | 143 | 10 | 196 | - | 3 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 203 | - | 116 | - | 44 | - | - |
| - | 27 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 29 | 5 | 56 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 68 | 7 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 7 |
| 102 | 93 | - | 110 | - | 2 | 102 | 205 | 306 | 324 | 906 | 53 | 58 | 7 | 1,270 | 384 | 580 | 244 | - | - | 314 | 2 |
| 26 | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | - | 102 | - | 107 | - | 55 | - | 264 | - | 251 | - | 251 | - | - | - |
| 250 | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | 1,398 | - | 1,510 | 1 | 539 | - | 3 447 | 1 | 1,659 | 1 | 153 | - | - | - |
| 87 | - | - | - | - | - | 87 | - | 627 | - | 945 | - | 126 | - | 1,698 | - | 519 | - | - | - | 160 | - |
| 10,289 | 3,475 | - | 216 | - | 1,059 | 10,289 | 4,750 | 47,401 | 7,569 | 8,504 | 381 | 14,174 | 182 | 70,079 | 8 132 | 18,354 | 3,038 | 320 | - | - | 608 |

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## No. 3.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Years in which were originally Instituted REGULAR SUITS and APPEALS, depending before the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1850

| | 1842 | | 1843 | | 1844. | | 1845. | | 1846. | | 1847 | | 1848. | | 1849 | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular Suits | Appeals | Regular Suits | Appeals | Regular Suits. | Appeals | Regular Suits | Appeals. | Regular Suits | Appeals. | Regular Suits | Appeals | Regular Suits. | Appeals | Regular Suits | Appeals. | Regular Suits. | Appeals. |
| Sudder Dewany Adawlut, N W P - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | - | 125 | - | 149 |
| Regulation Provinces - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 13 | - | 53 | 104 | 15,270 | 2,565 | 15,338 | 2,669 |
| Hill Provinces - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3,015 | 369 | 3,016 | 369 |
| TOTAL - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 13 | - | 54 | 128 | 18,285 | 3,059 | 18,354 | 3,187 |

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## No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Period which would elapse before the Decisions of the REGULAR SUITS depending on the 1st January 1850, if calculated according to the Total Number Disposed of in the several Courts in the North-Western Provinces during the Year 1849

| | Depending on the 1st January 1850 | Disposed of during the Year 1849 | Average Period which would elapse before the Decisions of the Number of Suits depending in each Court according to the foregoing Statement of the Number disposed of in the past Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder Dewany Adawlut - - - - - | 149 | 207 | -- 8 637 months. |
| Zillah Judges - - - - - - - | 1,979 | 3,822 | -- 6 213 months. |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - | 1,735 | 6,158 | -- 3 380 months |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - - - - | 1,729 | 6,676 | -- 3 107 months. |
| Moonsiffs - - - - - - - - | 12,564 | 54,190 | -- 2 782 months. |
| TOTAL - - - | 18,156 | 71,053 | -- 3 066 months |
| Kumaon - - - - - - - - | 3,204 | 6,032 | -- 6·374 months |
| Subathoo - - - - - - - - | 181 | 1,333 | -- 1·629 months. |
| TOTAL - - - | 21,541 | 78,418 | -- 3·296 months. |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - - - - - - | 21,783 | 75,676 | -- 3 454 months. |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - - - | 21,541 | 78,418 | -- 3 296 months. |

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## No. 5

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Total Value or Amount of REGULAR SUITS, whether Original or in Appeal, depending in the several Civil Courts in the North-western Provinces, on the 1st January 1850

| | ORIGINAL SUITS | | | | | APPEALS | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judges. | Principal Sudder Ameens. | Sudder Ameens | Moonsiffs. | TOTAL | Judges | Principal Sudder Ameens | TOTAL. | |
| | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849. | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 | Total Value of Cases pending at the close of 1849 |
| Sudder Dewany Adawlut, N W P | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,47,82 241 | 1,47,82,241 |
| Regulation Provinces - - - | 1,80,142 | 43,35 345 | 3,92,162 | 8,45,441 | 57,53,090 | 7,66 060 | 1,27,252 | 8,93,312 | 66,46,402 |
| Hill Provinces - - - - | 4,308 | 24,686 | 43 933 | 9,934 | 82,861 | 12,540 | 4,816 | 17,356 | 1,00,217 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,84,450 | 43,60,031 | 4,36,095 | 8,55,375 | 58,35,951 | 7,78,600 | 1,32,068 | 1,56,92 909 | 2,15,28,860 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - | 2,77,395 | 1,88,15,637 | 3,91 382 | 8,94,303 | 2,03,78,717 | 9,58,558 | 1,19,737 | 24,51,714 | 2,28,30,431 |
| 1849 - - - - - | 1,84,450 | 43,60,031 | 4,36,095 | 8,55,375 | 5,835,951 | 7,78,600 | 1,32,068 | 1,56,92,909 | 2,15,28,860 |
| Increase - - - - | - - | - - | 44,713 | - - | - - | - - | 12,331 | 1,32,41,195 | — |
| Decrease - - - - | 92,945 | 1,44,55,606 | - - | 38,928 | 1,45,42,766 | 1,79,958 | - - | - - | 13,01,571 |

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## No. 6

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT required by the Government Resolution under date the 19th May 1825

| | Abstract Statement of Regular Suits instituted in 1849, with the view of setting aside Summary Suits | Number of Cases which the Moonsiffs were precluded from receiving in consequence of the Claim being advanced in *formâ pauperis* | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regulation Provinces - - - - - - | 486 | 34 | 520 |
| Hill Provinces - - - - - - - | — | — | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 486 | 34 | 520 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - - - - | 548 | 8 | 556 |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - | 486 | 34 | 520 |
| Increase - - - - - - - | - - - | 26 | — |
| Decrease - - - - - - - | 62 | - - - | 36 |

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## No 7.

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CIVIL SUITS tried with the Assistance of Natives under Regulation VI of 1832, during the Year 1849

| | Suits tried with the assistance of a Punchayut | | | Suits tried with the assistance of Assessors | | | Suits tried with the assistance of a Jury | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number decided in accordance with the Award of the Punchayut | Number decided contrary to the award of the Punchayut | TOTAL. | Number decided in accordance with the Award of the Assessors. | Number decided contrary to the Award of the Assessors | TOTAL. | Number decided in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number decided contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | TOTAL. |
| Regulation Provinces - | 41 | 1 | 42 | 9 | - - - | 9 | 5 | - - - | 5 |
| Hill Provinces - - - | 21 | 1 | 22 | 3 | - - - | 3 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 62 | 2 | 64 | 12 | - - - | 12 | 5 | - - - | 5 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - | 50 | 3 | 53 | 42 | 1 | 43 | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| 1849 - - - - | 62 | 2 | 64 | 12 | - - - | 12 | 5 | - - - | 5 |
| Increase - - - | 12 | 1 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - - | - - - | - - - | - - | 30 | 1 | 31 | 25 | 1 | 26 |

S. D A, N W P, Agra, 27 September 1850

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## No 8

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the different Descriptions of ORIGINAL SUITS instituted before the several Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, in the North-western Provinces, during the Year 1849

| | 1 Suits connected with Land Interest | 2 Suits for Real Property on conveyance by Sale | 3 Suits for Real Property on conveyance by Gift | 4 Suits for Real Property on conveyance by Mortgage | 5 Suits for Real Property on conveyance by Will | 6 Suits for Real Property on conveyance by Dowry | 7 Suits for Real Property on right of Pre-emption | 8 Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law | 9 Inheritance under the Hindoo Law | 10 Claims in right of Adoption | 11 Lakhiraj suits under Section 30, Regulation II 1819 | 12 Suits regarding Puttee and other dependent Tenures | 13 Suits to contest sales by Collectors for arrears of Government Dues | 14 Suits for Land not before included, such as Boundary Suits, &c | 15 Debts on Bond or otherwise | 16 Suits of Bankers or Traders | 17 Religious Suits connected with Caste, rights of Priests, &c | 18 Damages for Breach of Contract | 19 For recovery of Money Embezzled | 20 Wages | 21 Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, and other staple Products | 22 Suits for Personal Property not before included | 23 Suits for defamation of Character |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regulation Provinces - - - | 6,652 | 2,057 | 114 | 1,069 | 4 | 27 | 152 | 421 | 854 | 6 | 11 | 832 | 26 | 1,533 | 38,423 | 5,700 | 86 | 153 | 327 | 169 | 618 | 3,720 | — |
| Hill Provinces - - - - - | 627 | 32 | 4 | 80 | 70 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 459 | 2 | - | 462 | - | 5 | 3,545 | 304 | 19 | 116 | 179 | 192 | 218 | 277 | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 7,279 | 2,089 | 118 | 1,149 | 74 | 34 | 178 | 422 | 1,313 | 8 | 11 | 1,294 | 26 | 1,538 | 41,968 | 6,004 | 105 | 269 | 506 | 361 | 836 | 3,997 | — |
| S. D A, instituted in 1849 - - | 56 | 26 | 2 | 28 | - | - | 3 | 10 | 5 | - | 2 | 9 | 1 | - | 13 | 24 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 6 | 65 | — |
| Disposed of - - - | 48 | 15 | - | 24 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 6 | 1 | - | 19 | 14 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 60 | — |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - - | 6,913 | 1,936 | 105 | 1,007 | 4 | 45 | 135 | 450 | 1,379 | 21 | 13 | 1,567 | 8 | 1,653 | 39,225 | 7,028 | 104 | 274 | 429 | 497 | 756 | 4,013 | — |
| 1849 - - - - - - | 7,279 | 2,089 | 118 | 1,149 | 74 | 34 | 178 | 422 | 1,313 | 8 | 11 | 1,294 | 26 | 1,538 | 41,968 | 6,004 | 105 | 269 | 506 | 361 | 836 | 3,997 | — |
| Increase - - - - - | 366 | 153 | 13 | 142 | 70 | - | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | 2,743 | - | 1 | - | 77 | - | 80 | - | — |
| Decrease - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 28 | 66 | 13 | 2 | 273 | - | 115 | - | 1,024 | - | 5 | - | 136 | - | 16 | — |

S D A, N W P.,
Agra, 27 September 1850.

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## No 9

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the APPELLATE JURISDICTION of the several Tribunals in the North western Provinces, showing what NUMBER of DECREES in each Class of them was Appealable, Appealed, Affirmed, Altered or Reversed, during the Year 1849

| | | ORIGINAL SUITS AND FIRST APPEALS | | | | PROPORTIONS | | | FIRST AND SECOND APPEALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Description of Cases | Number Appealable. | | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 Number Pending at the end of 1848 | | | 9 Number Appealed during the Year 1849 | | | 10 Total Number under Trial during the Year 1849 | | | 11 Number Confirmed | | | | | 12 Number Modified or Reversed | | | | | 13 Total Decided during the Year | | |
| | | 1 Cases decided on full Trial | 2 Cases decided *ex parte* | 3 Cases decided on confession of Judgment | 4 TOTAL | Of Column 9 to Col 1 | Of Column 9 to Col 1 × 2 | Of Column 9 to Column 1 × 2 × 3 | Before Sudder Dewany Adawlut | | Before Zillah Authorities | To Sudder Dewany Adawlut | | To Zillah Authorities | Before Sudder Dewany Adawlut | | Before Zillah Authorities | By Sudder Dewany Adawlut | | By Judge | By Principal Sudder Ameen | TOTAL | By Sudder Dewany Adawlut | | By Judge | By Principal Sudder Ameen | TOTAL | By Sudder Dewany Adawlut | | By Zillah Authorities |
| | | | | | | | | | *Reg* | *Spl* | | *Reg* | *Spl* | | *Reg* | *Spl* | | *Reg* | *Spl* | | | | *Reg* | *Spl* | | | | *Reg* | *Spl* | |
| Regulation Provinces | Original Suits and Appeals | 31,328 | 11,153 | 9,465 | 51,946 | 22 61 | 16 68 | 13 64 | 77 | 26 | 3,312 | 82 | 171 | 6,833 | 159 | 197 | 10,145 | 33 | 54 | 2,256 | 2,117 | 4,373 | 20 | 95 | 1,271 | 1,349 | 2,620 | 53 | 149 | 6,993 |
| Hill Provinces - - | Ditto - ditto - | 1,970 | 762 | 292 | 3,024 | 35 07 | 25 29 | 22 85 | – | – | 334 | – | – | 691 | – | – | 1,025 | – | – | 178 | 199 | 377 | – | – | 81 | 118 | 199 | – | – | 576 |
| | TOTAL - - | 33 298 | 11,915 | 9,757 | 54,970 | 23 35 | 17 2 | 14 14 | 77 | 26 | 3,646 | 82 | 171 | 7,524 | *159 | 197 | 11,170 | 33 | 54 | 2,434 | 2,316 | 4,750 | 20 | 95 | 1,352 | 1,467 | 2,819 | 53 | 149 | 7,569 |
| 102 Moonsiffs - - | Original Suits - | 20,454 | 9,651 | 9,050 | 39,155 | 27 44 | 18 64 | 14 33 | – | – | 2,391 | – | – | 5,614 | – | – | 8,005 | – | – | 1,581 | 1,990 | 3,571 | – | – | 768 | 1,212 | 1,980 | – | – | 5,551 |
| 18 Sudder Ameens - | Ditto - - - | 3,400 | 1,830 | 550 | 5,780 | 26 76 | 17 39 | 15 74 | – | – | 681 | – | – | 910 | – | – | 1,591 | – | – | 260 | 326 | 586 | – | – | 204 | 255 | 459 | – | – | 1,045 |
| 25 Pl Sudder Ameens | Ditto - - - | 1,929 | 351 | 156 | 2,436 | 20 01 | 18 58 | 18 11 | 70 | 11 | 574 | 76 | 52 | 1,000 | 146 | 63 | 1,574 | 29 | 8 | 593 | – | 593 | 20 | 38 | 380 | – | 380 | 49 | 46 | 973 |
| | Appeals - - | 3,706 | 83 | 1 | 3,790 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Judges - - | Original Suits - | 30 | – | – | 30 | 3 28 | 3 28 | 3 28 | 7 | 15 | – | 6 | 119 | – | 13 | 134 | – | 4 | 46 | – | – | – | – | 57 | – | – | – | 4 | 103 | – |
| | Appeals - - | 3,779 | – | – | 3 779 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL - - | 33,298 | 11,915 | 9,757 | 54,970 | 23 35 | 17 2 | 14 14 | 77 | 26 | 3,646 | 82 | 171 | 7,524 | 159 | 197 | 11,170 | 33 | 54 | 2,434 | 2,316 | 4,750 | 20 | 95 | 1,352 | 1,467 | 2,819 | 53 | 149 | 7,569 |

1 —Memorandum showing the Proportion in which the Regular and Special Appeals from the Decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens have been Confirmed or Reversed by the Judges in the Year 1849

| | Regular Appeals | Special Appeals |
|---|---|---|
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 525 | 68 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 366 | 14 |
| TOTAL - - - | 891 | 82 |

2 —Memorandum showing the Proportion in which Appeals from the Decisions of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs have been Confirmed or Reversed by the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in the Year 1849

| | Confirmed | Reversed |
|---|---|---|
| Appeals disposed of by the Judges - - - - - - - | 1,841 | 972 |
| By the Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - - - - | 2,316 | 1,467 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4,157 | 2,439 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - | 32,088 | 12,105 | 6,735 | 50,928 | 25 1 | 18 23 | 15 82 | 49 | 40 | 3,387 | 83 | 133 | 7,841 | 132 | 173 | 11,228 | 22 | 33 | 2,669 | 1,933 | 4,602 | 24 | 114 | 1,322 | 1,094 | 2,416 | 46 | 147 | 7,018 |
| 1849 - - - | 33,298 | 11,915 | 9,757 | 54,970 | 23 35 | 17 2 | 14 14 | 77 | 26 | 3,646 | 82 | 171 | 7,524 | 159 | 197 | 11,170 | 33 | 54 | 2,434 | 2,316 | 4,750 | 20 | 95 | 1,352 | 1,467 | 2,819 | 53 | 149 | 7 569 |
| Increase - - | 1,210 | – | 3,022 | 4,042 | – | – | – | 28 | – | 259 | – | 38 | – | 27 | 24 | – | 11 | 21 | – | 383 | 148 | – | – | 30 | 373 | 403 | 7 | 2 | 551 |
| Decrease - - | – | 190 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | 1 | – | 317 | – | – | 58 | – | – | 235 | – | – | 4 | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

* Two Appeals from the Court of Request at Kamptee included

S D A, N W P,
Agra, 27 September 1850

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## No. 10.

ABSTRACT NUMERICAL STATEMENT of Applications for the Execution of DECREES pending and instituted before, and disposed of in the several CIVIL COURTS in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, during the Year 1849.

| 1 | 2 | Brought on the File during the Year | | | | | Disposed of | | | | | | Specification of the Years in which the Cases in Column 11 were filed or re-admitted | | | | | | Explanation of the Cause of Delay in the Execution of Decrees which have been on the File for One Year or more | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total pending on the 1st January 1849 | 3 Newly Instituted. | 4. Re-admitted | 5 Received by Transfer | 6 Total filed in 1849 | Grand Total | 7 Cases struck off the File, the Decree having been completely executed on the Decree-holder, after taking out Execution, having filed a Razeenamah | 8 Cases struck off the File after partial Enforcement, the Decree-holder having omitted to proceed with the Execution within the prescribed Period, by pointing out further Property liable for the Decree, or by taking other steps in execution of it. | 9 Cases struck off the File without any part of the Decree being carried into effect, owing to the Decree-holder having, after taking out Execution, failed to proceed in the Matter within the prescribed Period | 10 Transferred to other Courts | 11 Total of every Description disposed of | Pending on the 31st December 1849 | 12 Before 1844 | 13 In 1845 | 14 In 1846 | 15 In 1847 | 16 In 1848 | 17 In 1849 | 18 Dustuk issued, or Defendant not found, or List of Property not given, or other Neglect of the Plaintiff | 19 Property under Sale by the Collect r or other Officer, or Money sent for from the Collector's Office | 20 Under objections to Sale, &c., and under Inquiry if appealed or not. | 21 Property under Investigation | 22 Notice or Dustuk issued and not yet returned. |
| Regulation Provinces - - - | 9,685 | 31,379 | 19,506 | 1,098 | 51,983 | 61,668 | 15,539 | 9,981 | 24,339 | 977 | 50,836 | 10,832 | 1 | - | - | - | 47 | 10,784 | - | 30 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| Hill Provinces - - - - - | 568 | 1,825 | 135 | 1,048 | 3,008 | 3,576 | 1,179 | 22 | 694 | 1,030 | 2,925 | 651 | - | - | - | - | *1 | 650 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 10,253 | 33,204 | 19,641 | 2,140 | 54,991 | 65,244 | 16,718 | 10,003 | 25,033 | 2,007 | 53,761 | 11,483 | 1 | - | - | - | 48 | 11,434 | - | 30 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1848 - - - - - - - | 9,348 | 30,491 | 18,793 | 2,144 | 51,428 | 60,776 | 15,894 | 8,545 | 24,060 | 2,024 | 50,523 | 10,253 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 44 | 10,204 | 5 | 22 | 18 | 4 | - |
| 1849 - - - - - - - | 10,253 | 33,204 | 19,641 | 2,140 | 54,991 | 65,244 | 16,718 | 10,003 | 25,033 | 2,007 | 53,761 | 11,483 | 1 | - | - | - | 48 | 11,434 | - | 30 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| Increase - - - - - | 905 | 2,713 | 848 | 2 | 3,563 | 4,468 | 824 | 1,458 | 973 | - | 3,238 | 1,230 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1,230 | - | 8 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Decrease - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | - | 7 | - | - |

* Pending since 1848 on account of having been transferred to Calcutta for realization of the amount

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Agra, 27 September 1850.

*F B Pearson,*
Registrar

## No 11.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the most important SUMMARY and MISCELLANEOUS SUITS disposed of by the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, during the Year 1849, and depending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 respectively

| | DEPENDING ON THE 1st JANUARY 1849 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI 1814, and Act No XXII 1838, and Petitions under Act XVI of 1845 | Petitions of Miscellaneous and Interlocutory Appeals | Petitions of Appeal under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII 1825 | Petitions of Appeal under Section 7, Regulation VII 1832, and Section 5, Act VI 1843, and Petitions of Appeal from Orders of Fine | Petitions for the Redemption and Foreclosing of Mortgages under Section 2, Regulation I 1798, and Section 8, Regulation XVII 1806 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL |
| Regulation Provinces | 39 | 107 | 21 | 55 | 451 | 77 | 9,973 | 10,723 |
| Hill Provinces | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 571 | 573 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 107 | 23 | 55 | 451 | 77 | 10,544 | 11,296 |
| Judges | 27 | 107 | 23 | 55 | 451 | 77 | 121 | 861 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,843 | 1,855 |
| Sudder Ameens | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,363 | 1,363 |
| Moonsiffs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,217 | 7,217 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 107 | 23 | 55 | 451 | 77 | 10,544 | 11,296 |

| | DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1849 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI 1814, and Act No XXII 1838, and Petitions under Act XVI of 1845 | Petitions of Miscellaneous and Interlocutory Appeals | Petitions of Appeal under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII 1825 | Petitions of Appeal under Section 7, Regulation VII 1832, and Section 5, Act VI 1843, and Petitions of Appeal from Orders of Fine | Petitions for the Redemption and Foreclosing of Mortgages under Section 2, Regulation I 1798, and Section 8, Regulation XVII 1806 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL |
| Regulation Provinces | 167 | 498 | 107 | 188 | 1,932 | 888 | 52,951 | 56,731 |
| Hill Provinces | 3 | 2 | 165 | - | - | - | 2,982 | 3,152 |
| TOTAL | 170 | 500 | 272 | 188 | 1,932 | 888 | 55,933 | 59,883 |
| Judges | 97 | 500 | 272 | 188 | 1,932 | 888 | 1,039 | 4,916 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 73 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,762 | 8,835 |
| Sudder Ameens | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,832 | 4,832 |
| Moonsiffs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41,300 | 41,300 |
| TOTAL | 170 | 500 | 272 | 188 | 1,932 | 888 | 55,933 | 59,883 |

| | DEPENDING ON THE 1st JANUARY 1850 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI 1814, and Act No XXII 1838, and Petitions under Act XVI of 1845 | Petitions of Miscellaneous and Interlocutory Appeals | Petitions of Appeal under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII 1825 | Petitions of Appeal under Section 7, Regulation VII 1832, and Section 5, Act VI 1843, and Petitions of Appeals from Orders of Fine | Petitions for the Redemption and Foreclosing of Mortgages under Section 2, Regulation I 1798, and Section 8, Regulation XVII 1806 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL |
| Regulation Provinces | 37 | 65 | 8 | 27 | 360 | 102 | 11,112 | 11,711 |
| Hill Provinces | - | - | 9 | - | - | 1 | 655 | 665 |
| TOTAL | 37 | 65 | 17 | 27 | 360 | 103 | 11,767 | 12,376 |
| Judges | 17 | 65 | 17 | 27 | 360 | 103 | 89 | 678 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,912 | 1,932 |
| Sudder Ameens | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,643 | 1,643 |
| Moonsiffs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,123 | 8,123 |
| TOTAL | 37 | 65 | 17 | 27 | 360 | 103 | 11,767 | 12,376 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | DEPENDING ON THE 1st JANUARY 1849 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | 60 | 99 | 28 | 48 | 433 | 68 | 9,642 | 10,378 |
| 1849 | 39 | 107 | 23 | 55 | 451 | 77 | 10,544 | 11,296 |
| Increase | - | 8 | - | 7 | 18 | 9 | 902 | 918 |
| Decrease | 21 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |

| | DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1849 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | 219 | 482 | 376 | 186 | 1,747 | 746 | 52,494 | 56,250 |
| 1849 | 170 | 500 | 272 | 188 | 1,932 | 888 | 55,933 | 59,883 |
| Increase | - | 18 | - | 2 | 185 | 142 | 3,439 | 3,633 |
| Decrease | 49 | - | 104 | - | - | - | - | - |

| | DEPENDING ON THE 1st JANUARY 1850 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | 40 | 107 | 23 | 55 | 451 | 77 | 10,547 | 11,300 |
| 1849 | 37 | 65 | 17 | 27 | 360 | 103 | 11,767 | 12,376 |
| Increase | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 1,220 | 1,076 |
| Decrease | 3 | 42 | 6 | 28 | 91 | - | - | - |

S D A, N W P,
Agra, 27 September 1850

*F B Pearson,*
Register

## No 12.

### ABSTRACT showing the Result of MISCELLANEOUS and SUMMARY APPEALS from the DECISIONS of the ZILLAH JUDGES, preferred to the SUDDER DEWANY ADAWLUT, during the Year 1840

| | Applications for the Admission of Special Appeals | | | | | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation XXVI 1814, Section 3 | | | | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation VII 1825 | | | | | | | All other Miscellaneous Appeals. | | | | | | | Miscellaneous Business arising in and disposed of by Sudder Dewany Adawlut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | |
| | Pending 1st January 1849 | Preferred in 1849 | Total | Admitted | Re-admitted on Petition for Review of Order | Rejected. | Struck off or otherwise disposed of | Pending 1st January 1850 | Pending 1st January 1849 | Preferred in 1849 | Total | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off or otherwise disposed of | Pending 1st January 1850 | Pending 1st January 1849 | Preferred in 1849 | Total | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off or otherwise disposed of | Pending 1st January 1850 | Pending 1st January 1849 | Preferred in 1849 | Total. | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off or otherwise disposed of. | Pending 1st January 1850 | |
| Regulation Provinces - - | 152 | 640 | 792 | 163 | 8 | 418 | 27 | 176 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 127 | 401 | 528 | 236 | 66 | 98 | 128 | - |
| Hill Provinces - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 152 | 640 | 792 | 163 | 8 | 418 | 27 | 176 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 127 | 401 | 528 | 236 | 66 | 98 | 128 | 568 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 - - - - - | 133 | 525 | 658 | 133 | 1 | 337 | 35 | 152 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 176 | 417 | 593 | 246 | 103 | 117 | 127 | 640 |
| 1840 - - - - - | 152 | 640 | 792 | 163 | 8 | 418 | 27 | 176 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 127 | 401 | 528 | 236 | 66 | 98 | 128 | 568 |
| Increase - - - | 19 | 115 | 134 | 30 | 7 | 81 | - | 24 | - | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Decrease - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 49 | 16 | 65 | 10 | 37 | 19 | - | 72 |

S. D. A , N W. P, }
Agra, 27 September 1850. }

*F. B Pearson,*
Register

## Appendix, No 15.

STATEMENT of the JUDICIAL DECISIONS in the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COURTS, under the several Presidencies, in the latest Year of which an Account can be given, showing by what Authority the several Decisions were pronounced

Appendix, No 15

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## BENGAL —CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1850

STATEMENTS submitted by the COURT of NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, relative to the Administration of CRIMINAL JUSTICE in the Territories subject to the Government of *Bengal*, during the Year 1850

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### ABSTRACT STATEMENTS relative to the Administration of CRIMINAL JUSTICE in the LOWER PROVINCES for 1850

(No 875)

From the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to *J P Grant*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir, Fort William, 22 August 1851

I AM directed by the Court to request that you will lay before his Honor the Deputy Governor, the annexed Abstract Statements, relating to the administration of Criminal Justice in the Lower Provinces, for the year 1850

2 The Statements have been prepared in the form of those for 1847, and following years

I have, &c
(signed) *B J Colvin*, Register

Nizamut Adawlut
Present
A Dick, esq
Sir R Barlow, bart
J R Colvin and
J Dunbar, esqrs
Judges
and
A J M Mills esq,
Officiating Judge

---

### LIST OF STATEMENTS FOR 1850

No. 1 STATEMENT of the Number of Persons brought to trial, acquitted, and convicted in the year 1850, by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants and the Sudder Ameens and Law Officers, in the Lower Provinces, and the Number committed to take their trial at the Sessions

No 2 Statement showing the Number of Persons brought to trial, acquitted, and convicted in the year 1850, by the Sessions Courts in the Lower Provinces, and the Number of Persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

No 3 Statement showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Nizamut Adawlut during the year 1850, with the orders passed thereon, together with an Abstract Statement of Criminal Business disposed of during the year 1850

No 4 Statement showing the Number of Appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year 1850, from the orders of the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistants with special powers, and other Assistants in the Lower Provinces in Criminal Trials, as well as in Miscellaneous Cases

No 5 Statement of Summary Suits under Act IV of 1840, disposed of in the Lower Provinces, in the year 1850

No 6 Abstract of the Calendar of Persons convicted and acquitted by the Magistrates and Assistants, Deputy Magistrates, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers in the Lower Provinces, during the year 1850

No 7 Statement showing the Number of Persons in Confinement in the Lower Provinces, in the year 1850, in default of security for good conduct, or to keep the peace

No 8 Statement of Criminal Cases tried with the assistance of Natives, under Regulation VI of 1832, or the Law Officers, in the Lower Provinces, in the year 1850

No 9. Statement of the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces, during the year 1850

*B J Colvin*, Register.

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## No 1

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS BROUGHT to TRIAL, ACQUITTED, and CONVICTED in the Year 1850, by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants, and the Sudder Ameens and Law Officers in the Lower Provinces, and the Number Committed to take their Trial at the Sessions

| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Pending | | 15 | Explanation of Column 8 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | Prisoners under Examination on the 1st January 1850 | Apprehended during the Year | Received by Transfer | TOTAL | Convicted | Acquitted | Committed | Died | Escaped | Transferred | 13 In Gaol | 14 On Bail | TOTAL | Summoned by the Magistrate and his Subordinates | Sent in by the Police | Released on Bail by the Police, and not required to appear before the Magistrate | TOTAL |
| TOTAL - | 2,326 | 93,606 | 420 | 96,352 | 55,252 | 34,292 | 3,615 | 83 | 493 | 468 | 637 | 1,512 | 2,149 | 18,633 | 8,773 | 6,886 | 34,292 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 2,317 | 99,424 | 302 | 102,043 | 59 363 | 35,628 | 3,663 | 90 | 585 | 388 | 694 | 1,632 | 2,326 | 18,223 | 10,569 | 6,836 | 35,028 |
| 1850 - - - | 2,326 | 93,606 | 420 | 96,352 | 55,252 | 34,292 | 3,615 | 83 | 493 | 468 | 637 | 1,512 | 2,149 | 18,633 | 8,773 | 6,886 | 34,292 |
| Increase - | 9 | - - | 118 | - - | - - | - - | - | - - | - - | 80 | - - | - - | - - | 410 | - - | 50 | — |
| Decrease - | - - - | 5,818 | - - | 5,691 | 4,111 | 1,336 | 48 | 7 | 92 | - - | 57 | 120 | 177 | - - - | 1,796 | - - - | 1,336 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 2.

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of PERSONS BROUGHT to TRIAL, ACQUITTED, and CONVICTED in the Year 1850, by the Sessions Courts in the Lower Provinces, and the Number of Persons whose Cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut

| | 3. | 4 | 5. | 6. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | Prisoners under Trial on the 1st January 1850 | Committed in 1850 | Received back from the Nizamut Adawlut | Received by Transfer | TOTAL. | Convicted | Acquitted. | Referred to Nizamut Adawlut | Commitment Cancelled | Died | Escaped | Transferred. | Pending |
| TOTAL - - | 383 | * 3,742 | 17 | 5 | 4,147 | 1,740 | 1,226 | 529 | 39 | 21 | - - - | 5 | 587 |
| | Deduct - - | 127 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,615 | | | | | | | | | | | |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 500 | 3,663 | 6 | 8 | 4,177 | 1,839 | 1,361 | 535 | 32 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 383 |
| 1850 - - - | 383 | * 3,742 | 17 | 5 | 4,147 | 1,740 | 1,226 | 529 | 39 | 21 | - - - | 5 | 587 |
| Increase - - | - - - | 79 | 11 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | 7 | - - - | - - - | 3 | 201 |
| Decrease - | 117 | - - - | - - - | 3 | 30 | 99 | 135 | 6 | - - - | 3 | 1 | — | — |

* Including 10 persons whose commitments were cancelled
" 2 ditto committed by Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.
" 115 ditto ditto by Captain Nation, Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee Department.
127

B. J. Colvin, Register.

## No 3

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of CRIMINAL CASES Referred or Appealed to the Nizamut Adawlut during the Year 1850, with the Orders passed thereon, together with an Abstract Statement of Criminal Business disposed of during the Year

| | Trials referred under the Regulations | | | | | | | Trials called for on Perusal of the Abstract | | | | | | | Petitions of Appeals from Sentences of the Sessions Courts presented to the Court or forwarded by the Sessions Judge | | | | | | Trials called for on Petitions of Appeal | | | | | | | Magistrates' Trials referred under the Circular Order 18th March 1842, and Act XXXI, 1841 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | Total Number of Persons under Trial | Number of Persons Convicted | Number of Persons Acquitted | Number of Persons whose Cases were Remanded | Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | TOTAL | Order Confirmed | Order Modified | Order Reversed | Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | TOTAL | Petition rejected as being beyond Time, or for some other Irregularity | Petition Admitted, and the Case called for | Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | TOTAL | Order Confirmed | Order Modified | Order Reversed | Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | TOTAL | Magistrates' Order Confirmed | Magistrates' Order Modified | Magistrates' Order Reversed | Pending at the end of the Year 1850 |
| Regulation Provinces - | 14 | 202 | 519 | 305 | 176 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 25 | 26 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 378 | 379 | 48 | 325 | 6 | 17 | 320 | 337 | 206 | 31 | 94 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 2 |
| Non-Regulation Provinces - | - | 26 | 48 | 33 | 6 | 9 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | 5 | - | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 14 | 228 | 567 | 338 | 182 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 28 | 29 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 383 | 384 | 48 | 330 | 6 | 20 | 325 | 345 | 208 | 33 | 98 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 2 |
| | 242 | | | 545 | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | 378 | | | | | | 339 | | | | | | | 33 | | | | |

| Of the 634 Trials decided during the Year 1850, | Regulation Provinces | Non-Regulation Provinces |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Aber Dick, recorded his opinion on - - | 111 | 6 |
| Mr C Tucker, ditto - | 6 | - |
| Sir Robert Barlow, ditto | 105 | 9 |
| Mr W B Jackson, ditto | 102 | 4 |
| Mr J R Colvin, ditto - | 148 | 10 |
| Mr J Dunbar, ditto - | 185 | 12 |
| | 657 | 41 |
| | 698 | |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 5 | 258 | 621 | 420 | 149 | 10 | 14 | - | 20 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 290 | 294 | 2 | 291 | 1 | 7 | 287 | 294 | 156 | 17 | 101 | 20 | 2 | 36 | 38 | 7 | 3 | 25 | 3 |
| 1850 - - - | 14 | 228 | 567 | 338 | 182 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 28 | 29 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 383 | 384 | 48 | 330 | 6 | 20 | 325 | 345 | 208 | 33 | 98 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 2 |
| Increase - | 9 | - | - | - | 33 | 15 | - | 1 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 93 | 90 | 46 | 39 | 5 | 13 | 38 | 51 | 52 | 16 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Decrease - | - | 30 | 54 | 32 | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 14 | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 6 | 1 |

**ATTENDANCE OF JUDGES**

Mr C Tucker, joined 12th Dec
Mr A Dick, absent till 4th Feb
Sir R Barlow, absent from 1st to 24th February
Mr W B Jackson, absent from 1st to 24th March
Mr J R Colvin, present throughout the year
Mr J Dunbar, till 12th December

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 4

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of APPEALS Preferred to the Sessions Courts, during the Year 1850, from the Orders of the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistants with Special Powers, and Other Assistants in the Lower Provinces, in Criminal Trials as well as in Miscellaneous Cases, with the Orders passed thereon

|  | APPEALS IN REGULAR TRIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  | APPEALS IN MISCELLANEOUS CASES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2 No. Pending on 1 January 1850 | 3 Preferred during the Year | 4 TOTAL | 5 Appeal Rejected | 6 Order Confirmed | 7 Order Modified or Reversed | 8 Pending on 1 January 1851 | 9 No Pending on 1 January 1850 | 10 Preferred during the Year | 11 TOTAL | 12 Appeal Rejected | 13 Order Confirmed | 14 Order Modified or Reversed | 15. Pending on 1 January 1851 |
| TOTAL - - | 256 | 4,844 | 5,100 | 521 | 2,568 | 1,740 | 271 | 273 | 3,231 | 3,504 | 502 | 1,455 | 1,064 | 483 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 385 | 4,982 | 5 368 | 483 | 2,859 | 1,770 | 256 | 523 | 2,887 | 3,410 | 448 | 1,516 | 1,173 | 273 |
| 1850 - - - | 256 | 4,844 | 5,100 | 521 | 2,568 | 1,740 | 271 | 273 | 3 231 | 3,504 | 502 | 1,455 | 1,064 | 483 |
| Increase - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38 | - - - | - - - | 15 | - - - | 344 | 94 | 54 | - - - | - - - | 210 |
| Decrease - | 129 | 138 | 268 | - - - | 291 | 30 | - - - | 250 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 61 | 109 | — |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 5

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of SUMMARY SUITS under Act IV. of 1840, Disposed of in the Lower Provinces in the Year 1850.

| — | Pending on 1 January 1850 | Preferred during the Year | Received by Transfer | TOTAL | Transferred to other Courts | Remaining to be Disposed of | Decided on their Merits | Adjusted or Withdrawn | Dismissed on Default | Total Disposed of | Pending on 1 January 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL - - - | 777 | 5,810 | 1,556 | 8,143 | 1,566 | 6,577 | 3,785 | 666 | 1,378 | 5,829 | 748 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - - | 714 | 5 688 | 1,245 | 7,647 | 1,266 | 6,381 | 3,484 | 644 | 1,476 | 5,604 | 777 |
| 1850 - - - | 777 | 5,810 | 1,556 | 8,143 | 1,566 | 6,577 | 3,785 | 666 | 1,378 | 5,829 | 748 |
| Increase - | 63 | 122 | 311 | 496 | 300 | 196 | 301 | 22 | - - - | 225 | — |
| Decrease - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 98 | - - - | 29 |

*B J. Colvin*, Register.

## No 6

### ABSTRACT of the Calendar of PERSONS CONVICTED and ACQUITTED by the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistants, Deputy Magistrates, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers in the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1850

| | By the Magistrates | | | By the Joint Magistrates | | | By the Assistants | | | By the Deputy Magistrates with Magisterial Powers | | | By the Deputy Magistrates with Special Powers | | | By the Deputy Magistrates with Ordinary Powers | | | By the Principal Sudder Ameens with Magisterial Powers | | | By the Principal Sudder Ameens without Magisterial Powers | | | By the Sudder Ameens with and without Special Powers | | | By the Law Officers with and without Special Powers | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | | | Number of Persons | |
| | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted | Cases | Punished | Acquitted |
| TOTAL - - | 16,195 | 18,928 | 12,351 | 10,070 | 11,614 | 7,840 | 4,001 | 4,522 | 2,411 | 8,982 | 10,981 | 6,605 | 1,481 | 1,548 | 902 | 77 | 86 | 19 | 489 | 434 | 401 | 560 | 668 | 364 | 437 | 466 | 336 | 5,218 | 6,005 | 3,063 | 47,510 | 55,252 | 34,292 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - | 17,183 | 22,420 | 13,961 | 8,448 | 8,973 | 6,458 | 4,669 | 5,717 | 2,878 | 6,651 | 8,139 | 5,528 | 2,899 | 3,891 | 1,651 | 760 | 693 | 340 | 736 | 752 | 627 | 634 | 785 | 470 | 741 | 874 | 592 | 5,872 | 7,119 | 3,213 | 48,593 | 59,363 | 35,628 |
| 1850 - | 16,195 | 18,928 | 12,351 | 10,070 | 11,614 | 7,840 | 4,001 | 4,522 | 2,411 | 8,982 | 10,981 | 6,605 | 1,481 | 1,548 | 902 | 77 | 86 | 19 | 489 | 434 | 401 | 560 | 668 | 364 | 437 | 466 | 336 | 5,218 | 6 005 | 3,063 | 47,510 | 55,252 | 34,292 |
| Increase - | - | - | - | 1,622 | 2,641 | 1,382 | - | - | - | 2,331 | 2,842 | 1,077 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Decrease - | 988 | 3,492 | 1,610 | - | - | - | 668 | 1,195 | 467 | - | - | - | 1,418 | 2,343 | 749 | 683 | 607 | 321 | 247 | 318 | 226 | 74 | 117 | 106 | 304 | 408 | 256 | 654 | 1,114 | 150 | 1,083 | 4,111 | 1,336 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 7

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons in Confinement in the Lower Provinces in the Year 1850, in default of Security for Good Conduct, or to keep the Peace

| — | 2 | 3 | 4. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Prisoners in Gaol on 1st January 1850 | Ordered to furnish Security during the Year | Total. | Released during the Year | | | | Transferred to other Districts to give Security | Died | Escaped | In Confinement on the 1st January 1851 |
| | | | | On furnishing the required Security | On furnishing reduced Security | On Moochulka | Unconditionally | | | | |
| Total - - | 1,362 | 1,627 | 2,989 | 182 | 197 | 5 | 1,524 | 3 | 52 | - - - | 1,026 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 1,001 | 1,864 | 2 865 | 170 | 48 | 22 | 1,208 | 5 | 47 | 2 | 1,363 |
| 1850 - - - | 1,362 | 1,627 | 2,989 | 182 | 197 | 5 | 1,524 | 3 | 52 | - - - | 1,026 |
| Increase - - | 361 | - - - | 124 | 12 | 149 | - - - | 316 | - - - | 5 | — | — |
| Decrease - - | - - - | 237 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 17 | - - - | 2 | - - - | 2 | 337 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

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## No 8.

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Criminal Cases Tried with the Assistance of Natives, under Regulation VI of 1832, or the Law Officers in the Lower Provinces in the Year 1850.

| — | Number of Cases decided by the Sessions Judges | Cases Tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet | | | Cases Tried with the Assistance of Assessors | | | Cases Tried with the Assistance of a Jury | | | Cases Tried with the Assistance of the Law Officers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed, in accordance with the Award of the Punchayet | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Award of the Punchayet | Total | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed, in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors | Total | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | Total. | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Opinion of the Law Officers | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Opinion of the Law Officer | Total. |
| Total - - | 1,131 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 76 | 16 | 92 | 113 | 25 | 138 | 578 | 83 | 661 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 1,258 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 98 | 27 | 125 | 171 | 18 | 189 | 627 | 92 | 719 |
| 1850 - - - | 1,131 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 76 | 16 | 92 | 113 | 25 | 138 | 578 | 83 | 661 |
| Increase - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - - | 127 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 22 | 11 | 33 | 58 | - - - | 51 | 49 | 9 | 58 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

0 49.

## No 9

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the SENTENCES PASSED by the several Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1850.

| | BY THE MAGISTRATES AND THEIR ASSISTANTS | | | | | | | | | | BY THE SESSIONS COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10 | 11. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 29 | 21 | 22. | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| — | Imprisonment for 3 Years | Ditto 2 ditto | Ditto 1 Year | Ditto 6 Months | Ditto less than 6 ditto | Fined | Security | Dismissed from Office | Flogged | TOTAL. | Imprisonment for 16 Years. | Ditto 15 ditto | Ditto 14 ditto | Ditto 13 ditto | Ditto 12 ditto. | Ditto 11 ditto. | Ditto 10 ditto. | Ditto 9 ditto | Ditto 8 ditto | Ditto 7 ditto | Ditto 6 ditto | Ditto 5 ditto | Ditto 4 ditto | Ditto 3 ditto. | Ditto 2 ditto | Ditto 1 Year. | Ditto less than 1 ditto | Fined and Discharged | TOTAL |
| TOTAL - - | 740 | 257 | 1,173 | 1,188 | 12,885 | 34,014 | 1,721 | 2,371 | 903 | 55,252 | 77 | - | 90 | – | 7 | 2 | 106 | 39 | 21 | 311 | 21 | 352 | 82 | 246 | 133 | 109 | 95 | 8 | 1,699 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Add for discrepancies - - - | | | | | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,740 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10 | 11. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 29 | 21 | 22. | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 975 | 409 | 1,068 | 1,324 | 14,003 | 36,453 | 1,932 | 2,199 | 998 | 59,363 | 14 | – | 44 | – | 18 | 6 | 104 | 25 | 55 | 391 | 21 | 382 | 161 | 287 | 125 | 85 | 69 | – | 1,787 |
| 1850 - - - | 740 | 257 | 1,173 | 1,188 | 12,885 | 34,014 | 1,721 | 2,371 | 903 | 55,252 | 77 | – | 90 | – | 7 | 2 | 106 | 39 | 21 | 311 | 21 | 352 | 82 | 246 | 133 | 109 | 95 | – | 1,740 |
| Increase - - | – | – | 105 | – | - - | - - | – | 172 | – | - - | 63 | – | 46 | – | – | – | 2 | 14 | – | – | – | — | – | – | 8 | 24 | 26 | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 235 | 152 | – | 136 | 1,118 | 2,439 | 211 | – | 95 | 4,111 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 4 | – | – | 34 | 80 | – | 30 | 79 | 41 | – | – | – | – | 47 |

4 P

BY THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT

| | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47. | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Number of Persons Convicted in 1850 | Imprisonment for 21 Years | Ditto 16 ditto | Ditto 15 ditto | Ditto 14 ditto | Ditto 13 ditto | Ditto 12 ditto | Ditto 11 ditto. | Ditto 10 ditto | Ditto 9 ditto | Ditto 8 ditto | Ditto 7 ditto | Ditto 6 ditto | Ditto 5 ditto | Ditto 4 ditto | Ditto 3 ditto | Ditto 2 ditto | Ditto 1 Year | Ditto less than 1 Year | Fined and Discharged | Imprisonment for Life | Transportation | Death | TOTAL |
| TOTAL - - | 388 | 3 | – | – | 55 | – | – | – | 24 | – | – | 42 | 5 | 33 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 56 | 14 | 305 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47. | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - | 388 | - - | – | – | 50 | 1 | – | – | 34 | – | – | 37 | – | 39 | 14 | 39 | 15 | 11 | 11 | - - | 17 | 105 | 15 | 388 |
| 1850 - - - | 305 | 3 | – | – | 55 | – | – | – | 24 | – | – | 42 | 5 | 33 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 56 | 14 | 305 |
| Increase - - | - - | 3 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| Decrease - - | 83 | - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 9 | - - | - - | 1 | 49 | 1 | 83 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

Appendix, No 15

## NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1850.

STATEMENTS submitted by the COURT of NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, relative to the Administration of CRIMINAL JUSTICE in the NON-REGULATION PROVINCES, for 1850

(No 1393)

From the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to *J. P Grant*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Nizamut Adawlut
Present—J R Colvin, Esq, Judge

Sir, Fort William, 26 December 1851.

IN continuation of my letter, No 875, dated the 22d August last, I am directed by the Court to forward to you the accompanying Abstract Statements relating to the administration of criminal justice in the Non-regulation Provinces,* for the year 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. J. Colvin*, Register.

* Hazareebaugh, Assam, Tenasserim, Arrakan, Cachar, and Cossya Hills

### No 1

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS BROUGHT to TRIAL, ACQUITTED, and CONVICTED in the Years 1849 and 1850, by the Magistrates and their Assistants, and the Sudder Ameens in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, and the Number Committed to take their Trial at the Sessions

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pending | | | |
| YEARS | Prisoners under Examination on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | Apprehended during the Two Years | Received by Transfer | TOTAL | Convicted | Acquitted | Committed. | Died | Escaped | Transferred | In Gaol. | On Bail. | TOTAL | Remarks |
| 1849 - - | 265 | 13,611 | 48 | 13,924 | 8,065 | 5,152 | 356 | 21 | 8 | 14 | 136 | 172 | 308 | |
| 1850 - - | 308 | 14,361 | 20 | 14,689 | 8,155 | 5,800 | 347 | 10 | 10 | 22 | 128 | 217 | 345 | |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

### No 2.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of PERSONS BROUGHT to TRIAL, ACQUITTED, and CONVICTED, in the Years 1849 and 1850, by the Sessions Courts in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, and the Number of Persons whose Cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEARS | Prisoners under Trial on 1st Jan 1849 and 1850 | Committed in 1849 and 1850 | Received back from the Nizamut Adawlut | Received by Transfer | Total | Convicted | Acquitted | Referred to the Nizamut Adawlut. | Commitments Cancelled | Died | Escaped. | Transferred | Pending | Remarks |
| 1849 - - | 54 | 356 | - - | - - | 410 | 187 | 128 | 44 | 4 | 3 | - | 6 | 38 | |
| 1850 - - | 38 | 343 | - - | - - | 381 | 177 | 81 | 40 | 12 | - | - | 3 | 68 | |
| Deduct difference between actual and nominal Number - | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 166 | | | | | | | | |

*B J Colvin*, Register

### No 3.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of PERSONS whose Cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut by the Sessions Courts in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, during the Years 1849 and 1850, and the Manner in which they were disposed of

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEARS | Pending on the 1st Jan 1849 and 1850 | Referred during the Two Years. | Total under Trial | Convicted | Acquitted. | Remanded to the Sessions Courts. | Trials Quashed. | Died | Escaped | Under Trial. | Remarks. |
| 1849 - - | - - - | 44 | 44 | 34 | 6 | - - | 1 | 1 | - - | 2 | |
| 1850 - - | 2 | 40 | 42 | 33 | 6 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 2 | |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

## No 4.

**Comparative Abstract Statement** showing the Number of **Appeals** preferred to the Sessions Courts, during the Years 1849 and 1850, from the Orders of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, in Criminal Trials as well as in Miscellaneous Cases, with the Orders passed thereon

| | Appeals in Regular Trials | | | | | | | Appeals in Miscellaneous Cases | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>Years | 2.<br>Number Pending on the 1st Jan 1849 and 1850 | 3.<br>Preferred during the 2 Years | 4<br>Total | 5.<br>Appeals Rejected | 6<br>Orders Confirmed | 7.<br>Orders Modified or Reversed | 8<br>Pending on the 1st Jan 1850 and 1851 | 9<br>Number Pending on the 1st Jan 1849 and 1850 | 10<br>Preferred during the 2 Years | 11.<br>Total | 12.<br>Appeals Rejected | 13.<br>Orders Confirmed | 14<br>Orders Modified or Reversed | 15<br>Pending on the 1st Jan 1850 and 1851 | 16.<br>Remarks |
| 1849 - | 41 | 302 | 343 | 27 | 174 | 105 | 37 | 27 | 217 | 244 | 36 | 151 | 41 | 16 | *Not including 7 } Transferred to other Courts |
| 1850 - | 37 | 382 | 419 | 68 | 196 | 119 | *29 | 16 | 270 | 286 | 53 | 127 | 77 | †26 | †Not including 3 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 3

**Comparative Abstract Statement** of **Civil Suits** Tried with the Assistance of Native Assessors in the Division of *Assam*, for the Years 1849 and 1850

| — | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet | | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of Assessors | | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Jury | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Decided in accordance with the Award of the Punchayet | Number Decided contrary to the Award of the Punchayet | Total | Number Decided in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | Number Decided contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors | Total | Number Decided in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number Decided contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | Total |
| 1849 - - | 68 | 7 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1850 - - | 50 | 1 | 51 | 3 | - - - | 3 | — | — | — |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 1

**Comparative Abstract Statement** of **Regular Suits** and **Appeals** Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the Division of *Arracan*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1<br>— | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3<br>Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4.<br>Total | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default | 7<br>Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of | 8<br>Total Disposed of | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 257 | 1,177 | 1,434 | 747 | 339 | 85 | 1,171 | 263 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 127 | 161 | 288 | 127 | 13 | 13 | 153 | 135 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 263 | 1,167 | 1,430 | 766 | 362 | 2 | 1,130 | 300 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 135 | 174 | 309 | 110 | 21 | - | 131 | 178 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 2

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of MISCELLANEOUS CASES Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the Division of *Arracan*, in the Years 1849 and 1850.

| 1 | 2. Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3 Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4. TOTAL. | 5 Decided on Trial. | 6. Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default. | 7 Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of | 8. Total Disposed of. | 9. Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand , Execution of Decrees - | 45 | 506 | 551 | 482 | 8 | 8 | 498 | 53 |
| Grand Total, other Miscellaneous Cases | 14 | 781 | 795 | 635 | 60 | 66 | 761 | 34 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 53 | 477 | 530 | 475 | 18 | - - | 493 | 37 |
| Grand Total, other Miscellaneous Cases | 34 | 957 | 991 | 715 | 52 | 174 | 941 | 50 |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

## No 3

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CIVIL SUITS Tried in *Arracan*, with the Assistance of Native Assessors, in the Years 1849 and 1850.

| — | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet | | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of Assessors | | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Jury. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Decided in accordance with the Award of the Punchayet | Number Decided contrary to the Award of the Punchayet. | TOTAL. | Number Decided in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | Number Decided contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors | TOTAL | Number Decided in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number Decided contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | TOTAL. |
| 1849 - - | 1 | - - - | 1 | - - - | 2 | 2 | 3 | - - - | 3 |
| 1850 - - | 13 | - - - | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |

*B J. Colvin*, Register.

## No 1

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of REGULAR SUITS and APPEALS Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the *Tenasserim Provinces*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1 | 2 Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3 Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4 TOTAL | 5 Decided on Trial | 6 Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default. | 7 Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of | 8 Total Disposed of | 9 Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 283 | 6,253 | 6,536 | 4,268 | 1,917 | 251 | 6,436 | 100 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 50 | 595 | 645 | 422 | 35 | 21 | 478 | 167 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 100 | 7,064 | 7,164 | 4,755 | 2,051 | 158 | 6,964 | 200 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 167 | 691 | 858 | 658 | 57 | 40 | 755 | 103 |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

## No 1

**Comparative Abstract Statement** of **Regular Suits** and **Appeals** Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, of Zillah *Cachar*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3.<br>Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4<br>Total | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default. | 7<br>Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of | 8<br>Total Disposed of | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 110 | 487 | 597 | 274 | 210 | 7 | 491 | 106 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | - - - | 34 | 34 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 33 | 1 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 106 | 553 | 659 | 319 | 221 | 17 | 557 | 102 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 1 | 28 | 29 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 28 | 1 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 2

**Comparative Abstract Statement** of **Miscellaneous Cases** Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, of Zillah *Cachar*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3<br>Instituted in the Years 1849 and 1850 | 4<br>Total. | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default | 7<br>Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of | 8<br>Total Disposed of | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 19 | 136 | 155 | 127 | - - | - - | 127 | 28 |
| Grand Total, other Miscellaneous Cases | 11 | 437 | 448 | 435 | - - | - - | 435 | 13 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 28 | 133 | 161 | 137 | - - | - - | 137 | 24 |
| Grand Total, other Miscellaneous Cases | 13 | 446 | 459 | 449 | - - | - - | 449 | 10 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 1.

**Comparative Abstract Statement** of **Regular Suits** Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of in the Civil Court of the *Cossyah Hills*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Finally Disposed of | | | | | | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Decided on Trial | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| | Pending at the end of December 1849 and 1850 | Instituted during the Years 1849 and 1850 | Received by Transfer | Total | Transferred to other Courts | Remaining for Trial | 7<br>In favour of Plaintiff | 8<br>In favour of Defendant | 9<br>Total | Adjusted or Withdrawn | Dismissed on Default | Total | Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 |
| 1849 - - | 26 | 57 | - - | 83 | - - | 83 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 9 | 34 | 66 | 17 |
| 1850 - - | 17 | 102 | - - | 119 | 1 | 118 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 14 | 46 | 87 | 31 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

Appendix, No 15

## BENGAL—CIVIL JUSTICE, 1850.

STATEMENTS submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, relative to the Administration of Civil Justice in the Territories subject to the Government of *Bengal*, during the Year 1850.

(No 1,193)

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut

Present

Aber Dick, Esq, Sir R Barlow, Bt, and J R Colvin, and J Dunbar, Esqrs } Judges

From the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to *J. P. Grant*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir, Fort William, 18 July 1851.

I am directed to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honorable the Deputy Governor, the Abstract Statements, as per annexed list, relative to the administration of Civil Justice in the Districts under the control of the Court for the year 1850

2 The Statements have been prepared in the form of those for 1847, with additional explanations in Statement* No 1 regarding the Regular and Special Appeals remanded for re-trial, in which the mode of inserting remands, suggested in your letter, No 1,280, dated 18th ultimo, had been previously adopted

* Nos 1, 2, and 11 have been already sent with my letter, No 937, dated 26th May last

Mr C Tucker joined on the 12th December
Mr A Dick absent till 4th February
Sir R Barlow absent from 1st to 24th February
Mr W B Jackson absent from 1st to 24th March
Mr J R Colvin present throughout the year
Mr J Dunbar present till 12th December

3 There were five Judges attached to the Court during the past year, one throughout the year, and four nearly so The late Mr Tucker joined the Court on the 12th December, when Mr. Dunbar left The aggregate of the periods for which all the Judges attended, was four years, nine months, and eight days in 1850 to four years, five months, and 27 days in 1849

4 Mr Jackson conducted the duties of the English Department, until the return of Mr Tucker, and Mr Dunbar had charge of the Special Commissioner's Office Mr A J. M Mills officiated as Special Commissioner from 23d January to 5th February

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| † Regular Appeals - - - - | 270 | 369 |
| Special Appeals - - - - | 99 | |
| ‡ Regulation Provinces - - - | 262 | 311 |
| Non ditto ditto - - - - | 49 | |
| § Regular Appeals - - - - | 260 | 420 |
| Special Appeals - - - - | 160 | |
| ‖ Regulation Provinces - - - | 288 | 335 |
| Non ditto ditto - - - - | 47 | |

5 The number of Regular and Special Appeals on the 1st January 1850 was 369†, and that of applications for the admission of Special Appeals was 311‡. The state of the two files at the close of 1850 was as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular and Special Appeals - - - - - - | 420§ |
| Applications for the admission of Special Appeals - - | 335‖ |

| —— | 1st January 1850* | 1st January 1851 |
|---|---|---|
| ¶ Summary Appeals connected with execution of Zillah Decrees, &c - - | 242 | 153 |
| Summary Decrees connected with execution of Sudder Decrees - - - | 48 | 31 |

6 The state of the Summary Appeal Files, under their two leading heads, was at the commencement and close of the year as in the margin¶

7 Explanation and remarks on the state of the Files in 1850, have been offered in the papers forwarded with my letter above referred to, No 937, of the 26th May last, to which your letter No. 1,280 of the 18th ultimo, was in reply

8. In addition to the work shown in the Civil Statements, Mr. Dunbar disposed of cases in the Special Commissioner's Office as below

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Appeals - - - - - - - - - - | 265 |
| Petitions of Appeal - - - - - - - - - - | 374 |
| Appeals gone through, but postponed for further information - | 41 |

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. J. Colvin*, Register

LIST of STATEMENTS submitted with COURT'S LETTER, No 1,193, dated 18th July 1851

1 * ANNUAL Abstract Report of Appeals depending before the Presidency Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, and of the number admitted and disposed of during the year 1850

* Sent with letter, No 937

2 † General Abstract Statement of Cases decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut during 1850

† Ibid

3 Abstract Statement of Regular Cases depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, and of the number admitted and disposed of during the year 1850, in the several Zillah and City Courts in the Lower Provinces

4 Abstract Statement showing in one view the number of cases that were pending in the several Lower Courts on the 1st January 1850, the number admitted during that year, the number disposed of, and the number depending at the end of the same year, with the discrepancies with the Returns exhibit

5 Abstract Statement of Civil Suits tried and decided under Regulation VI 1832, in the Lower Provinces during the year 1850.

6 Abstract Statement showing the years in which the Regular Suits and Appeals pending before the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Zillah and City Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, were originally instituted

7 Abstract Statement intended to show the period which would elapse before the decision of the Regular Suits depending in the Civil Courts on 1st January 1851, if calculated according to the average number of decisions passed during the last five years

8 General Abstract Statement of the different descriptions of original Suits instituted before the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs of the several Zillah and City Courts in the Lower Provinces during the year 1850

9 Statement showing the total value or amount in Company's rupees of Regular Suits, whether original or in appeal, depending in the several Zillah and City Courts in the Lower Provinces on the 1st January 1851

10 Abstract Statement exhibiting the number of Appealable Cases decided by the several classes of Native Judges in the year 1850, the number of appeals actually preferred from their decisions within the year, and the number of previous appeals pending on the 1st January of that year, with the manner in which the appeals were disposed of

11 ‡ Result of the Miscellaneous and Summary Appeals from the decisions of Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens preferred to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the year 1850

‡ Sent with letter, No 937

12 Abstract Statement of Summary and Miscellaneous Suits disposed of by the Judges during the year 1850, and depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, respectively

13 Abstract Statement of Summary and Miscellaneous Suits disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameens Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs during the year 1850, and depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, respectively

14 General Abstract of Summary and Miscellaneous Suits disposed of during the year 1850, and depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, respectively

15 Abstract Numerical Statement of applications for the execution of Decrees pending and instituted before, and disposed of by, the Judges and other Officers for the year 1850.

*B J Colvin*, Register

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## No. 1.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT Report of Appeals depending before the Presidency Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, and of the Number Admitted and Disposed of during the Year 1850.

| — | Depending 1st January 1850 | Admitted in last 12 Months | Total | DISPOSED OF. | | | | | | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | Increase | Decrease. | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Decided on Trial | Remanded for further Investigation | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted or withdrawn. | Transferred to other Jurisdictions | Total | | | | |
| Regular Appeals - | 270 | 161 | 431 | 98 | - - - - *45 | 9 | 19 | - | 171 | 260 | - | 10 | The Court was closed for 120 days during the year, on account of Sundays and holidays. |
| Special Appeals - | 99 | 345 | 444 | 72 | Upon hearing of applications - 162<br>After trial on certificate - 42<br>†204 | 4 | 4 | - | 284 | 160 | 61 | - | |
| Total - - | 369 | 506 | 875 | 170 | - - - - 249 | 13 | 23 | - | 455 | 420 | 61 | 10 | |

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 1849 AND 1850.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 335 | 333 | 668 | 190 | 79 | 12 | 18 | - | 299 | 369 | 44 | 10 |
| 1850 - - - | 369 | 506 | 875 | 170 | 249 | 13 | 23 | - | 455 | 420 | 61 | 10 |
| Increase - - | 34 | 173 | 207 | – | 170 | 1 | 5 | - | 156 | 51 | 17 | - |
| Decrease - - | – | – | – | 20 | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * Of these 45 remands upon view of petition of appeal under Section II, Clause 2, Regulation IX of 1851 | - - | - - | 12 |
| Viz, Full bench, after hearing and argument | - - | 3 | — |
| Single sittings | 9 | — | — |
| In which proceedings under Section X, Regulation XXVI of 1814, not recorded | 3 | — | — |
| Decision incomplete | 6 | — | — |
| Remands upon regular hearing and trial | - - | - - | 33 |
| Full bench | - - | 25 | — |
| Proceedings under Section X, Regulation XXVI of 1814, not recorded | 13 | — | — |
| Decision incomplete | 12 | — | — |
| Single sittings | - - | 8 | — |
| Proceedings under Section X, Regulation XXVI of 1814, not recorded | 1 | — | — |
| Decision incomplete | 7 | — | — |
| | | | 45 |
| † Remands under Section II, Clause 2, Regulation IX of 1831 | - - | - - | 162 |
| Remands after regular hearing and trial | - - | - - | 42 |
| | | | 204 |

Specification of Appeals, Regular and Special, depending before the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on the 1st January 1851.

| | Rs | | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding - - - - - - | 500 | 106 | Amount or value - | 16,742 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 1,600 | 52 | Ditto - - - | 51,554 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 5,000 | 55 | Ditto - - - | 1,88,816 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - - | 10,000 | 108 | Ditto - - - | 8,37,071 |
| Exceeding - - - - - - | 10,000 | 99 | Ditto - - - | 42,71,856 |
| | Total - - - - | 420 | - - - - | 53,66,039 |

**Memorandum** showing the Number of **Final Judgments** recorded, and Opinions delivered by the several Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in 1850

| | Final Judgments | | Opinions delivered | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Special | | | |
| Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson, J R Colvin, J Dunbar, A W Begbie, and H W Deane | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | |
| Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson, J R Colvin and J Dunbar | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | |
| Mr A Dick, Sir R. Barlow, and Mr J R Colvin | 15 | 52 | - - | 67 | |
| Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and J Dunbar | 16 | - - | - - | 16 | |
| Messrs A Dick, W B Jackson, and J R Colvin | 21 | 19 | - - | 40 | |
| Messrs A Dick, J R Colvin, and J Dunbar | - - | 1 | - - | 1 | |
| Sir R Barlow, and Messrs J R Colvin and J Dunbar | 32 | 12 | - - | 44 | |
| Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson and J R. Colvin | 42 | 37 | - - | 79 | |
| Messrs W B Jackson, J R Colvin, and J Dunbar | 2 | - - | - - | 2 | |
| Messrs C Tucker and W B Jackson | - - | 22 | - - | 22 | |
| Messrs A Dick and W B Jackson | - - | 2 | - - | 2 | |
| Messrs A Dick and J R Colvin | - - | 5 | - - | 5 | |
| Messrs A Dick and J Dunbar | - - | 20 | - - | 20 | |
| Sir R. Barlow and Mr J R Colvin | - - | 31 | - - | 31 | |
| Sir R Barlow and Mr J Dunbar | - - | 11 | - - | 11 | |
| Messrs W B Jackson and J R Colvin | - - | 23 | - - | 23 | |
| Messrs W B Jackson and J Dunbar | - - | 12 | - - | 12 | |
| Messrs J R. Colvin and J Dunbar | - - | 35 | - - | 35 | |
| Mr C Tucker | 4 | - - | - - | 4 | Joined 12th December |
| Mr A Dick | 20 | - - | 6 | 26 | Absent till 4th February |
| Sir R Barlow | 5 | - - | - - | 5 | Absent from 1st to 24th February |
| Mr W B Jackson | 2 | 1 | - - | 3 | Absent from 1st to 24th March |
| Mr J R. Colvin | 10 | 1 | - - | 11 | Present throughout the year |
| Mr J Dunbar | - - | - - | - - | - - | Present till 12th December |
| | 171 | 284 | 6 | 461 | |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## State of the General Files during the Year 1850

| | HEADINGS | Pending on 1st January 1850 | Admitted in 1850 | Total | Disposed of in 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regular appeals | 270 | 161 | 431 | 171 | 260 |
| 2 | Special appeals | 99 | 345 | 444 | 284 | 160 |
| 3 | Special appeals<br>Applications | 311 | 884 | 1,195 | 860 | 335 |
| 4 | Summary Appeals connected with execution of Zillah Decrees, &c | 242 | 631 | 873 | 720 | 153 |
| 5 | Ditto - - connected with the execution of the Sudder Decrees | 48 | 98 | 146 | 115 | 31 |
| 6 | Miscellaneous Petitions, Reports, &c | 87 | 1,375 | 1,462 | 1,332 | 129 |
| 7 | Applications for review of judgment in Regular Cases | 37 | 31 | 68 | 48 | 20 |
| 8 | Returns to Precepts | 202 | 1,121 | 1,323 | 1,133 | 190 |

Of the 455 Cases decided, 251 were disposed of under Act II of 1843, at Sittings of Three Judges, as per following Statement. In the Memorandum given above, the decision is entered under the Name of the Referring Judge, the Judgments of the other Judges being entered under the head of "Opinions delivered," thus the work performed by each Judge is accounted for

**Cases** decided under Act II of 1843

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson, J R Colvin, J Dunbar A W Begbie, and H W Deane | 1 | By Messrs A Dick, J R Colvin, and J Dunbar | 1 |
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson, J R Colvin, and J Dunbar | 1 | By Sir R Barlow, and Messrs J R Colvin, and J Dunbar | 44 |
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Mr J R Colvin | 67 | By Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson and J R Colvin | 79 |
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Mr J Dunbar | 16 | By Messrs W B Jackson, J R Colvin, and J Dunbar | 2 |
| By Messrs A Dick, W B Jackson, and J R Colvin | 40 | Total | 251 |

| | Petitions of Regular Appeal disposed of under Clause 2, Section II Regulation IX 1831 | | | Petitions for Review of Judgment in Regular Cases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admitted after Hearing | Struck off for Default and other Irregularities | Total disposed of | Admitted after Hearing | Rejected after Hearing |
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R. Barlow, and Mr W B Jackson | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 |
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R. Barlow, and Mr J R Colvin | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6 |
| By Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Mr J Dunbar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| By Sir R Barlow, and Messrs J R Colvin and J Dunbar | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 6 |
| By Messrs A Dick and W B Jackson | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5 |
| By Mr A Dick | 15 | - - - | 15 | - - - | 4 |
| By Sir R Barlow | 9 | - - - | 9 | 1 | 14 |
| By Mr W B Jackson | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| By Mr J R Colvin | 109 | - - - | 109 | - - - | 2 |
| By Mr J Dunbar | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| Total | 133 | - - - | 133 | 1 | 47 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 2

## GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES DECIDED by the SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT during the Year 1850

| — | First or Regular Appeals from the Decisions of the Zillah Judges and the Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | | | | | | | | | Second or Special Appeals from the Decisions of the Zillah Judges and the Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | | | | | | | | | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Regular Cases decided on their Merits by Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in 1850, appealable to the Sudder Court. | Number of Appeals pending of 1849 | Instituted in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed. | Reversed or Modified | Remanded for Re-trial | Total Decided on Trial. | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted or Withdrawn | Total Disposed of | Pending at the close of 1850 | Number of Regular Appeals Decided by the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in 1850 | Number of Appeals pending of 1849 | Admitted in 1850 | TOTAL. | Confirmed | Reversed or Modified. | Remanded for Re-trial | Total Decided on Trial | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted or Withdrawn | Total Disposed of | Pending at the close of 1850 | |
| Judges - - | 30 | 34 | 19 | 53 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 26 | 2,738 | 40 | 171 | 211 | 14 | 15 | 95 | 124 | 2 | 1 | 127 | 84 | The difference in the Totals of Statements Nos 1 and 2, is in consequence of the Extra Regulation Districts not being included in No 2. |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - - | 294 | 230 | 142 | 372 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 117 | 5 | 18 | 140 | 322 | 5,731 | 48 | 127 | 175 | 21 | 15 | 74 | 110 | - | 2 | 112 | 63 | |
| TOTAL - - | 324 | 264 | 161 | 425 | 52 | 44 | 45 | 141 | 7 | 19 | 167 | 258 | 8,469 | 88 | 298 | 386 | 35 | 30 | 169 | 231 | 2 | 3 | 239 | 147 | |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| APPEALS | | 1849. | | | | | | | | 1850 | | | | | | | | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pending | Preferred. | TOTAL. | Confirmed. | Reversed or Modified | Remanded for Re-trial | Otherwise Disposed of. | Pending | Pending | Preferred | TOTAL. | Confirmed | Reversed or Modified. | Remanded for Re trial | Otherwise Disposed of. | Pending | |
| From Zillah Judges - | Regular Appeals - | 39 | 20 | 59 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 34 | 34 | 19 | 53 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 26 | The number of appeals from the decisions of the principal Sudder Ameens, exhibited in Statement No 10, added to the number here shown, will give an aggregate of the number of appeals from their decisions during the year |
| | Special Appeals - | 69 | 68 | 137 | 19 | 38 | 38 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 171 | 211 | 14 | 15 | 95 | 3 | 84 | |
| " Principal Sudder Ameens - - | Regular Appeals - | 186 | 155 | 341 | 45 | 33 | 13 | 20 | 230 | 230 | 142 | 372 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 23 | 232 | *N B*—All cases tried by the principal Sudder Ameens for value not exceeding 5,000 rupees are appealable to the Zillah Judge, and above that sum to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. |
| | Special Appeals - | 36 | 73 | 109 | 21 | 13 | 23 | 1 | 48 | 48 | 127 | 75 | 21 | 15 | 74 | 2 | 63 | |
| TOTAL - - | Regular Appeals - | 225 | 175 | 400 | 59 | 35 | 16 | 26 | 264 | 264 | 161 | 425 | 52 | 44 | 45 | 26 | 258 | |
| | Special Appeals - | 105 | 141 | 246 | 43 | 51 | 61 | 3 | 88 | 88 | 298 | 386 | 35 | 30 | 169 | 5 | 147 | |

*B. J. Colvin*, Register.

## No 3

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Regular Cases depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851, and of the Number Admitted and Disposed of during the Year 1850 in the several Zillah and City Courts in the Lower Provinces respectively

| | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | Admitted in last 12 Months | Re admitted in last 12 Months | Total. | Decided on Trial | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted or Withdrawn | Total | Transferred | | | Total | Depending on the 1st January 1851. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | To Principal Sudder Ameens | To Sudder Ameens | To other Jurisdictions | | | | |
| Judges | 4,503 | 8,706 | 4,549 | 17,758 | 2,781 | 295 | 124 | 3,200 | 5,360 | 885 | 2,992 | 12,437 | 5,321 | 1,694 | 876 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 7,747 | 2,558 | 6,357 | 16,662 | 8,159 | 787 | 393 | 9,339 | - - | - - | 1,957 | 11,296 | 5,366 | 209 | 2,590 |
| Sudder Ameens | 1,228 | 1,670 | 1,321 | 4,222 | 1,298 | 129 | 211 | 1,638 | - - | - - | 238 | 1,876 | 2,346 | 1,340 | 222 |
| Moonsiffs | 31,557 | 84,081 | 5,154 | 120,792 | 56,266 | 16,383 | 9,995 | 82,644 | - - | - - | 3,889 | 86,533 | 34,259 | 3,207 | 505 |
| Total | 45,035 | 97,015 | 17,384 | 159,434 | 68,504 | 17,594 | 10,723 | 96,821 | 5,360 | 885 | 9,076 | 112,142 | 47,292 | 6,450 | 4,193 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| | | 1849 | | | | | | | | 1850 | | | | | | | | Pending on the 1st January 1851 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pending on the 1st January 1849 | | Admitted | | Transferred | | Disposed of | | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | | Admitted | | Transferred | | Disposed of | | | |
| Judges | Original Suits | 55 | 6,073 | 2,621 | 12,046 | 2 594 | 10,208 | 38 | 3,408 | 44 | 4,503 | 3,934 | 13,255 | 3,852 | 9,237 | 40 | 3,200 | 86 | 5,321 |
| | Appeals | 6,018 | | 9,425 | | 7,614 | | 3,370 | | 4,459 | | 9,321 | | 5,385 | | 3,160 | | 5,235 | |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | Original Suits | 3,737 | 7,010 | 4,209 | 11,568 | 456 | 615 | 3,405 | 10,216 | 4,085 | 7,747 | 3,738 | 8,915 | 1,653 | 1,957 | 2,971 | 9,339 | 3,199 | 5,366 |
| | Appeals | 3,273 | | 7,359 | | 159 | | 6,811 | | 3,662 | | 5,177 | | 304 | | 6,368 | | 2,167 | |
| Sudder Ameens | Original Suits | - - | 1,381 | - - | 1,446 | - - | 236 | - | 1,363 | - - | 1,228 | - - | 2,994 | - - | 238 | - - | 1,638 | - | 2,346 |
| Moonsiffs | Original Suits | - - | 31,078 | - - | 90,125 | - - | 2,970 | - - | 86,676 | - - | 31,557 | - - | 89,235 | - - | 3,889 | - - | 82,644 | - - | 34,259 |
| Total | Original Suits | 36,251 | 45,542 | 98,401 | 115,185 | 6,256 | 14,029 | 91,482 | 101,663 | 36,914 | 45,035 | 99,901 | 114,399 | 9,632 | 15,321 | 87,293 | 96,821 | 39,890 | 47,292 |
| | Appeals | 9,291 | | 16,784 | | 7,773 | | 10,181 | | 8,121 | | 14,498 | | 5,689 | | 9,528 | | 7,402 | |

*B. J Colvin*, Register

## No 4

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing in One View the Number of Cases that were Pending in the several Lower Courts, on the 1st January 1850, the Number Admitted during the Year, the Number Disposed of, and the Number Pending at the end of the same Year, with the Discrepancies which the Returns exhibit.

| — | Depending on the 1st January 1850 | Admitted in last Twelve Months. | TOTAL. | Total Disposed of in 1850 | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | Number which the Return No. 1 exhibits as depending on the 1st Jan 1851 | Discrepancies | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | More | Less. |
| Total - - - | 45,035 | * 99,078 | 144,113 | 96,821 | 47,292 | 47,292 | — | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Total admitted as per Statement No 3 - - - - - - - - - | 114,399 |
| Transferred as per ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 15,321 |
| | 99,078 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - - - | 45,542 | 101,156 | 146,698 | 101,663 | 45,035 | 45,035 |
| 1850 - - - - - | 45,035 | 99,078 | 144,113 | 96,821 | 47,292 | 47,292 |
| Increase - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,257 | 2,257 |
| Decrease - - - | 507 | 2,078 | 2,585 | 4,842 | — | — |

B J Colvin, Register.

## No 5

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CIVIL SUITS Tried and Decided under Regulation VI of 1832, in the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1850.

| — | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet | | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of Assessors | | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Jury | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Decided in accordance with the Award of the Punchayet | Number Decided contrary to the Award of the Punchayet. | TOTAL | Number Decided in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | Number Decided contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors | TOTAL | Number Decided in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number Decided contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | TOTAL. |
| Total - - | 15 | - - - | 15 | 8 | - - - | 8 | 1 | - - - | 1 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| — | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of Assessors. | | Suits Tried with the Assistance of a Jury. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Decided in accordance with the Award of the Punchayet | Number Decided contrary to the Award of the Punchayet | Number Decided in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | Number Decided contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors. | Number Decided in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number Decided contrary to the Verdict of the Jury. |
| 1849 - - - - - | - - - | - - - | 5 | - - - | 1 | — |
| 1850 - - - - - | 15 | - - - | 8 | - - - | - - - | — |

B J Colvin, Register.

## No 6

AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Years in which the REGULAR SUITS and APPEALS depending before the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Zillah and City Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, were originally Instituted

| Years | 1831 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 35 | 59 | 148 | 345 | 1,130 | 4,592 | 41,368 | 47,712 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| —— | Suits of the same Year. | Suits of the preceding Year | Suits of Earlier Period | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | 39,654 | 4,490 | 1,260 | 45,404 |
| 1850 | 41,368 | 4 592 | 1,752 | 47,712 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1831 | Dacca | | 1 | 1842 | Hooghly | 1 | 4 | 1844 | Hooghly | 7 | 35 |
| 1838 | Hooghly | 1 | 2 | | Mymensing | 1 | | | Midnapore | 1 | |
| | Nuddea | 1 | | | Beerbhoom | 1 | | | Nuddea | 1 | |
| 1839 | Tipperah | 1 | 2 | | Behar | 1 | | | 24-Pergunnahs | 4 | |
| | Behar | 1 | | 1843 | Nuddea | 8 | 19 | | Dacca | 2 | |
| 1840 | Patna | 1 | 2 | | 24-Pergunnahs | 1 | | | Mymensing | 5 | |
| | Tirhott | 1 | | | Tipperah | 1 | | | Chittagong | 1 | |
| 1841 | East Burdwan | 1 | 5 | | Chittagong | 1 | | | Moorshedabad | 3 | |
| | Hooghly | 3 | | | Bhaugulpore | 1 | | | Behar | 2 | |
| | Midnapore | 1 | | | Moorshedabad | 1 | | | Patna | 1 | |
| | | | | | Behar | 5 | | | Sarun | 1 | |
| | | | | | Tirhoot | 1 | | | Shahabad | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Tirhoot | 6 | |

## No 7

STATEMENT intended to show the Period which would elapse before the Decision of the REGULAR SUITS depending in the CIVIL COURTS, on the 1st January 1851, if Calculated According to the Average Number of Decisions passed during the last Five Years

| —— | Disposed of during the Year 1846 | Disposed of during the Year 1847 | Disposed of during the Year 1848 | Disposed of during the Year 1849 | Disposed of during the Year 1850 | Total disposed of during the Years 1846 to 1850 | Number Disposed of in each Year on the Average of the Five Years | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | Average Period which would elapse before the Decision of Suits in each Court, according to the foregoing Statements of the Number Disposed of in the past Five Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut | 260 | 527 | 641 | 299 | 455 | 2,182 | 436 | 420 | 11 months and 16 days |
| Judges | 3,430 | 3,119 | 3,067 | 3,408 | 3,200 | 16,224 | 3,245 | 5,321 | 1 year, 7 months and 20 days |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 8,766 | 8,209 | 9,030 | 10 216 | 9,339 | 45,560 | 9,112 | 5,366 | 7 months and 2 days |
| Sudder Ameens | 2,460 | 1,817 | 1,528 | 1,363 | 1 638 | 8,806 | 1,761 | 2,346 | 1 year and 4 months |
| Moonsiffs | 94,398 | 92,795 | 87,309 | 86,676 | 82,644 | 443,822 | 88,764 | 34,259 | 4 months and 19 days |
| TOTAL | 109,314 | 106,467 | 101,575 | 101,962 | 97,276 | 516,594 | 103,318 | 47,712 | |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT FOR 1849 AND 1850

| Description of Courts | 1849 | | | 1850. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Disposed of in the Average of Five Years ending in 1849 | Depending on the 1st January 1850 | Estimated period at which Pending Suits would be Disposed of | Number Disposed of in the Average of Five Years ending in 1850 | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | Estimated Period at which Pending Suits would be Disposed of |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. | 417 | 369 | 10 months and 18 days | 436 | 420 | 11 months and 16 days. |
| Judges | 3,305 | 4,503 | 1 year, 4 months, and 11 days | 3,245 | 5,321 | 1 year, 7 months, and 20 days |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 9,043 | 7,747 | 10 months and 9 days | 9,112 | 5,366 | 7 months and 2 days. |
| Sudder Ameens | 1,935 | 1,228 | 7 months and 19 days | 1,761 | 2,346 | 1 year and 4 months |
| Moonsiffs | 92,028 | 31,557 | 4 months and 4 days, | 88,764 | 34,259 | 4 months and 19 days. |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

## No. 8

## GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Different Descriptions of Original Suits Instituted before the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, of the Several Zillah and City Courts in the Lower Provinces during the Year 1850

| — | 1 Suits connected with Land Rent. | 2 Suits for Real Property on Conveyances by Sale | 3 Suits for Real Property on Conveyances by Gift | 4 Suits by Mortgage, | 5 Suits by Will | 6 Suits by Dowry | 7 Suits by Right of Pre-emption. | 8 Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law | 9 Inheritance under the Hindoo Law | 10 Claims in Right of Adoption | 11 Lakhiraj Suits under Section 30, Regulation II of 1819. | 12 Suits Regarding Putnee and other Dependent Tenures | 13 Suits to Contest Sales by Collector for Arrears of Government Dues | 14 Suits for Land not before Included, such as Boundary Suits, &c | 15 Debts on Bonds or Otherwise | 16 Suits of Bankers or Traders | 17 Religious Suits connected with Caste, Rights of Priests, &c | 18 Damages for Breach of Contract, | 19 For Recovery of Money, Embezzled | 20 Wages | 21 Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, and other Staple Products. | 22 Suits for Personal Property not before Included | 23 TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judges - - - - - | 29 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | - - | - - | 2 | 17 | 28 | - - | 1 | – | – | 1 | - - | 6 | 93 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - | 567 | 116 | 11 | 52 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 43 | 52 | 13 | 76 | 116 | 50 | 297 | 755 | 56 | 19 | 23 | 67 | 10 | 15 | 182 | 2,546 |
| Sudder Ameens - - | 446 | 87 | 12 | 16 | – | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | - - | 60 | 11 | 123 | 701 | 39 | 11 | 7 | 11. | 7 | 3 | 116 | 1,670 |
| Moonsiffs - - - - - | 16,041 | 1,035 | 167 | 203 | 8 | 29 | 158 | 91 | 195 | 66 | 7 | 637 | 227 | 2,195 | 49,646 | 3,331 | 743 | 371 | 344 | 357 | 2,949 | 5,098 | 84,081 |
| TOTAL - - | 17,083 | 1,241 | 195 | 272 | 14 | 34 | 180 | 135 | 255 | 81 | 83 | 813 | 290 | 2,632 | 51,130 | 3,429 | 774 | 401 | 422 | 555 | 2,967 | 5,402 | 88,390 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| YEARS. | Relating to Land | Relating to Debt | Relating to Indigo, Silk, Sugar, &c | Relating to Religion, Caste, &c |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - - - - - | 23,375 | 56,076 | 554 | 10,353 |
| 1850 - - - - - - - | 23,310 | 54,559 | 378 | 10,143 |

B J *Colvin*, Register

## No 9

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT** showing the Total Value or Amount in Company's Rupees (without Fractions) of REGULAR SUITS, whether Original or in Appeal, depending in the several Zillah and City Courts in the Lower Provinces, on the 1st January 1851

| — | ORIGINAL SUITS | | | | | APPEALS | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judges | Principal Sudder Ameens | Sudder Ameens | Moonsiffs | TOTAL | Judges | Principal Sudder Ameens | TOTAL | |
| TOTAL - | 2,519,554 | 76,385,910 | 1,244,834 | 2,088,846 | 82,239,144 | 2,629,282 | 166,007 | 2,795,289 | 85,034,433 |
| | | | | | | | | Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - - - - - - - | 5,366,039 |
| | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL - - - | 90,400,472 |

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT** of the Amount or Value of the ORIGINAL SUITS pending Undecided at the end of 1850, showing the Average Value of each Suit

| — | Before the Principal Sudder Ameens | | | Before the Sudder Ameens | | | Before the Moonsiffs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number of Original Suits pending | Total Amount or Value in Rupees | Average Value of each Suit. | Total Number of Original Suits pending | Total Amount or Value in Rupees | Average Value of each Suit | Total Number of Original Suits pending | Total Amount or Value in Rupees | Average Value of each Suit |
| TOTAL - | 3,199 | 7,63,85,910 | 23,878 | 2,346 | 12,44,834 | 531 | 34,259 | 20,88,846 | 61 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| — | 1849 | | | 1850 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original Suits | Appeals | TOTAL | Original Suits | Appeals | TOTAL |
| Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - - - | - - - | 10,744,136 | 10,744,136 | - - - | 5,366,039 | 5,366,039 |
| Judges - - - - - - - | 1,390,958 | 2,175,915 | 3,566,873 | 2,519,554 | 2,629,282 | 5,148,836 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - - - | 71,023,634 | 269,267 | 71,292,901 | 76,385,910 | 166,007 | 76,551,917 |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - - | 621,260 | - - - | 621,260 | 1,244,834 | - - - | 1,244,834 |
| Moonsiffs - - - - - - | 1,880,793 | - - - | 1,880,793 | 2,088,846 | - - - | 2,088,846 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 10

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT exhibiting the Number of APPEALABLE CASES Decided by the several Classes of UNCOVENANTED JUDGES, in the Year 1850, the Number of Appeals actually preferred from their Decisions within the Year, and the Number of previous Appeals pending on the 1st January of that Year, with the Manner in which the Appeals were disposed of.

| ——— | Description of Cases Appealed from | Number of Decisions of 1850 Appealable | Number of Appeals preferred within the Year | Number of previous Appeals pending on 1st January 1850 | Total Number of Appeals to be Decided | Number Confirmed | | | Number Modified or Reversed | | | Number Dismissed on Default, Adjusted, or Withdrawn | | | Number Pending on the 1st January 1851 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | By the Judges. | By the P S Ameens | Total | By the Judges | By the P S Ameens | Total | By the Judges | By the P S Ameens | Total | By the Judges | By the P S Ameens | Total |
| Moonsiffs - - - - | Original Suits - - - | 65,816 | 7,505 | 6,432 | 13,937 | 836 | 3,351 | 4,187 | 843 | 2 290 | 3,133 | 275 | 635 | 910 | 3,602 | 2,105 | 5,707 |
| Sudder Ameens - - - | Ditto - - - - - - | 1,212 | 343 | 418 | 761 | 104 | 52 | 156 | 74 | 38' | 112 | 29 | 4 | 33 | 398 | 62 | 460 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - | Ditto, under *Rs* 5,000 in value | 7,865 | 933 | 1,258 | 2,191 | 464 | - - | 464 | 417 | - - | 417 | 100 | - - | 100 | 1,210 | - - | 1,210 |
| | Appeals - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | Original Suits - - - | 69,162 | 8,781 | 8,108 | 16,889 | 1,404 | 3,403 | 4,807 | 1,334 | 2,328 | 3,662 | 404 | 639 | 1,043 | 5,210 | 2,167 | 7,377 |
| | Appeals - - - - | 5,731 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | GRAND TOTAL - - - | 74,893 | 8,781 | 8,108 | 16,889 | 1,404 | 3,403 | 4,807 | 1,334 | 2,328 | 3,662 | 404 | 639 | 1,043 | 5,210 | 2,167 | 7,377 |

1 —MEMORANDUM, showing the Proportion in which the Regular and Special Appeals from the Decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens have been Confirmed or Reversed by the Judges, in the Year 1850

| ——— | Regular Appeals | Special Appeals |
|---|---|---|
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 464 | — |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 417 | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 881 | — |

2 —MEMORANDUM, showing the Proportion in which Appeals from the Decisions of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs have been Confirmed or Reversed by the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, in the Year 1850

| ——— | Confirmed | Reversed |
|---|---|---|
| Appeals Disposed of by the Judges - - - - - - - - - | 940 | 917 |
| By the Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - - - - - | 3,403 | 2,328 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4,343 | 3,245 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| ——— | 1849 | | | | | | | | | 1850. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number of Appeals to be Decided | Confirmed | | Reversed or Modified | | Dismissed on Default, Adjusted, or Withdrawn | | Pending on 1st January 1850 | | Total Number of Appeals to be Decided. | Confirmed | | Reversed or Modified | | Dismissed on Default, Adjusted, or Withdrawn. | | Pending on 1st January 1851 | |
| | | By the Judges | By the P S Ameens | By the Judges | By the P. S. Ameens. | By the Judges. | By the P S. Ameens. | By the Judges. | By the P S Ameens. | | By the Judges. | By the P S. Ameens. | By the Judges. | By the P S. Ameens. | By the Judges. | By the P S. Ameens. | By the Judges. | By the P S. Ameens. |
| Moonsiff's original Suits - - - | 15,191 | 912 | 3,273 | 800 | 2,435 | 454 | 885 | 2,848 | 3,584 | 13,937 | 836 | 3,351 | 843 | 2,290 | 275 | 635 | 3 602 | 2,105 |
| Sudder Ameens' ditto - - - - | 862 | 97 | 133 | 110 | 65 | 17 | 21 | 340 | 78 | 761 | 104 | 52 | 74 | 38 | 29 | 4 | 398 | 62 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens' Original Suits - | 2,217 | 444 | - - | 403 | - - | 112 | — | 1,258 | - - | 2,191 | 464 | - - | 417 | - - | 100 | - - | 1,210 | — |
| Principal Sudder Ameens' Appeals - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL - - Original Suits | 18,270 | 1,453 | 3,406 | 1,313 | 2,500 | 583 | 906 | 4,446 | 3 662 | 16,889 | 1,404 | 3,403 | 1,334 | 2,328 | 404 | 639 | 5,210 | 2,167 |
| TOTAL - - Appeals - - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*B. J. Colvin, Register*

## No. 11

### ABSTRACT showing the RESULT of the MISCELLANEOUS and SUMMARY APPEALS from the Decisions of the Zillah Judges preferred to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, during the Year 1850, including the Applications for the Admission of Special Appeals, from the Decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens

| | Applications for the Admission of Special Appeals from the Decisions of Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section 3 | | | | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation VII of 1825 | | | | | | | All other Miscellaneous Cases | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | |
| | Pending 1st January 1849 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Admitted | Rejected | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed | Reserved | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 |
| Judges - - - | 142 | 388 | 530 | 168 | 186 | 34 | 142 | 16 | 63 | 79 | 29 | 37 | 3 | 10 | 63 | 195 | 258 | 113 | 58 | 31 | 56 | 88 | 324 | 412 | 132 | 74 | 137 | 69 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 120 | 377 | 497 | 111 | 197 | 43 | 146 | 20 | 33 | 53 | 18 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 26 | 78 | 104 | 44 | 36 | 9 | 15 | 28 | 63 | 91 | 20 | 28 | 23 | 20 |
| TOTAL - - - | 262 | 765 | 1,027 | 279 | 383 | 77 | 288 | 36 | 96 | 132 | 47 | 62 | 8 | 15 | 89 | 273 | 362 | 157 | 94 | 40 | 71 | 116 | 387 | 503 | 152 | 102 | 160 | 89 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| | Applications for Admission of Special Appeals from the Decisions of Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section 3. | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation VII of 1825 | | | | All other Miscellaneous Cases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Preferred | Admitted | Rejected | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Total Preferred | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Total Preferred | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Total Preferred | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of |
| 1849 Judges - - - - - | 409 | 60 | 196 | 11 | 45 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 175 | 51 | 37 | 24 | 317 | 96 | 50 | 83 |
| 1849 Principal Sudder Ameens - | 422 | 85 | 198 | 19 | 49 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 71 | 27 | 14 | 4 | 96 | 40 | 13 | 15 |
| Add - - - - - - - | - - | 145 | 394 | 30 | - - | 18 | 34 | 6 | - - | 78 | 51 | 28 | - - | 136 | 63 | 98 |
| | | | 569 | | | | 58 | | | | 157 | | | | 297 | |
| For Non regulation Provinces not entered in the Statement for 1849 - | - - | - - | 109 | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 3 | |
| TOTAL - - - | - - | - - | 678 | - - | - - | - - | 59 | - - | - - | - - | 158 | - | - - | - - | 300 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 517 | | | | | |
| Judges - - - - - - - | 641 | 202 | 231 | 35 | 81 | 29 | 38 | 3 | 262 | 115 | 58 | 31 | 428 | 136 | 74 | 143 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - - | 554 | 120 | 228 | 44 | 53 | 18 | 25 | 5 | 104 | 44 | 36 | 9 | 91 | 20 | 28 | 23 |
| | | 322 | 459 | 79 | | 47 | 63 | 8 | | 159 | 94 | 40 | | 156 | 102 | 166 |
| | | | 860 | | | | 118 | | | | 293 | | | | 424 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 835 | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for 1849 - - - - | 678 | - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 517 |
| Total for 1850 - - - - | 860 | - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 835 |
| Increase in 1850 - - | 182 | Increase in 1850 - - | 318 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## APPLICATIONS for the Admission of SPECIAL APPEALS from the Non-Regulation Districts for 1850

| | Applications for the Admission of Special Appeals from the Decisions of the Principal Assistants, &c in the Non Regulation Districts | | | | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section 3 | | | | | | | Summary Appeals under Regulation VII of 1825 | | | | | | | All other Miscellaneous Cases. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | | | | | Decisions of the Lower Courts | | | |
| | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Admitted | Rejected | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed | Refused | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 | Pending 1st January 1850 | Preferred in 1850 | TOTAL | Confirmed | Reversed | Struck off, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending 1st January 1851 |
| Principal Assistants - | 28 | 83 | 111 | 34 | 45 | 1 | 31 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 4 | – | 6 | 6 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 21 | 36 | 57 | 9 | 31 | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 49 | 119 | 168 | 43 | 76 | 2 | 47 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 4 | – | 6 | 6 |

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS and PROCEEDINGS of every Description disposed of by the several Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in 1850, and by the Register and Native Deputy Register

| | Miscellaneous Petitions | Miscellaneous Proceedings |
|---|---|---|
| Mr A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson, J R. Colvin, and J Dunbar - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4 | — |
| „ A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Messrs W B Jackson and J R Colvin | 1 | — |
| „ A Dick, Sir R Barlow and Mr W B Jackson - - - - - | 7 | — |
| „ A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Mr J R Colvin - - - - - | 9 | — |
| „ A Dick, Sir R Barlow, and Mr J Dunbar - - - - - - | 2 | — |
| Sir R Barlow and Messrs W B Jackson and J R Colvin - - - - | 6 | 2 |
| „ R Barlow and Messrs J R Colvin and J Dunbar - - - - - | 17 | 1 |
| „ R Barlow and Mr J R Colvin - - - - - - - | 33 | 4 |
| Mr C Tucker - - - - - - - - - - - - | 24 | — |
| „ A. Dick - - - - - - - - - - - - | 326 | 24 |
| Sir R Barlow - - - - - - - - - - - - | 96 | 30 |
| Mr W. B Jackson - - - - - - - - - - - | 180 | 76 |
| „ J R Colvin - - - - - - - - - - - | 124 | 30 |
| „ J Dunbar - - - - - - - - - - - - | 124 | 1 |
| „ B J Colvin, Register - - - - - - - - - - | 351 | 159 |
| „ E. A Samuells, Officiating Register - - - - - - - | 22 | 6 |
| Babco Annud Chunder Bose, Native Deputy Register - - - - - | 842 | 800 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,168 | 1,133 |

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Petitions of SPECIAL APPEAL admitted and disposed of by the several Judges during the Year 1850

| | Petitions of Special Appeal | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admitted after Hearing | Rejected after Hearing | Struck off for Default and other Irregularities | Total disposed of |
| Messrs C Tucker and W B Jackson - - - - - - | 40 | 24 | 6 | 70 |
| Mr A Dick and Sir R Barlow - - - - - - | 5 | 4 | - - - | 9 |
| Messrs A Dick and W B Jackson - - - - - - | 22 | 43 | 6 | 71 |
| „ A Dick and J R Colvin - - - - - - - | 7 | 3 | - - - | 10 |
| „ A Dick and J Dunbar - - - - - - - | 35 | 57 | 7 | 99 |
| Sir R Barlow and Mr J R Colvin - - - - - - | 39 | 61 | 11 | 111 |
| „ R Barlow and Mr J Dunbar - - - - - - - | 19 | 41 | 11 | 71 |
| Messrs W B Jackson and J R Colvin - - - - - | 64 | 66 | 17 | 147 |
| „ W B Jackson and J Dunbar - - - - - - | 32 | 43 | 2 | 77 |
| „ J R Colvin and J Dunbar - - - - - - | 44 | 44 | 3 | 91 |
| Mr A Dick - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Sir R Barlow - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Mr W B Jackson - - - - - - - - - | 14 | 70 | 13 | 97 |
| TOTAL - - - | 322 | 459 | 79 | 860 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Regulation Provinces - - - - | 739 |
| Extra Regulation ditto - - - - | 121 |
| | 860 |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

## No 12

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the most important SUMMARY and MISCELLANEOUS SUITS Disposed of by the JUDGES during the Year 1850, and Depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 respectively

| | Depending on the 1st January 1850 | | | | | | Disposed of during the Year 1850 | | | | | | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Section 2, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 4, Regulation II., 1825 | Petitions of Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII, 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Section 2, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 4, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions of Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII of 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Section 2, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 4, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions of Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII, 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Regulation VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL |
| TOTAL - | 27 | - - | 170 | 201 | 339 | 737 | 115 | - - | 978 | 540 | 2,758 | 4,391 | 31 | - - | 182 | 281 | 439 | 933 |

For Abstract *vide* General Statement No 14

*B J Colvin*, Register

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## No 13

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the most important SUMMARY and MISCELLANEOUS SUITS Disposed of by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS and MOONSIFFS, during the Year 1850, and Depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 respectively

| | PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS | | | | | | | | | SUDDER AMEENS AND MOONSIFFS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Depending on 1st January 1850 | | | Disposed of in 1850 | | | Depending 1st January 1851 | | | Depending 1st Jan 1850 | Disposed of in 1850 | Depending 1st Jan 1851 |
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Sect 4, Reg XXVI, 1814, and Sect 2, Reg II, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees. | TOTAL | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Sect 4, Reg XXVI, 1814, and Sect 2, Reg II, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Sect 4, Reg XXVI, 1814, and Sect. 2, Reg II, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL | Execution of Decrees | Execution of Decrees | Execution of Decrees |
| TOTAL - - | 57 | 3,671 | 3,728 | 206 | 8,019 | 8,225 | 44 | 2,804 | 2,848 | 17,665 | 46,815 | 18,583 |

For Abstract *vide* General Statement No 14

*B J Colvin*, Register

### No 14

## GENERAL ABSTRACT of the most Important SUMMARY and MISCELLANEOUS SUITS Disposed of during the Year 1850, and Depending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 respectively.

| — | Depending on the 1st January 1850 | | | | | | Disposed of during the Year 1850 | | | | | | Depending on the 1st January 1851 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Section 2, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 4, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII, of 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Section 2, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 4, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII, of 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Section 4, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 2, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Section 2, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Section 4, Regulation II, 1825 | Petitions of Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Section 3, Regulation XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII, of 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Section 5, Regulation VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees, and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | TOTAL |
| TOTAL - - | 84 | - - | 170 | 201 | 21,675 | 22,130 | 321 | - - | 978 | 540 | 57,592 | 59,431 | 75 | - - | 182 | 281 | 21,826 | 22,364 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| — | DISPOSED OF IN 1849 | | | | | DISPOSED OF IN 1850 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Sect 4 Reg. XXVI, 1814, and Sect 2, Reg II, 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Sect 2, Reg XXVI., 1814 and Sect 4, Reg II., 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Sect 3, Reg XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII, of 1838 | Petitions of Appeals under Clause 5, Section 3, and Clause 2, Sect 5, Reg VII, 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees | Petitions for Review of Judgment under Clause 2, Sect. 4, Reg XXVI., 1814, and Sect. 2, Reg II., 1825 | Petitions for Special Appeals under Sect 2, Reg XXVI, 1814, and Sect. 4, Reg II., 1825 | Petitions for Summary Appeals under Clause 4, Sect 3, Reg XXVI, 1814, and Act No XXII., of 1838 | Petitions of Appeal under Clause 5, Sect 3, and Clause 2, Sect. 5, Reg. VII., 1825 | Applications for the Execution of Decrees and Petitions from Parties objecting to Orders passed in the Execution of Decrees. |
| Judges - - - - - - - | 144 | - - - | 912 | 946 | 2,891 | 115 | - - - | 978 | 540 | 2,758 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - - - | 172 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,738 | 206 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,019 |
| Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 47,134 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46,815 |

B J Colvin, Register

### No 15.

**Abstract Numerical Statement** of Applications for the Execution of **Decrees**, Pending and Instituted before and disposed of by the Judges and other Officers for the Year 1850.

| 1 | 2 | Brought on the File during the Year | | | 6. | Disposed of | | | | | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3. | 4. | 5. | | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| — | Total Pending on the 31st Dec 1849 | Newly Instituted | Re-admitted | Total Filed in 1850 | **Grand Total** | Cases struck off the File, the Decree having been completely Executed or the Decree-holder, after taking out Execution, having Filed a Razeenamah | Cases struck off the File, after Partial Enforcement, the Decree-holder having omitted to proceed with the Execution within the prescribed Period by pointing out further Property liable for the Decree, or by taking other steps in Execution of it | Cases struck off the File, without any part of the Decree being carried into effect owing to the Decree-holder having, after taking out Execution, failed to proceed in the matter within the prescribed Period | Transferred to the other Courts | Total of every description Disposed of | Pending on the 31st Dec 1850 |
| **Total** - | 20,825 | 37,518 | 18,593 | 56,111 | 76,936 | 16,472 | 14,024 | 22,489 | 2,841 | 55,826 | 21,110 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF 1849 AND 1850

| 1849 | | | | | 1850 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number to be Disposed of | Completely Executed | Partially Executed | Struck off | Pending | Total Number to be Disposed of | Completely Executed | Partially Executed | Struck off | Pending |
| 73,745 | 16,853 | 13,784 | 22,283 | 20,825 | 74,095 | 16,472 | 14,024 | 22,489 | 21,110 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

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## NON-REGULATION PROVINCES—CIVIL JUSTICE, 1850

STATEMENTS submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, relative to the Administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces, for 1850

(No 1,932)

From the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to *J P Grant*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir, Fort William, 12 December 1851

In continuation of my letter, No 1193, dated the 18th July last, I am directed by the Court to forward to you the accompanying statements relating to the administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces,* for the year 1850

2nd The delay in the submission of these statements, is attributable to the returns of the Tenasserim Provinces having been received in this office only on the 3rd instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B J Colvin*, Register

Sudder Dewanny Adawlut
Present J R Colvin, Esq, Judge

* Hazareebaugh, Assam, Arrakan, Tenasserim, Cachar, and Cossya Hills

## No 1.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of REGULAR SUITS and APPEALS Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the Division of *Hazareebaugh*, in the Years 1849 and 1850.

| 1<br>— | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3<br>Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default. | 7<br>Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of | 8<br>Total Disposed of | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 2,131 | 4,515 | 6,646 | 3,081 | 658 | 951 | 4,690 | 1,956 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 173 | 839 | 1,012 | 385 | 44 | 355 | 784 | 228 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 1,956 | 3,883 | 5,839 | 2,827 | 798 | 479 | 4,104 | 1,735 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 228 | 813 | 1,041 | 299 | 25 | 315 | 639 | 402 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 2.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of MISCELLANEOUS CASES Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the Division of *Hazareebaugh*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1<br>— | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3<br>Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default | 7<br>Tranferred or otherwise Disposed of | 8<br>Total Disposed of | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 1,245 | 2,725 | 3,970 | 2,668 | - - | - - | 2,668 | 1,302 |
| Grand Total, other Miscellaneous Cases | 540 | 5,343 | 5,883 | 5,345 | - - | - - | 5,345 | 538 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 1,302 | 2,598 | 3,900 | 2,717 | - - | - - | 2,717 | 1,183 |
| Grand Total, other Miscellaneous Cases | 538 | 6,116 | 6,654 | 6,196 | - - | - - | 6,196 | 458 |

*B J Colvin*, Register.

## No. 1

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of REGULAR SUITS and APPEALS Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the Division of *Assam*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1<br>— | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3<br>Instituted or Received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4<br>TOTAL. | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default. | 7<br>Transferred, or otherwise Disposed of. | 8<br>Total Disposed of. | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 2,225 | 10,034 | 12,259 | 3,317 | 1,956 | 5,063 | 10,336 | 1,923 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 299 | 1,198 | 1,497 | 704 | 99 | 513 | 1,316 | 181 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Original Suits - - | 1,923 | 10,060 | 11,983 | 3,139 | 1,860 | 5,070 | 10,069 | 1,914 |
| Grand Total, Appeals - - - | 181 | 996 | 1,177 | 619 | 58 | 288 | 965 | 212 |

*B J. Colvin*, Register.

## No 2

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT of MISCELLANEOUS CASES Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by all the Authorities, British and Native, in the Division of *Assam*, in the Years 1849 and 1850

| 1 | 2<br>Pending on the 1st January 1849 and 1850 | 3<br>Instituted or received by Transfer in 1849 and 1850 | 4<br>TOTAL | 5<br>Decided on Trial | 6<br>Settled by Compromise or Dismissed on Default | 7<br>Transferred or otherwise Disposed of | 8<br>Total Disposed of | 9<br>Pending on the 1st January 1850 and 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 808 | 3,059 | 3,867 | 1,563 | 1,293 | 210 | 3,066 | 801 |
| Grand Total, Miscellaneous Cases - | 219 | 904 | 1,123 | 496 | 226 | 191 | 913 | 210 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, Execution of Decrees - | 801 | 3,054 | 3,855 | 1,414 | 1,466 | 179 | 3,059 | 796 |
| Grand Total, Miscellaneous Cases - | 210 | 752 | 962 | 471 | 192 | 135 | 798 | 164 |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 5

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of PERSONS in CONFINEMENT in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, in the Year 1850, in default of Security for good Conduct, or to keep the Peace.

| 1<br>YEAR | 2<br>Number of Prisoners in Gaol on the 1st January 1850 | 3<br>Ordered to furnish Security during the Year | 4<br>TOTAL | RELEASED DURING THE YEAR | | | | 9<br>Transferred to other Districts to give Security | 10<br>Died | 11<br>Escaped | 12<br>In Confinement on the 1st January 1851 | 13<br>Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 5<br>On furnishing the required Security | 6<br>On furnishing Reduced Security | 7<br>On Moochulka | 8<br>Unconditionally | | | | | |
| 1850 - | 10 | 27 | 37 | 22 | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 14 | |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 6

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CRIMINAL CASES tried, with the assistance of Natives, under Regulation VI of 1832, or the Law Officers in the Extra-Regulation Provinces in the Year 1850

| YEAR. | Number of Cases decided by the Sessions' Judges | Cases tried with the Assistance of a Punchayet. | | | Cases Tried with the assistance of Assessors | | | Cases Tried with the Assistance of a Jury | | | Cases Tried with the Assistance of the Law Officers | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Award of the Punchayet | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Award of the Punchayet | TOTAL | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Opinion of the Assessors | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Opinion of the Assessors | TOTAL | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Verdict of the Jury | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Verdict of the Jury | TOTAL | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed in accordance with the Opinion of the Law Officers | Number of Cases in which Sentence was passed contrary to the Opinion of the Law Officers | TOTAL | |
| 1850 - | 152 | 2 | - - | 2 | 2 | - - | 2 | 106 | 13 | 119 | — | — | - | — |

*B J Colvin*, Register

## No 7.

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS in the Extra-Regulation Provinces during the Year 1850

| BY THE MAGISTRATES AND THEIR SUBORDINATES | | | | | | | | | | | BY THE SESSIONS COURTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26. | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Imprisonment for 3 Years | Ditto 2 ditto | Ditto 1 ditto | Ditto 9 Months | Ditto 6 ditto | Ditto less than 6 ditto. | Fined | Security | Dismissed from Office | Flogged | TOTAL | Imprisonment for 16 Years | Ditto 15 ditto | Ditto 14 ditto | Ditto 13 ditto. | Ditto 12 ditto | Ditto 11 ditto | Ditto 10 ditto | Ditto 9 ditto | Ditto 8 ditto | Ditto 7 ditto. | Ditto 6 ditto | Ditto 5 ditto | Ditto 4 ditto | Ditto 3 ditto. | Ditto 2 ditto | Ditto 1 ditto | Ditto less than 1 ditto | Fined and discharged. | Imprisonment for Life. | Transportation. | TOTAL |
| 95 | 152 | 320 | - | 350 | 1,139 | 5,506 | 117 | 226 | 250 | 8,155 | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | 20 | 6 | - | 27 | - | 30 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | - | 166 |

### BY THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT

| 33. | 34 | 35 | 36. | 37 | 38. | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42. | 43. | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47. | 48. | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52. | 53. | 54. | 55 | 56 | 57 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Persons Convicted in 1850. | Imprisonment for 21 Years | Ditto 16 ditto | Ditto 15 ditto | Ditto 14 ditto. | Ditto 13 ditto | Ditto 12 ditto | Ditto 11 ditto | Ditto 10 ditto | Ditto 9 ditto. | Ditto 8 ditto | Ditto 7 ditto | Ditto 6 ditto | Ditto 5 ditto. | Ditto 4 ditto | Ditto 3 ditto. | Ditto 2 ditto. | Ditto 1 ditto. | Ditto less than 1 ditto. | Fined and Discharged. | Imprisonment for Life. | Transportation. | Death | Security | TOTAL. |
| 33 | - - | 3 | - - | 4 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | - - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 4 | - - | 33 |

*B J Colvin, Register.*

## MADRAS—FORT ST GEORGE

## CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE, 1850

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### CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1850

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REPORT of the FOUJDAREE UDALUT on the Administration of CRIMINAL JUSTICE under the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for the Year 1850

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### REPORT

(No 78)

From *G. T. Beauchamp*, Esq , Registrar to the Court of Foujdaree Udalut, to *T Pycroft*, Esq , Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department

Sir, Madras, 23d August 1851

1. I am directed by the Judges of the Court of Foujdaree Udalut to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the Criminal Statements for 1850, as specified in the List annexed, together with a series of Tables marked (A ) to (S.), which have been framed therefrom

2 I am also directed to forward, as an Appendix, an Extract from the Proceedings of the Court, dated 4th April 1851, upon a point of general interest, to which the attention of the Court was called by the Session Judge of Tellicherry. The orders of the Court upon other points which appeared to call for remark are appended to the Reports of the Magistrates of Tanjore and Masulipatam, and of the Session Judges of Guntoor, Calicut, and Coimbatore. (Enclosures Nos 62, 66, 86, 87, 90, 101, and 104)

3. Observations upon the inadequacy of the remuneration granted to the Village Police will be found in the 16th para of the Report of the Magistrate of Canara (Enclosure No 110), and in para 2 of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Session Judge of Guntoor dated 20th May 1851 (Enclosure No 84) The subject of cattle trespass, also alluded to by the Session Judge of Guntoor, is under consideration, with other papers on the same subject received from the Session Judges at Tellicherry, Bellary, and Honore, and orders will be hereafter communicated to the Session Judge of Trichinopoly upon the questions referred to in his Annual Report, noted marginally

1 The appointment of a special officer for the suppression of gang robbery in the Southern Division

2 The extension of Section 16, Regulation IX of 1819, to evasion of process by persons charged with offences not bailable

3 The punishment of parties making false and malicious charges of petty offences before heads of police

4. The Judges regret that it has been impracticable to furnish this Report at an earlier date in consequence of the returns from Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Cuddapah having been only received on the 27th May and the 10th and 28th June respectively, and even then it was necessary to return certain of the statements for correction The delay is attributed by the magistrates to the forms heretofore in use having been in some respects modified, in order that they might check each other, and exhibit clearly and uniformly the particulars requisite to enable this office to prepare the tables The modified forms, with detailed instructions for filling them up, were circulated, however, on the 28th October 1850, and as the returns from Bellary, Rajahmundry, and Tinnevelly were received on the 17th and 19th February and 4th March respectively, the Judges do not consider the explanation satisfactory.

5 I am to add that the Sudder Ameens are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily

I have, &c

(signed) *G. T Beauchamp*, Register.

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

## (A.)

## PETTY OFFENCES.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Number of Persons Summoned, the most prevalent Offences with which they were Charged, and the Number and Per-centage of Persons Punished.

| 1 | Assault | | | Cattle Stealing | | | Theft | | | Various | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15. | 16. |
| DISTRICTS. | Summoned | Punished | Per-centage | Summoned | Punished | Per-centage. | Summoned | Punished | Per-centage | Summoned | Punished | Per-centage. | Summoned | Punished | Per-centage |
| Ganjam - - | 3,887 | 656 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 188 | 122 | 64 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 4,093 | 780 | 19 |
| Vizagapatam - | 4,031 | 516 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 60 | 100 | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | 4,136 | 559 | 13 |
| Rajahmundry - | 14,270 | 1,288 | 9 | 25 | 6 | 24 | 221 | 116 | 52 | 55 | 12 | 21 | 14,571 | 1,422 | 9 |
| Masulipatam - | 3,614 | 1,496 | 41 | 49 | 19 | 38 | 84 | 31 | 36 | 39 | 28 | 71 | 3,786 | 1,574 | 41 |
| Guntoor - - | 15,082 | 7,023 | 46 | 97 | 25 | 25 | 291 | 136 | 46 | 87 | 36 | 41 | 15,557 | 7,220 | 46 |
| Cuddapah - - | 5,056 | 1,449 | 28 | 173 | 62 | 35 | 679 | 197 | 29 | 264 | 98 | 37 | 6,172 | 1,806 | 29 |
| Bellary - - | 3,287 | 1,302 | 39 | 35 | 14 | 40 | 493 | 299 | 60 | 131 | 41 | 31 | 3,946 | 1,656 | 41 |
| Nellore - - | 7,986 | 2,314 | 28 | 110 | 15 | 13 | 470 | 255 | 54 | 137 | 94 | 68 | 8,703 | 2,678 | 30 |
| North Arcot - | 9,902 | 2,554 | 25 | 203 | 45 | 22 | 757 | 303 | 40 | 703 | 164 | 23 | 11,565 | 3,066 | 26 |
| Chingleput - | 4,346 | 1,676 | 38 | 94 | 30 | 31 | 411 | 303 | 73 | 226 | 197 | 87 | 5,077 | 2,206 | 43 |
| South Arcot - | 9,583 | 2,533 | 26 | 158 | 46 | 29 | 926 | 455 | 49 | 188 | 64 | 33 | 10,855 | 3,098 | 28 |
| Salem - - | 10,150 | 2,754 | 27 | 260 | 66 | 25 | 701 | 264 | 37 | 595 | 149 | 25 | 11,706 | 3,233 | 27 |
| Coimbatore - | 6,527 | 2,849 | 43 | 102 | 20 | 19 | 296 | 178 | 60 | 320 | 162 | 50 | 7,245 | 3,209 | 44 |
| Trichinopoly - | 8,093 | 2,420 | 29 | 55 | 19 | 34 | 299 | 151 | 50 | 52 | 34 | 65 | 8,499 | 2,624 | 30 |
| Tanjore - - | 15,631 | 4,307 | 27 | 151 | 49 | 32 | 540 | 316 | 58 | 546 | 274 | 50 | 16,868 | 4,946 | 29 |
| Madura - - | 9,021 | 4,465 | 49 | 167 | 41 | 24 | 692 | 436 | 63 | 233 | 94 | 40 | 10,113 | 5,036 | 49 |
| Tinnevelly - | 5,832 | 1,944 | 33 | 31 | 4 | 12 | 197 | 124 | 62 | 190 | 71 | 37 | 6,250 | 2,143 | 34 |
| Malabar - - | 8,467 | 1,546 | 18 | 432 | 244 | 56 | 846 | 272 | 32 | 400 | 131 | 32 | 10,145 | 2,193 | 21 |
| Canara - - | 7,168 | 1,213 | 16 | 90 | 6 | 6 | 594 | 239 | 40 | 1,203 | 884 | 73 | 9,055 | 2,342 | 25 |
| Total - - | 151,933 | 44,305 | 29 | 2,249 | 715 | 31 | 8,785 | 4,237 | 48 | 5,375 | 2,534 | 47 | 168,342 | 51,791 | 30 |
| AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | 5,099 | 750 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 54 | 152 | 57 | 37 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 5,288 | 823 | 15 |
| Vizagapatam - | 9,380 | 947 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 44 | 116 | 50 | 43 | 21 | 7 | 33 | 9,535 | 1,012 | 10 |
| Kurnool - - | 651 | 379 | 58 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 82 | 54 | 65 | 15 | 6 | 40 | 765 | 441 | 57 |
| Total - - | 15,130 | 2,076 | 13 | 59 | 23 | 38 | 350 | 161 | 46 | 49 | 16 | 32 | 15,588 | 2,276 | 14 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 167,063 | 46,381 | 27 | 2,308 | 738 | 31 | 9,135 | 4,398 | 48 | 5,424 | 2,550 | 47 | 183,930 | 54,067 | 29 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 164,317 | 46,795 | 28 | 1,828 | 650 | 35 | 8,762 | 4,122 | 47 | 2,905 | 1,394 | 47 | 177,812 | 52,961 | 29 |
| In 1850 - - | 167,063 | 46,381 | 27 | 2,308 | 738 | 31 | 9,135 | 4,398 | 48 | 5,424 | 2,550 | 47 | 183,930 | 54,067 | 29 |
| Increase - | 2,746 | - | - | 480 | 88 | - | 373 | 276 | 1 | 2,519 | 1,156 | - | 6,118 | 1,106 | - |
| Decrease - | - - | 414 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E. E.)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Number of Offences Reported during the Year; the Number in which no one Offender has been Apprehended, and the Per-centage of such Cases; the Number of Cases and Persons brought before the Police and Magistracy for Offences perpetrated during the Year, and the Number of Persons concerned in those Cases who are still at large. Also, the Gross Number of Persons brought before the Police Magistracy and the Courts during the Year, and the Number Convicted and Punished.

| 1. | Offences Reported during the Year. | | Offences in which no One of the Parties implicated were Apprehended. | | | Offences perpetrated within the Year brought before the Police and Magistracy. | | | Total Number of Cases of all Descriptions brought before the Police Magistracy and the Courts. | | Convicted and Punished by the | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS. | 2. Cases. | 3. Persons. | 4. Cases. | 5. Persons. | 6. Per-centage of Cases. | 7. Cases. | 8. Persons Apprehended. | 9. Persons at large. | 10. Cases. | 11. Persons. | 12. Magistracy. | 13. Sudder Ameens. | 14. Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen. | 15. Session Judge. | 16. Foujdaree Udalut. | 17. Total. | 18. Per-centage. |
| Ganjam - } Chicacole - | 127 | 315 | 81 | 107 | 63 | 45 | 128 | 20 | 164 | 432 | 1 | 17 | 31 | 20 | - - | 69 | 15 |
| Vizagapatam - } Chicacole - | 165 | 378 | 50 | 67 | 30 | 115 | 301 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajahmundry | 567 | 1,213 | 314 | 566 | 55 | 253 | 647 | - - | 282 | 707 | 12 | 34 | 56 | 43 | 2 | 147 | 20 |
| Masulipatam | 355 | 1,096 | 218 | 647 | 61 | 137 | 336 | 113 | 155 | 388 | 2 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 4 | 65 | 16 |
| Guntoor | 755 | 1,809 | 654 | 1,490 | 86 | 101 | 301 | 18 | 113 | 315 | 8 | 34 | 1 | 2 | - - | 45 | 14 |
| Cuddapah | 1,478 | 4,722 | 771 | 2,059 | 52 | 715 | 2,035 | 628 | 774 | 2,238 | 26 | 16 | 204 | 61 | 20 | 327 | 14 |
| Bellary | 914 | 2,811 | 463 | 1,659 | 50 | 451 | 1,065 | 87 | 457 | 1,114 | 35 | 25 | 56 | 26 | 6 | 148 | 13 |
| Nellore | 599 | 1,232 | 325 | 456 | 54 | 282 | 637 | 119 | 307 | 693 | 3 | 50 | 74 | 60 | 2 | 189 | 27 |
| North Arcot (Chittoor) | 924 | 3,172 | 630 | 1,745 | 68 | 294 | 1,298 | 129 | 360 | 1,512 | 7 | 101 | 15 | 34 | 4 | 161 | 10 |
| Chingleput | 385 | 1,147 | 235 | 799 | 56 | 150 | 348 | - - | 168 | 382 | 21 | 18 | 78 | 47 | 7 | 171 | 44 |
| South Arcot (Cuddalore) | 959 | 3,585 | 643 | 2,176 | 67 | 321 | 772 | 587 | 375 | 871 | 15 | 5 | 61 | 30 | - - | 111 | 12 |
| Salem | 1,154 | 3,170 | 551 | 1,634 | 47 | 603 | 1,536 | - - | 703 | 1,741 | 19 | 46 | 81 | 40 | 5 | 194 | 11 |
| Coimbatore | 1,085 | 3,461 | 571 | 1,099 | 52 | 514 | 1,459 | 303 | 580 | 1,579 | 5 | 7 | 192 | 57 | 3 | 264 | 16 |
| Trichinopoly | 480 | 1,891 | 246 | 1,155 | 51 | 234 | 736 | - - | 264 | 842 | 44 | 17 | 53 | 52 | 1 | 167 | 19 |
| Tanjore (Combaconum) | 610 | 1,531 | 349 | 837 | 57 | 258 | 617 | 77 | 288 | 672 | 39 | 105 | 28 | 70 | 7 | 249 | 37 |
| Madura | 228 | 1,065 | 46 | 260 | 20 | 182 | 623 | 182 | 213 | 687 | 32 | 13 | 39 | 58 | 2 | 144 | 20 |
| Tinnevelly | 445 | 3,229 | 156 | 684 | 35 | 289 | 1,039 | 1,505 | 349 | 1,297 | 19 | 8 | 67 | 24 | 5 | 123 | 10 |
| Malabar { Calicut | 956 | 2,584 | 232 | 453 | 24 | 720 | 1,958 | 173 | 891 | 2,314 | 11 | 128 | 106 | 51 | 19 | 318 | 13 |
| Malabar { Tellicherry | 165 | 370 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 162 | 362 | - - | 168 | 372 | - - | 9 | 64 | 15 | 3 | 91 | 24 |
| Canara { Mangalore | 457 | 1,169 | 111 | 220 | 24 | 346 | 894 | 55 | 374 | 933 | 3 | 56 | 104 | 26 | 8 | 197 | 21 |
| Canara { Honore | 390 | 801 | 87 | 193 | 22 | 303 | 589 | 19 | 333 | 645 | 17 | 116 | 66 | 35 | 3 | 261 | 40 |
| Total | 13,198 | 40,701 | 6,736 | 18,974 | 51 | 6,476 | 17,701 | 4,026 | 7,318 | 19,644 | 319 | 848 | 1,396 | 777 | 101 | 3,441 | 17 |
| **Agencies:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 182 | 760 | 103 | 497 | 56 | 79 | 222 | 41 | 86 | 229 | 13 | - - | 27 | - - | 2 | 42 | 18 |
| Vizagapatam | 267 | 470 | 189 | 264 | 70 | 78 | 196 | 10 | 92 | 230 | 3 | - - | 28 | 9 | 9 | 49 | 21 |
| Kurnool | 183 | 513 | 77 | 135 | 43 | 105 | 247 | 131 | 123 | 280 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 26 | - - | 66 | 23 |
| Total | 632 | 1,743 | 369 | 896 | 58 | 262 | 665 | 182 | 301 | 739 | 18 | 10 | 83 | 35 | 11 | 157 | 21 |
| Grand Total | 13,830 | 42,444 | 7,105 | 19,870 | 51 | *6,738 | †18,366 | 4,208 | 7,619 | 20,383 | 337 | 858 | 1,479 | 812 | 112 | 3,598 | 17 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 12,329 | 39,157 | 6,015 | 17,884 | 48 | 6,314 | 17,194 | 4,079 | 7,212 | 19,105 | 272 | 764 | 1,614 | 854 | 141 | 3,645 | 10 |
| In 1850 | 13,830 | 42,444 | 7,105 | 19,870 | 51 | 6,738 | 18,366 | 4,208 | 7,619 | 20,383 | 337 | 858 | 1,479 | 812 | 112 | 3,598 | 17 |
| Increase | 1,501 | 3,287 | 1,090 | 1,986 | 3 | 424 | 1,172 | 129 | 407 | 1,278 | 65 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 135 | 42 | 29 | 47 | 2 |

*Note.*—Columns 10 and 11 include the cases pending at the commencement of the year, and those primarily cognizable by the courts, &c.

* Including separate committals for the same offence, 238.

† Including persons charged with more than one offence, 712.

(E. E.)

Foujdaree Udaulut, Register's Office, 23 August 1851.

Per *G. T. Beauchamp*, Register.

(D.)

## CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the more Heinous Offences Committed in 1850 and the Two previous Years.

| | OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder.‡ | | | Homicide. | | | Wounding with Intent to Kill. | | | Assault with Wounding. | | | Rape. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. |
| Vizagapatam | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | .. | – | Not distinguished from simple wounding. | 4 | 7 | Not distinguished from simple assault. | .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| Ganjam | 4 | 3 | 8 | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | – | | 2 | – | | 1 | – | – | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Rajahmundry | 18 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | | 20 | 13 | | 4 | 1 | – | 45 | 34 | 15 |
| Masulipatam | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 1 | | 6 | 4 | | 2 | – | – | 19 | 10 | 5 |
| Guntoor | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | .. | 3 | 1 | | 8 | 4 | | 1 | – | 3 | 20 | 8 | 7 |
| Cuddapah | 24 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | 23 | 25 | | 18 | 3 | 3 | 73 | 67 | 31 |
| Bellary | 20 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 14 | | 15 | 14 | | 5 | 10 | 6 | 48 | 52 | 33 |
| Nellore | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 12 | 9 | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 26 | 23 | 14 |
| North Arcot | 12 | 10 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | 9 | 12 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 27 | 8 |
| Chingleput | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | – | 1 | | 18 | 3 | | 4 | 7 | 2 | 31 | 13 | 8 |
| South Arcot | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 16 | | 6 | 16 | 18 | 27 | 40 | 15 |
| Salem | 20 | 21 | 20 | 7 | 10 | – | 1 | 10 | | 20 | 20 | | 7 | 6 | 12 | 67 | 65 | 11 |
| Coimbatore | 16 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 3 | – | .. | 10 | | 52 | 26 | | 10 | 4 | 6 | 93 | 51 | 15 |
| Trichinopoly | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | 7 | | 13 | 19 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 30 | 5 |
| Tanjore | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1 | – | | 20 | 5 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 17 | 9 |
| Madura | 14 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | 12 | 15 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 35 | 21 |
| Tinnevelly | 16 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 | – | | 25 | 26 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 51 | 42 | 18 |
| Malabar | 88 | 83 | 26 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | | 104 | 156 | | 5 | 6 | 3 | 179 | 145 | 33 |
| Canara | 30 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | 15 | 10 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 43 | 18 |
| Total | 316 | 177 | 182 | 91 | 50 | 50 | 21 | 60 | | 460 | 410 | – | 72 | 76 | 62 | 823 | 812 | 310 |
| AGENCIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | – | 1 | – | . | 4 | 9 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 20 | 6 |
| Vizagapatam | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | 10 | 12 | 7 |
| Kurnool | 5 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | – | – | 3 | 4 | . | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| Total | 11 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 5 | . | .. | .. | 9 | 12 | – | 3 | 7 | 3 | 41 | 42 | 21 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 325 | 188 | 195 | 95 | 57 | 54 | 26 | 69 | – | 472 | 437 | – | 75 | 83 | 65 | 864 | 854 | 331 |

| | OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances. | | | Robbery without Aggravating Circumstances. | | | Housebreaking.† | | | Theft. | | | Cattle Stealing, Killing, or Wounding. | | | Arson. | | | Embezzlement and Fraud. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. |
| Vizagapatam | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 2 | 55 | 18 | 85 | 56 | 41 | 45 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 126 | 96 | 247 |
| Ganjam | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 60 | 62 | 102 | 11 | 84 | 39 | 2 | .. | – | 3 | – | .. | 1 | 2 | – | 109 | 131 | 127 |
| Rajahmundry | 8 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 256 | 209 | 183 | 90 | 79 | 65 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 9 | – | 3 | 451 | 423 | 224 |
| Masulipatam | 15 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 107 | 150 | 219 | 56 | 45 | 37 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 401 | 302 | 231 |
| Guntoor | 7 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 471 | 150 | 396 | 118 | 147 | 102 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 707 | 687 | 640 |
| Cuddapah | 45 | 85 | 63 | 103 | 51 | 89 | 671 | 651 | 406 | 94 | 64 | 47 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 39 | 35 | 34 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 1,930 | 636 | 810 |
| Bellary | 32 | 133 | 149 | 69 | 15 | 81 | 307 | 302 | 287 | 180 | 110 | 146 | 173 | 48 | 45 | 39 | 43 | 41 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 621 | 670 | 707 |
| Nellore | 5 | 3 | 6 | 51 | 33 | 37 | 237 | 205 | 188 | 194 | 101 | 100 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | 517 | 400 | 360 |
| North Arcot | 82 | 40 | 31 | 56 | 72 | 37 | 458 | 308 | 415 | 159 | 137 | 132 | 88 | 41 | 67 | 39 | 40 | 31 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 814 | 230 | 741 |
| Chingleput | – | 15 | 6 | 33 | 14 | 15 | 188 | 113 | 104 | 61 | 57 | 102 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 4 | .. | 3 | 6 | 4 | 226 | 239 | 201 |
| South Arcot | 83 | 89 | 92 | 64 | 66 | 63 | 295 | 203 | 171 | 422 | 363 | 350 | 25 | 33 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 809 | 765 | 720 |
| Salem | 20 | 57 | 45 | 74 | 33 | 44 | 426 | 320 | 202 | 244 | 271 | 173 | 80 | 67 | 67 | 22 | 22 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 934 | 783 | 647 |
| Coimbatore | 68 | 58 | 92 | 48 | 51 | 71 | 398 | 341 | 916 | 105 | 193 | 118 | 214 | 205 | 234 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 22 | 14 | 878 | 746 | 657 |
| Trichinopoly | 16 | 20 | 16 | 37 | 42 | 38 | 198 | 202 | 211 | 67 | 71 | 60 | 44 | 60 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 387 | 416 | 429 |
| Tanjore | 9 | 10 | – | 17 | 6 | 8 | 500 | 270 | 207 | 84 | 65 | 60 | 18 | 29 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 603 | 425 | 326 |
| Madura | 31 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 45 | 45 | 78 | 18 | 40 | 49 | 29 | 32 | 20 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 185 | 157 | 206 |
| Tinnevelly | 30 | 35 | 18 | 11 | 56 | 60 | 106 | 150 | 207 | 68 | 64 | 70 | 33 | 55 | 55 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 326 | 439 | 409 |
| Malabar | 70 | 61 | 30 | 25 | 50 | 24 | 376 | 306 | 180 | 129 | 143 | 266 | 94 | 109 | 68 | 35 | 42 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 740 | 785 | 607 |
| Canara | 4 | 11 | 9 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 296 | 273 | 353 | 142 | 134 | 80 | 17 | 35 | 29 | 30 | 41 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 23 | 614 | 753 | 464 |
| Total | 703 | 612 | 580 | 805 | 614 | 718 | 6,081 | 4,706 | 4,977 | 2,088 | 2,179 | 2,251 | 661 | 706 | 664 | 330 | 316 | 250 | 183 | 160 | 106 | 10,691 | 8,866 | 8,097 |
| AGENCIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 9 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 75 | 15 | 10 | 26 | . | 3 | – | 9 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | – | 157 | 82 | 114 |
| Vizagapatam | 6 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 141 | 134 | 120 | 51 | 31 | 35 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 33 | .. | 22 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 246 | 284 | 201 |
| Kurnool | 0 | 0 | – | 5 | 4 | 10 | 63 | 45 | 48 | 56 | 14 | 4 | 24 | 19 | . | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | .. | 161 | 91 | 65 |
| Total | 21 | 25 | 10 | 28 | 19 | 30 | 275 | 220 | 220 | 122 | 62 | 66 | 31 | 32 | 8 | 40 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 398 | 337 | 277 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 456 | 636 | 590 | 828 | 653 | 746 | 6,360 | 5,016 | 4,900 | 2,381 | 2,245 | 2,317 | 692 | 710 | 672 | 377 | 321 | 283 | 205 | 161 | 195 | 11,157 | 9,203 | 8,474 |

| | Forgery. | | | Perjury, or Subornation of. | | | Various. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. | 1850. | 1849. | 1848. |
| Vizagapatam | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | | – | 31 | 10 | 22 | 42 | 31 | 22 |
| Ganjam | – | – | .. | – | – | – | 10 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 17 |
| Rajahmundry | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 77 | 58 | 88 | 79 | 60 | 88 |
| Masulipatam | – | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | – | 33 | 32 | 39 | 42 | 35 | 41 |
| Guntoor | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 24 | 31 | 40 | 32 | 40 | 57 |
| Cuddapah | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 187 | 230 | 272 | 196 | 234 | 280 |
| Bellary | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | – | 41 | 43 | 75 | 46 | 16 | 79 |
| Nellore | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | .. | – | 45 | 45 | 43 | 56 | 37 | 43 |
| North Arcot | 5 | 2 | 9 | – | 1 | – | 58 | 65 | 109 | 65 | 68 | 110 |
| Chingleput | 1 | 9 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 33 | 41 | 27 | 33 | 49 | 27 |
| South Arcot | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | – | 1 | 95 | 71 | 79 | 105 | 76 | 87 |
| Salem | 3 | 13 | 2 | .. | 1 | – | 148 | 249 | 313 | 154 | 273 | 318 |
| Coimbatore | 4 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 110 | 31 | 116 | 114 | 60 | 120 |
| Trichinopoly | 7 | 6 | 14 | – | .. | 3 | 62 | 10 | 66 | 60 | 27 | 75 |
| Tanjore | 4 | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | 74 | 80 | 71 | 77 | 86 | 70 |
| Madura | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 33 | 50 | 30 | 35 |
| Tinnevelly | 2 | 1 | .. | – | .. | – | 117 | 137 | 113 | 120 | 108 | 113 |
| Malabar | 14 | 23 | 0 | – | 2 | – | 218 | 130 | 225 | 229 | 181 | 283 |
| Canara | 19 | 14 | 20 | 1 | 1 | | 432 | 249 | 405 | 474 | 347 | 561 |
| Total | .. | 95 | 90 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 1,684 | 1,632 | 1,909 | 1,741 | 1,660 | 1,960 |
| AGENCIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | – | – | .. | | – | | 32 | 31 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 27 |
| Vizagapatam | – | – | . | – | .. | – | 12 | 25 | 40 | 12 | 25 | 40 |
| Kurnool | – | – | . | | | | 11 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| Total | – | .. | . | .. | – | – | 54 | 72 | 81 | 58 | 72 | 81 |
| GRAND TOTAL | .. | 95 | 90 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 1,762 | 1,821 | 1,913 | 1,840 | 1,732 | 2,047 |

---

* Exclusive of 3 Cases and 7 Persons taken up directly by the Courts, viz., Combaconum

| | C. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| Combaconum - - - - | 2 | 5 |
| Mangalore - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 7 |

† Exclusive of 35 cases and 35 Persons taken up directly by the Courts, viz.,

| | C. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| Masulipatam - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Chittoor - - - - | 3 | 3 |
| Cuddalore - - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Salem - - - - | 3 | 3 |
| Combaconum - - - | 9 | 9 |
| Tinnevelly - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Calicut - - - - | 5 | 5 |
| Mangalore - - - | 10 | 10 |
| | 35 | 35 |

‡ Includes Cases in which Murder was perpetrated in effecting Robberies, Thefts, &c.

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
22 August 1851.

(E. E.)
For *G. T. Beauchamp*, Register.

## (D.)

## OPERATIONS OF THE VILLAGE POLICE

### TABLE No 1

| 1 | 2 | ACQUITTED | | | | PUNISHED | | | | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | After Investigation. | | Without Investigation, or on Razeenamah | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| DISTRICTS | Summoned. | 3 Number | 4 Per Centage | 5 Number | 6 Per Centage | Confined in the Choultry | Confined in the Stocks | Total | Per Centage | REMARKS |
| Ganjam - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Vizagapatam - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Rajahmundry - - | 2,749 | 880 | 32 | 1,557 | 56 | 248 | 64 | 312 | 11 | Being an increase as compared with 1849 of 1,446. |
| Masulipatam - - | 81 | 9 | 11 | 59 | 72 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 16 | „ a decrease „ of 11 |
| Guntoor - - - | 372 | 107 | 28 | 152 | 40 | 82 | 31 | 113 | 30 | „ „ „ of 465 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 57 | 15 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 40 | 70 | „ „ „ of 20 |
| Bellary - - - | 664 | 135 | 20 | 153 | 23 | 311 | 65 | 376 | 56 | „ „ „ of 170 |
| Nellore - - - | 600 | 210 | 35 | 270 | 45 | 91 | 29 | 120 | 20 | „ an increase „ of 234 |
| North Arcot - - | 273 | 44 | 16 | 96 | 35 | 87 | 46 | 133 | 48 | „ „ „ of 121 |
| Chingleput - - | 242 | 35 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 146 | 50 | 196 | 80 | „ „ „ of 155 |
| South Arcot - - | 914 | 157 | 17 | 274 | 29 | 385 | 98 | 483 | 52 | „ „ „ of 167 |
| Salem - - - | 777 | 193 | 24 | 205 | 26 | 321 | 58 | 379 | 48 | „ „ „ of 21 |
| Coimbatore - - | 527 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 348 | 119 | 467 | 88 | „ „ „ of 233 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 528 | 55 | 10 | 90 | 17 | 366 | 17 | 383 | 72 | „ „ „ of 206 |
| Tanjore - - - | 596 | 130 | 21 | 203 | 34 | 212 | 51 | 263 | 44 | „ a decrease „ of 160 |
| Madura - - - | 2,061 | 165 | 8 | 137 | 6 | 1,402 | 357 | 1,759 | 85 | „ „ „ of 226 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 367 | 60 | 16 | 104 | 28 | 110 | 93 | 203 | 55 | „ an increase „ of 113 |
| Malabar - - - | 935 | 304 | 32 | 378 | 40 | 184 | 69 | 253 | 27 | „ „ „ of 168 |
| Canara - - - | 932 | 194 | 20 | 585 | 62 | 62 | 91 | 153 | 16 | „ a decrease „ of 443 |
| Total - - | 12,675 | 2,723 | 21 | 4,306 | 33 | 4,402 | 1,244 | 5,646 | 44 | |
| AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Vizagapatam - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Kurnool - - - | 3 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 66 | — | — | — | — | „ an increase „ of 3 |
| Total - - | 3 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 66 | — | — | — | — | |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 12,678 | 2,724 | 21 | 4,308 | 33 | 4,402 | 1,244 | 5,646 | 44 | |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 11,308 | 2,322 | 20 | 3,478 | 30 | 4,340 | 1,168 | 5,508 | 48 |
| In 1850 - - - | 12,678 | 2,724 | 21 | 4,308 | 33 | 4,402 | 1,244 | 5,646 | 44 |
| Increase - - | 1,370 | 402 | 1 | 830 | 3 | 62 | 76 | 138 | — |
| Decrease - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |

**MEMORANDUM** showing the Proportion of Acquittals and Punishments in Offences brought before the Village Police

| ——— | Summoned | ACQUITTED | | PUNISHED | | Per Centage of Punishments in 1849 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Per Centage | Number | Per Centage | |
| Petty assault - - - - - - - - - | 11,087 | 6,744 | 60 | 4 343 | 39 | 43 |
| Petty theft - - - - - - - - - | 1,585 | 283 | 17 | 1,302 | 82 | 83 |
| Other offences - - - - - - - - - | 6 | 5 | 83 | 1 | 16 | 75 |
| Total - - - | 12,678 | 7,032 | 55 | 5,646 | 44 | 48 |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E)
Per G T Beauchamp, Register

## (E.)

# DISTRICT POLICE

## TABLE No 1 —Petty Offences.

| 1 | 2 | ACQUITTED | | | | PUNISHED | | | | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | After Examination | | On Razeenamah, for Default, &c | | 7 | 8. | 9. | 10 | | |
| DISTRICTS | Summoned during and under Examination at the Commencement of the Year | 3 Number | 4 Per Centage | 5 Number | 6. Per Centage | Without Reference to the Magistrate | After Reference to the Magistrate | Total | Per Centage | Forwarded to the Magistracy | Under Examination at the Close of the Year |
| Ganjam - - - | 3,950 | 727 | 18 | 2 470 | 62 | 623 | 82 | 705 | 17 | - | 48 |
| Vizagapatam - - | 4,134 | 1,722 | 41 | 1,855 | 44 | 539 | 18 | 557 | 13 | - | — |
| Rajahmundry - - | 11,680 | 2,981 | 25 | 7,618 | 65 | 896 | 179 | 1,075 | 9 | - | 6 |
| Masulipatam - - | 3,555 | 594 | 16 | 1,473 | 41 | 1,399 | 88 | 1,487 | 41 | - | 1 |
| Guntoor - - - | 14,835 | 2,799 | 18 | 5,012 | 33 | 6,988 | 26 | 7,014 | 47 | - | 10 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 5,679 | 2,104 | 37 | 1,953 | 34 | 1,289 | 333 | 1,622 | 28 | - | — |
| Bellary - - - | 3,054 | 1,202 | 39 | 643 | 21 | 1,197 | 12 | 1,209 | 39 | - | — |
| Nellore - - - | 7,853 | 1,562 | 19 | 3,790 | 48 | 2,198 | 230 | 2,428 | 30 | - | 73 |
| North Arcot - - | 11,154 | 4,880 | 43 | 2,956 | 26 | 2,262 | 617 | 2,879 | 25 | - | 439 |
| Chingleput - - | 4,182 | 1,330 | 31 | 1,304 | 31 | 1,280 | 232 | 1,512 | 36 | - | 36 |
| South Arcot - - | 9,553 | 3,853 | 40 | 2,791 | 29 | 2 247 | 190 | 2,437 | 25 | - | 472 |
| Salem - - - | 10,574 | 4,218 | 39 | 3,152 | 29 | 2,369 | 367 | 2,736 | 25 | - | 468 |
| Coimbatore - - | 6,265 | 2,213 | 35 | 1,530 | 24 | 1,986 | 465 | 2,451 | 39 | - | 71 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 7,740 | 3,818 | 49 | 1,733 | 22 | 1,981 | 165 | 2,146 | 27 | - | 43 |
| Tanjore - - - | 15,778 | 7,156 | 45 | 3,814 | 24 | 3,855 | 594 | 4,449 | 28 | - | 359 |
| Madura - - | 7,781 | 3,244 | 41 | 1,247 | 16 | 2,590 | 529 | 3,119 | 40 | - | 171 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 5,701 | 2,604 | 45 | 1,194 | 20 | 1,425 | 453 | 1,878 | 32 | - | 25 |
| Malabar - - - | 8,816 | ,3,830 | 43 | 3,101 | 35 | 1,576 | 238 | 1,814 | 20 | - | 71 |
| Canara - - - | 7,930 | 2,333 | 29 | 3,283 | 41 | 1,060 | 1,040 | 2,100 | 26 | - | 214 |
| Total - - | 150,214 | 53,170 | 35 | 50,919 | 33 | 37,760 | 5,858 | 43,618 | 29 | - | 2,507 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | 5,244 | 1,545 | 29 | 2,584 | 49 | 703 | 105 | 808 | 15 | - | 307 |
| Vizagapatam - - | 9,488 | 2,595 | 27 | 5,915 | 62 | 940 | 38 | 978 | 10 | - | — |
| Kurnool - - - | 739 | 184 | 24 | 119 | 16 | 415 | 10 | 425 | 57 | - | 11 |
| Total - - | 15,471 | 4,324 | 27 | 8,618 | 55 | 2,058 | 153 | 2,211 | 14 | - | 318 |
| Grand Total - - | 165,685 | 57,494 | 34 | 59,537 | 35 | 39,818 | 6,011 | 45,829 | 27 | - | 2,825 |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 159,987 | 57,420 | 35 | 56,920 | 35 | 39,349 | 5,074 | 44,423 | 27 | - | 1,224 |
| In 1850 - - - | 165,685 | 57,494 | 34 | 59,537 | 35 | 39,818 | 6,011 | 45,829 | 27 | - | 2,825 |
| Increase - - | 5,698 | 74 | - - | 2,617 | - - | 469 | 937 | 1,406 | - - | - | 1,601 |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | - | — |

### Abstract of Acquittals and Convictions in the Offences most prevalent

| 1 | 2 | Acquitted | | Punished | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OFFENCES | Persons charged | 3 Number | 4 Per Centage | 5 Number | 6 Per Centage |
| Petty assault - | 153,125 | 109,712 | 71 | 40,879 | 26 |
| Cattle stealing | 2,137 | 1,447 | 67 | 672 | 31 |
| Petty theft - | 6,906 | 4,071 | 58 | 2,756 | 39 |
| Other offences | 3,517 | 1,801 | 51 | 1,522 | 43 |
| Total - - | 165,685 | 117,031 | 70 | 45,829 | 27 |

### Comparative Abstract

Per Centage of Punishments.

| — | Petty Assault | Cattle Stealing | Petty Theft | Other Offences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - | 27 | 34 | 39 | 30 |
| In 1850 - | 26 | 31 | 39 | 43 |
| Increase | - | - | - | 13 |
| Decrease | 1 | 3 | | |

### Abstract of Punishments by the District Police in 1850

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fined | Confined | Stocks. | Flogged under Orders of the Magistrate |
| 42,101 | 3,170 | 194 | 361 |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E. E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (F)

## DISTRICT POLICE

### TABLE No 2 —Crimes and Misdemeanors

| 1 | Apprehended | | 4 | 5 | 6 | Forwarded to Magistracy | | Forwarded to Subordinate Court. | | Pending | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZILLAHS | 2 Cases | 3 Persons | Released | Per Centage of Re-leases | Died, Escaped, or otherwise Disposed of | 7 Cases | 8 Persons | 9 Cases | 10 Persons | 11 Cases | 12 Persons |
| Ganjam - - | 42 | 106 | 39 | 36 | - - | 7 | 22 | 20 | 45 | – | – |
| Vizagapatam - | 115 | 301 | 217 | 72 | - - | - - | - - | 60 | 84 | – | – |
| Rajahmundry - | 253 | 597 | 297 | 49 | - - | 22 | 30 | 144 | 266 | 1 | 4 |
| Masulipatam - | 144 | 375 | 180 | 48 | - - | 9 | 22 | 79 | 173 | – | – |
| Guntoor - - | 102 | 291 | 64 | 21 | - - | 15 | 37 | 66 | 187 | 1 | 3 |
| Cuddapah - - | 730 | 2,145 | 1,337 | 62 | 11 | 30 | 114 | 348 | 642 | 11 | 41 |
| Bellary - - | 415 | 916 | 543 | 59 | - - | 64 | 91 | 153 | 275 | 4 | 7 |
| Nellore - - | 289 | 661 | 230 | 34 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 197 | 410 | 3 | 3 |
| North Arcot - | 322 | 1,432 | 795 | 55 | 3 | 12 | 22 | 220 | 564 | 13 | 48 |
| Chingleput - | 138 | 300 | 106 | 35 | - - | 12 | 30 | 85 | 154 | 5 | 10 |
| South Arcot - | 346 | 833 | 456 | 54 | 1 | 26 | 32 | 136 | 329 | 6 | 15 |
| Salem - - | 675 | 1,689 | 1,127 | 66 | 12 | 65 | 164 | 214 | 342 | 19 | 44 |
| Coimbatore - | 541 | 1,531 | 854 | 55 | 3 | 20 | 78 | 237 | 579 | 6 | 17 |
| Trichinopoly - | 225 | 695 | 367 | 52 | 2 | - - | - - | 119 | 322 | 2 | 4 |
| Tanjore - - | 269 | 648 | 170 | 26 | 1 | 46 | 91 | 185 | 371 | 5 | 15 |
| Madura - - | 175 | 547 | 275 | 50 | - - | 8 | 24 | 80 | 233 | 6 | 15 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 308 | 1,115 | 672 | 60 | 1 | 17 | 104 | 138 | 337 | 1 | 1 |
| Malabar - - | 967 | 2,540 | 1,472 | 57 | 28 | 49 | 169 | 439 | 855 | 8 | 16 |
| Canara - - | 677 | 1,641 | 653 | 42 | 1 | 23 | 65 | 448 | 799 | 9 | 23 |
| Total - - | 6,733 | 18,263 | 9,854 | 53 | 64 | 430 | 1,112 | 3,368 | 6,967 | 100 | 266 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | 73 | 194 | 93 | 47 | - - | 7 | 17 | 34 | 77 | 4 | 7 |
| Vizagapatam - | 88 | 222 | 109 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 108 | – | – |
| Kurnool - - | 121 | 275 | 127 | 46 | - - | 7 | 17 | 65 | 128 | 1 | 3 |
| Total - - | 282 | 691 | 329 | 47 | 1 | 15 | 38 | 148 | 313 | 5 | 10 |
| Grand Total - | 7,015 | 18,954 | 10,183 | 53 | 65 | 445 | 1,150 | 3,516 | 7,280 | 105 | 276 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 6,094 | 16,745 | 9,551 | 57 | 3 | No return - | | 3,232 | 6,893 | 112 | 298 |
| In 1850 - - | 7,015 | 18,954 | 10,183 | 53 | 65 | 445 | 1,150 | 3,516 | 7,280 | 105 | 276 |
| Increase - | 921 | 2,209 | 632 | – | 62 | - - | - - | 284 | 387 | – | – |
| Decrease - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 7 | 22 |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (G.)

## DISTRICT AND VILLAGE POLICE.

TABLE No 1.—Showing Charges preferred against Officers of Police for Abuse of Authority.

| 1 | 2 | By the District Police. | | | | | | By the Magistrate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 | 11. | 12. | 13. |
| ZILLAHS | Number of Persons charged | Punished | Acquitted | Of which maliciously Accused | Forwarded to Magistrate | Forwarded to Court | Pending | Punished | Acquitted. | Of which maliciously Accused | Forwarded to Court. | Pending |
| Chicacole { Ganjam | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - |
| Chicacole { - | — | — | — | — | — | — | - | — | — | - | - | - |
| Chicacole { Vizagapatam | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Rajahmundry | 58 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 43 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Masulipatam | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - |
| Guntoor | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 25 | 1 | - | - |
| Cuddapah | 142 | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | - | 25 | 99 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Bellary | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 47 | - | - | - |
| Nellore | 12 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| North Arcot (Chittoor) | 622 | 129 | 441 | - | - | - | 23 | 2 | 27 | - | - | - |
| Chingleput | 16 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | - |
| South Arcot (Cuddalore) | 19 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | - | - | - |
| Salem | 84 | 15 | 38 | - | - | - | 10 | 13 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Coimbatore | 54 | 3 | 15 | - | 5 | - | - | 6 | 30 | - | - | - |
| Trichinopoly | 19 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Tanjore (Combaconum) | 80 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 17 | 24 | 3 | - | - |
| Madura | 41 | 2 | 22 | - | - | - | 5 | 9 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Tinnevelly | 12 | 1 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Malabar { Calicut | 88 | 8 | 57 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 17 | - | - | - |
| Malabar { Tellicherry | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Canara { Mangalore | 54 | - | 25 | - | 2 | 11 | - | 2 | 16 | - | - | - |
| Canara { Honore | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1,408 | 162 | 661 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 42 | 111 | 378 | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | — | — | — | — | — | — | - | — | — | - | - | - |
| Vizagapatam | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Kurnool | — | — | — | — | — | — | - | — | — | - | - | - |
| Total | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Grand Total | *1,410 | 162 | 661 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 42 | 111 | 380 | 15 | 1 | 4 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 726 | 45 | 123 | 6 | - | 4 | 7 | 128 | 378 | 12 | 35 | 6 |
| In 1850 | 1 410 | 162 | 661 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 42 | 111 | 380 | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| Increase | †684 | 117 | 538 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 35 | - | 2 | 3 | — | - |
| Decrease | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | 17 | - | — | 34 | 2 |

* Includes persons charges against whom were pending at the beginning of the year

### Detail of Column 2

Heads of police
Ameens of police, cutwals, &c
Servants on the establishment of heads or ameens of police
Peons, including duffadars, &c
Village police, including heads of villages, as defined by Section III, Regulation IV of 1816, watchers, &c.

Total

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

## (G)

## DISTRICT AND VILLAGE POLICE.

### TABLE No. 1 —Showing Charges preferred against Officers of Police for Abuse of Authority.

| By the Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen | | | | | By the Session Court. | | | | | By the Foujdaree Udalut | | | | Total | | | 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Punished | 15 Acquitted | 16 Of which maliciously Accused | 17 Committed | 18 Pending | 19 Punished | 20 Acquitted | 21 Of which maliciously Accused | 22 Referred to Foujdaree Udalut | 23 Pending | 24 Punished | 25 Acquitted | 26 Of which maliciously Accused | 27 Pending | 28 Punished | 29 Acquitted | 30 Of which maliciously Accused | Escaped, Died, or otherwise Disposed of |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 53 | 12 | — |
| - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 25 | 1 | — |
| 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 113 | 12 | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 47 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 3 | 9 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 131 | 468 | - | — |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 6 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 14 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 46 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 45 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 11 | - | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 59 | 4 | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 25 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | 2 | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 74 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | — |
| - | 8 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 52 | - | — |
| - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | — |
| 7 | 15 | - | 6 | - | - | 19 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 280 | 1,077 | 31 | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | — | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | — | - | — |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | — |
| 7 | 15 | - | 6 | - | - | 19 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 280 | 1,079 | 31 | 5 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | - | 18 | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | 14 | - | - | - | 4 | 174 | 511 | 18 | — |
| 7 | 15 | - | 6 | - | - | 19 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 280 | 1,079 | 31 | 5 |
| 6 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 106 | 568 | 13 | 5 |
| - | - | - | 12 | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | 14 | - | - | - | 4 | — | — | - | — |

† Of which 579 are in North Arcot.

### Detail of Column 2

| Bribery | Extortion. | Oppression | Other abuse of Authority |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 16 |
| 1 | - - - - | - - - - | 5 |
| 15 | 4 | 2 | 19 |
| 33 | 71 | 92 | 87 |
| 107 | 86 | 539 | 324 |
| 160 | 165 | 634 | 451 |

(E E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (H.)

## OPERATIONS OF THE MAGISTRACY.

### TABLE No 1 —PETTY OFFENCES.

| 1 | Pending and Summoned before the | | | | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Vagrants. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS | 2 Magistrate | 3 Joint Magistrate | 4 Head Assistant Magistrate | 5 Assistant Magistrate | 6 Total | Acquitted | Discharged on Razeenamah | Punished | Pending | Per Centage of Acquittals | Per Centage of Discharges. | Per Centage of Punishments | 14 In Confinement on the 1st January | 15 Under Examination on 1st January | 16. Apprehended during the Year | 17 Total | Discharged. | | | | 22 Under Examination on the 31st December | 23 In Confinement on the 31st December |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 Unconditionally | 19 On producing Security | 20 On Expiration of Term of Imprisonment. | 21 Total | | |
| Ganjam - - | 10 | – | 73 | 60 | 143 | 66 | 2 | 75 | – | 46 | 1 | 52 | – | – | 12 | 12 | – | 6 | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Vizagapatam - | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 100 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 |
| Rajahmundry - | 49 | 1 | 38 | 54 | 142 | 102 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 71 | – | 24 | 4 | – | 14 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 13 | – | 5 |
| Masulipatam - - | 51 | – | 69 | 30 | 150 | 76 | – | 74 | – | 50 | – | 49 | 9 | – | 34 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 19 | – | 24 |
| Guntoor - | 52 | – | 122 | 176 | 350 | 222 | 35 | 93 | – | 63 | 10 | 26 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Cuddapah - - | 36 | 83 | 177 | 140 | 436 | 241 | 48 | 144 | 3 | 55 | 11 | 33 | 19 | – | 150 | 169 | 41 | 71 | 30 | 142 | – | 27 |
| Bellary - - | 11 | 37 | 143 | 37 | 228 | 149 | 8 | 71 | – | 65 | 3 | 31 | 6 | – | 10 | 16 | – | – | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Nellore - - | 57 | 99 | 72 | 22 | 250 | 112 | 8 | 130 | – | 44 | 3 | 52 | 6 | – | 4 | 10 | – | 2 | 7 | 9 | – | 1 |
| North Arcot - - | 23 | 38 | 30 | 47 | 138 | 74 | 8 | 54 | 2 | 53 | 5 | 39 | 50 | – | 142 | 192 | 64 | 9 | 66 | 139 | – | 53 |
| Chingleput - - | 134 | 371 | 148 | – | 653 | 119 | 36 | 498 | – | 18 | 5 | 76 | 13 | – | 58 | 71 | 2 | 11 | 28 | 41 | – | 30 |
| South Arcot - - | 17 | 30 | 231 | 110 | 388 | 195 | 15 | 178 | – | 50 | 3 | 45 | 12 | – | 3 | 15 | – | 1 | 13 | 14 | – | 1 |
| Salem - - | 14 | 145 | 175 | 21 | 355 | 214 | 23 | 118 | – | 60 | 6 | 33 | 46 | 12 | 19 | *77 | 2 | 2 | 54 | 58 | 8 | 11 |
| Coimbatore - - | 11 | 288 | 113 | 41 | 453 | 136 | 26 | 291 | – | 30 | 5 | 64 | – | – | 44 | 44 | – | 18 | 17 | 35 | – | 9 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 49 | – | 144 | 38 | 231 | 124 | 7 | 95 | 5 | 53 | 3 | 41 | – | – | 15 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 | – | 5 |
| Tanjore - | 68 | 146 | 97 | 183 | 494 | 248 | 12 | 234 | – | 50 | 2 | 47 | – | – | 14 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 10 | – | 4 |
| Madura - - | 16 | 134 | 119 | 2 | 271 | 108 | 3 | 158 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 58 | – | – | 7 | 7 | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – |
| Tinnevelly - - | – | 55 | 99 | 28 | 182 | 106 | 14 | 62 | – | 58 | 7 | 34 | 1 | – | 28 | 29 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 21 | – | 8 |
| Malabar - - | 75 | 66 | 217 | 36 | 394 | 237 | 2 | 126 | 29 | 60 | – | 31 | 9 | 16 | 143 | 168 | 32 | 101 | 13 | 146 | 4 | 18 |
| Canara - - - | 44 | 95 | 23 | 31 | 193 | 85 | 10 | 89 | 9 | 44 | 5 | 46 | 5 | – | 12 | †17 | – | 11 | 3 | 11 | – | 2 |
| Total - - - | 717 | 1,588 | 2,092 | 1,056 | 5,453 | 2,614 | 258 | 2,527 | 54 | 47 | 4 | 46 | 182 | 28 | 713 | 923 | 151 | 269 | 275 | 695 | 18 | 211 |
| AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | 6 | – | 9 | 29 | 44 | 28 | 1 | 15 | – | 63 | 2 | 34 | – | – | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | – | 1 |
| Vizagapatam - - | – | – | – | 47 | 47 | 12 | 1 | 34 | – | 25 | 2 | 72 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kurnool - - | 7 | – | – | 16 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 16 | – | 21 | 8 | 69 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Total - - | 13 | – | 9 | 92 | 114 | 45 | 4 | 65 | – | 39 | 3 | 57 | – | – | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | – | 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 730 | 1,588 | 2,101 | 1,148 | 5,567 | 2,659 | 262 | 2,592 | 54 | 47 | 4 | 46 | 182 | 28 | 722 | 932 | 154 | 271 | 276 | 701 | 18 | 214 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 702 | 1,902 | 2,140 | 1,773 | 6,517 | 2,990 | 483 | 3,030 | 14 | 45 | 7 | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | No returns | | – | – | – |
| In 1850 - - | 730 | 1,588 | 2,101 | 1,148 | 5,567 | 2,659 | 262 | 2,592 | 54 | 47 | 4 | 46 | 182 | 28 | 722 | 932 | 154 | 271 | 276 | 701 | 18 | 214 |
| Increase - - | 28 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Decrease - - | – | 314 | 39 | 625 | ‡950 | 331 | 221 | 438 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

* 3 died † 1 died ‡ Of which—in South Arcot, 362, Trichinopoly, 233, Canara, 282

### DETAIL of Column 6

| — | Assault | Cattle Stealing | Theft | Abuse of Authority by Police Officers | Other Offences |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,851 | 165 | 644 | 472 | 1,435 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 3,831 | 170 | 679 | 492 | 1,345 |
| In 1850 - - | 2,851 | 165 | 644 | 472 | 1,435 |
| Increase - - | - - | - | - - | - - | 90 |
| Decrease - | 980 | 5 | 35 | 20 | — |

### DETAIL of Column 9

| — | Imprisoned | Fined | Flogged | Imprisoned and Fined | Imprisoned and Flogged |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 324 | 2,136 | 132 | — | — |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 781 | 2,109 | 139 | - - | - - |
| In 1850 - - | 324 | 2,136 | 132 | — | — |
| Increase - - | - - | 27 | — | — | — |
| Decrease - | 457 | - - | 7 | — | — |

1 prisoner insane

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E. E.)
*Per G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (I)

## OPERATIONS OF THE MAGISTRACY

### TABLE No 2—Crimes and Misdemeanors

| 1 | PENDING AND BROUGHT UP BEFORE THE | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | Dealt with under Section 54, Act VII of 1843 | | Pending | | 18 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Magistrate | | Joint Magistrate | | Head Assistant Magistrate | | Assistant Magistrate | | Total | | | Forwarded to the Courts | | | | | Per Centage of Releases | |
| DISTRICTS | 2 Cases | 3 Persons | 4 Cases | 5 Persons | 6 Cases | 7 Persons | 8 Cases | 9 Persons | 10 Cases | 11 Persons | Released | | 14 Cases | 15 Persons | 16 Cases | 17 Persons | | |
| Ganjam - - | – | – | – | – | 10 | 28 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 44 | 42 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 95 | |
| Vizagapatam - | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | |
| Rajahmundry - | 24 | 77 | – | – | 14 | 33 | 5 | 14 | 43 | 124 | 95 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 76 | |
| Masulipatam - | 2 | 2 | – | – | 11 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 32 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 78 | |
| Guntoor - - | 2 | 4 | – | – | 14 | 26 | 6 | 27 | 22 | 57 | 40 | 6 | 3 | 11 | – | – | 70 | |
| Cuddapah - - | 18 | 51 | 14 | 52 | 27 | 78 | 5 | 9 | 64 | 190 | 112 | 34 | 12 | 41 | 2 | 3 | 58 | |
| Bellary - - | 14 | 26 | 24 | 36 | 56 | 134 | 30 | 79 | 124 | 275 | 167 | 45 | 30 | 61 | 1 | 1 | 60 | - - 1 prisoner escaped, &c |
| Nellore - - | – | – | 5 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 32 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 34 | |
| North Arcot - | 11 | 18 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 13 | 39 | 90 | 62 | 12 | 11 | 16 | – | – | 68 | |
| Chingleput - | 20 | 59 | 15 | 39 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 37 | 100 | 40 | 39 | 14 | 21 | – | – | 40 | |
| South Arcot - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 8 | 39 | 47 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 29 | – | – | 14 | |
| Salem - - | 5 | 5 | 36 | 103 | 41 | 68 | 4 | 12 | 86 | 208 | 162 | 14 | 15 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 77 | |
| Coimbatore - | 5 | 14 | 13 | 28 | 20 | 69 | 2 | 4 | 40 | 115 | 93 | 16 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 80 | |
| Trichinopoly - | 13 | 18 | – | – | 20 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 115 | 45 | 17 | 12 | 48 | – | – | 39 | 5 ditto |
| Tanjore - - | 5 | 5 | 14 | 30 | 19 | 39 | 16 | 27 | 54 | 101 | 18 | 27 | 28 | 56 | – | – | 17 | |
| Madura - - | 4 | 25 | 16 | 47 | 20 | 77 | 2 | 6 | 42 | 155 | 46 | 28 | 16 | 56 | 5 | 25 | 29 | |
| Tinnevelly - - | – | – | 2 | 31 | 28 | 93 | 14 | 49 | 44 | 173 | 87 | 41 | 14 | 45 | – | – | 50 | |
| Malabar - - | 33 | 121 | 10 | 11 | 23 | 92 | 11 | 27 | 77 | 251 | 125 | 89 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 49 | 1 ditto |
| Canara - - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 34 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 65 | 22 | 17 | 6 | 26 | – | – | 33 | |
| Total - - | 160 | 430 | 168 | 454 | 361 | 972 | 122 | 319 | 811 | 2,175 | 1,200 | 424 | 210 | 479 | 15 | 65 | 55 | 7 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | 4 | 7 | – | – | 4 | 12 | 6 | 22 | 14 | 41 | 1 | – | 13 | 40 | – | – | 2 | |
| Vizagapatam - | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | – | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | – | |
| Kurnool - - | 6 | 16 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 3 | – | 4 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 15 | |
| Total - - | 13 | 30 | – | – | 4 | 12 | 9 | 29 | 26 | 71 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 49 | 3 | 14 | 55 | |
| Grand Total | 173 | 460 | 168 | 454 | 365 | 984 | 131 | 348 | 837 | 2,246 | 1,204 | 428 | 228 | 528 | 18 | 79 | 53 | |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 139 | 355 | 190 | 510 | 251 | 626 | 195 | 512 | 775 | 2,003 | 997 | 628 | 170 | 351 | 4 | 26 | 49 |
| In 1850 - - | 173 | 460 | 168 | 454 | 365 | 984 | 131 | 348 | 837 | 2,246 | 1,204 | 428 | 228 | 528 | 18 | 79 | 53 |
| Increase - | 34 | 105 | – | – | 114 | 358 | – | – | 62 | 243 | 207 | – | 58 | 177 | 14 | 53 | 4 |
| Decrease - | – | – | 22 | 56 | – | – | 64 | 164 | – | – | – | 200 | — | — | — | — | — |

### Detail of Column 15

| | RELEASED | | PUNISHED | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Persons | Per Centage | Imprisoned | Fined | Flogged | Imprisoned and Fined | Imprisoned and Flogged | Total |
| | 191 | 36 | 177 | 91 | 5 | 19 | 45 | 337 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 79 | 22 | 138 | 59 | 3 | 52 | 20 | 272 |
| In 1850 - - - | 191 | 36 | 177 | 91 | 5 | 19 | 45 | 337 |
| Increase - - | 112 | 14 | 39 | 32 | 2 | - - - | 25 | 65 |
| Decrease - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 33 | — | — |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (J)

## OPERATIONS OF THE MAGISTRACY.

TABLE No 3.—Showing the Results of the Reviews by the Session Court of the Sentences of the Magistracy, and of Appeals from the Sentences of the Magistracy to the Session Court, and from the Sentences of the Joint and Assistant Magistrates to the Magistrate

| 1 | Petty Calendars | | | | | | Cases disposed of under Act VII of 1843 | | | | | | Appeals to the Session Judge from the Sentences of the | | | | | | | Appeals to the Magistrate from the Sentences or Orders of his Subordinates. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS | Reviewed | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Re-viewed | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16. | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28. |
| | 2 | 3 | | | | | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cases | Persons | Undisturbed | Modified | Reversed | Pending | Cases | Persons | Undisturbed | Modified | Reversed | Pending | Magistrate. | Joint and Assistant Magistrates | Total Appeals. | Reversed. | Modified | Confirmed. | Pending | Joint Magistrate. | Head Assistant Magistrate. | Assistant Magistrate. | Total Appeals. | Reversed. | Modified. | Confirmed. | Pending. |
| Ganjam - - | 61 | 143 | 143 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Vizagapatam - | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Rajahmundry - | 77 | 187 | 185 | - | 2 | - | 10 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Masulipatam - | 66 | 209 | 209 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | | - | 15 | - | 15 | 2 | - | 2 | 11 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Guntoor - - | 140 | 350 | 346 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 11 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuddapah - | 201 | 694 | 683 | 5 | 6 | - | 12 | 41 | 40 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | - | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Bellary - - | 172 | 395 | 395 | - | - | - | 30 | 61 | 61 | - | - | - | 20 | 24 | 44 | 7 | 1 | 36 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Nellore - - | 63 | 252 | 252 | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | - | - | 7 | 2 |
| North Arcot (Chittoor) - | 111 | 206 | 197 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 16 | 15 | 1 | - | - | 53 | 3 | 56 | 5 | 7 | 44 | - | 31 | 19 | 3 | 53 | 13 | 5 | 34 | 1 |
| Chingleput - | 330 | 740 | 717 | - | 23 | - | 14 | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 1 | - | 9 | 2 |
| South Arcot (Cuddalore) - | 186 | 369 | 368 | - | 1 | - | 23 | 29 | 29 | - | - | - | 11 | 9 | 20 | 1 | - | 17 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | - | 6 | - |
| Salem - - | 453 | 1,109 | 1,109 | - | - | - | 15 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 7 | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 29 | 3 | - | 14 | 12 |
| Coimbatore - | 172 | 528 | 520 | - | 8 | - | 5 | 6 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Trichinopoly - | 82 | 266 | 266 | - | - | - | 12 | 48 | 37 | - | - | 11 | 2 | 15 | 17 | - | - | 6 | 11 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 6 | - |
| Tanjore (Combaconum) - | 268 | 555 | 552 | - | 3 | - | 28 | 56 | 53 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 25 | 37 | 24 | 86 | 15 | 7 | 56 | 8 |
| Madura - - | 110 | 315 | 299 | 10 | 6 | - | 16 | 56 | 44 | - | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 12 | 65 | - | 77 | 1 | 3 | 50 | 23 |
| Tinnevelly - | 100 | 302 | 298 | 4 | - | - | 14 | 45 | 31 | 14 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | 12 | 55 | 42 | 109 | 14 | 4 | 83 | 8 |
| Malabar - - | 261 | 568 | 553 | 4 | 11 | - | 4 | 13 | 12 | - | 1 | - | 50 | 104 | 154 | 21 | 7 | 96 | 30 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 58 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 13 |
| Canara - - | 439 | 929 | 929 | - | - | - | 6 | 26 | 26 | - | - | - | 2 | 14 | 16 | 2 | - | 12 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 16 | - | - | 7 | 9 |
| Total - - | 3,385 | 8,120 | 8,024 | 32 | 64 | - | 210 | 479 | 432 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 175 | 205 | 380 | 44 | 19 | 257 | 60 | 122 | 253 | 105 | 480 | 52 | 25 | 323 | 80 |
| **Agencies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | 22 | 44 | 44 | - | - | - | 13 | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vizagapatam - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kurnool - - | 16 | 23 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total - - | 38 | 67 | 67 | - | - | - | 14 | 44 | 44 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand Total - | 3,423 | 8,187 | 8,091 | 32 | 64 | - | 224 | 523 | 476 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 175 | 205 | 380 | 44 | 19 | 257 | 60 | 122 | 253 | 105 | 480 | 52 | 25 | 323 | 80 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | - | - | - | No returns | | | | | - | - | - | - | 292 | 378 | 670 | 83 | - | 548 | 39 | 91 | 184 | 101 | 376 | 37 | 34 | 287 | 18 |
| In 1850 - - | 3,423 | 8,187 | 8,091 | 32 | 64 | - | 224 | 523 | 476 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 175 | 205 | 380 | 44 | 19 | 257 | 60 | 122 | 253 | 105 | 480 | 52 | 25 | 323 | 80 |
| Increase - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 21 | 31 | 69 | 4 | 104 | 15 | - | 36 | 62 |
| Decrease - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 117 | 173 | 290 | 39 | - | 291 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851.

(E. E.)
*Per G T. Beauchamp*, Register

## (K)

## OPERATIONS OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

### TABLE No 1 —Crimes and Misdemeanors brought before the Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens

| 1 | Pending and Received | | Released | | | Held to Security | | | 10 | 11 | Referred to Sudder Ameens | | 14 | Under Examination | | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS. | 2. Cases | 3 Persons | 4 In Cases cognizable by the Subordinate Courts | 5. In Cases cognizable by the Session Courts | 6 Total | 7 In Cases cognizable by the Subordinate Courts | 8. In Cases cognizable by the Session Courts | 9 Total. | Punished | Committed | 12 Cases | 13 Persons. | Died, Escaped, or otherwise Disposed of | 15 Cases | 16 Persons | Per Centage of Releases | Per Centage of Punishments | Per Centage of Commitments |
| **Subordinate Judges** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Chicacole - - | 29 | 45 | 1 | - - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 23 | - | - | - | 4 | 13 | 63 |
| Rajahmundry - - | 163 | 298 | 67 | 16 | 83 | 1 | - - | 1 | 56 | 86 | 45 | 64 | - | 2 | 8 | 35 | 23 | 36 |
| *Masulipatam - - | 86 | 181 | 13 | - - | 13 | 2 | - - | 2 | 17 | 109 | 25 | 37 | - | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 75 |
| *Guntoor - - | 74 | 197 | 1 | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 115 | 53 | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | 98 |
| Cuddapah - - | 376 | 693 | 62 | 59 | 121 | 41 | 70 | 111 | 204 | 236 | 9 | 15 | - | 1 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 34 |
| Bellary - - - | 194 | 334 | 17 | 69 | 86 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 56 | 116 | 33 | 60 | - | 9 | 9 | 31 | 20 | 42 |
| Chittoor - - - | 241 | 588 | 59 | 201 | 260 | 11 | 40 | 51 | 15 | 104 | 94 | 154 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 3 | 23 |
| Salem - - - | 230 | 364 | 60 | 37 | 97 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 84 | 93 | 57 | 71 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 33 | 28 | 31 |
| Combaconum - - | 213 | 412 | 42 | 90 | 132 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 28 | 93 | 98 | 150 | - | - | - | 50 | 10 | 35 |
| Madura - - - | 96 | 270 | 13 | 55 | 68 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 39 | 116 | 23 | 38 | - | - | - | 29 | 16 | 50 |
| Calicut - - - | 383 | 782 | 61 | 149 | 210 | 16 | 48 | 64 | 91 | 225 | 105 | 176 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 34 | 15 | 37 |
| Mangalore - - | 257 | 479 | 37 | 74 | 111 | 8 | 26 | 34 | 104 | 122 | 57 | 93 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 28 | 26 | 31 |
| *Honore - - - | 142 | 226 | 29 | - - | 29 | 4 | - - | 4 | 66 | 100 | 15 | 22 | 5 | - | - | 14 | 32 | 49 |
| Total - - - | 2,477 | 4,869 | 462 | 750 | 1,212 | 104 | 202 | 306 | 764 | 1,529 | 629 | 983 | 19 | 29 | 56 | 31 | 19 | 39 |
| **Principal Sudder Ameens** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam - - | 59 | 83 | 29 | 3 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 15 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 38 | 33 | 18 |
| Nellore - - - | 213 | 434 | 58 | 59 | 117 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 74 | 131 | 30 | 57 | - | 9 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 34 |
| Chingleput - - | 103 | 205 | 9 | 29 | 38 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 78 | 61 | 14 | 22 | - | * 2 | 2 | 20 | 42 | 33 |
| Cochin - - - | 22 | 44 | 14 | - - | 14 | 8 | - - | 8 | 15 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 34 | 15 |
| Cuddalore - - | 161 | 363 | 43 | 27 | 70 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 61 | 157 | 11 | 23 | - | 13 | 29 | 20 | 17 | 46 |
| Coimbatore - - | 263 | 606 | 66 | 42 | 108 | 47 | 56 | 103 | 192 | 159 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 18 | 32 | 27 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 129 | 371 | 39 | 46 | 85 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 53 | 166 | 26 | 43 | - | 1 | 2 | 25 | 16 | 50 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 158 | 401 | 109 | 74 | 183 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 67 | 97 | 10 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 50 | 18 | 26 |
| Tellicherry - - | 100 | 182 | 31 | 14 | 45 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 64 | 42 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 26 | 37 | 24 |
| Total - - - | 1,208 | 2,689 | 398 | 294 | 692 | 116 | 108 | 224 | 632 | 835 | 109 | 217 | 5 | 37 | 84 | 27 | 25 | 33 |
| Total of Sub Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens - - | 3,685 | 7,558 | 860 | 1,044 | 1,904 | 220 | 310 | 530 | 1,396 | 2,364 | 738 | 1,200 | 24 | 66 | 140 | 29 | 21 | 37 |
| **Agencies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | 36 | 81 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 33 | 20 |
| Vizagapatam - - | 52 | 113 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 28 | 25 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 31 | 24 | 22 |
| Kurnool - - - | 66 | 131 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 25 | 14 | 20 | 1 | 8 | 38 | 14 | 25 | 22 |
| Total - - - | 154 | 325 | 39 | 28 | 67 | 13 | 32 | 45 | 83 | 67 | 14 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 42 | 21 | 27 | 21 |
| Grand Total - | 3,839 | 7,883 | 899 | 1,072 | 1,971 | 233 | 342 | 575 | 1,479 | 2,431 | 752 | 1,220 | 25 | 76 | 182 | 29 | 22 | 36 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 3,695 | 7 639 | 1,012 | 997 | 2,009 | 165 | 237 | 402 | 1,614 | 2,205 | 732 | 1,258 | 25 | 71 | 126 | 31 | 25 | 34 |
| In 1850 - - - | 3,839 | 7,883 | 899 | 1,072 | 1,971 | 233 | 342 | 575 | 1,479 | 2,431 | 752 | 1,220 | 25 | 76 | 182 | 29 | 22 | 36 |
| Increase - - | 144 | 244 | - - | 75 | - - | 68 | 105 | 173 | - - | 226 | 20 | – | – | 5 | 56 | – | – | 2 |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | 113 | - - | 38 | - - | - - | - - | 135 | - | – | 38 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | – |

* Powers exercised by the Session Judges

### Detail of Column 10

| | Fined | Flogged | Imprisoned | Imprisoned and Fined. | Imprisoned and Flogged | Flogged. Under 50 Lashes | Flogged. 100 Lashes. | Flogged. 150 Lashes. | Imprisoned Under 3 Months | Imprisoned 6 Months | Imprisoned 12 Months | Imprisoned 18 Months | Imprisoned 24 Months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 359 | 3 | 928 | 93 | 96 | 43 | 45 | 11 | 381 | 338 | 361 | 109 | 123 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - - - - - - | 383 | 13 | 1,003 | 95 | 120 | No returns. | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| In 1850 - - - - - - - - - | 359 | 3 | 928 | 93 | 96 | 43 | 45 | 11 | 381 | 338 | 361 | 109 | 123 |
| Increase - - - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - - - - - | 24 | 10 | 75 | 2 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E) Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (L)

## OPERATIONS OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

TABLE No 2 —Crimes and Misdemeanors referred to the Sudder Ameens for Trial

| 1 ZILLAHS | Pending and Referred | | 4 Released | 5 Held to Security. | 6 Punished | 7 Died, Escaped, or otherwise Disposed of | Under Examination | | 10 Per Centage of Releases. | 11 Per Centage of Punishments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 Cases | 3 Persons | | | | | 8. Cases | 9 Persons | | |
| Itchapore (detached) - - | 1 | 3 | - - | - - | 3 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 100 |
| Chicacole - - - - | 15 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 14 | - - | - - | - - | 17 | 60 |
| Rajahmundry - - - | 45 | 64 | 24 | 6 | 34 | - - | - - | - - | 37 | 53 |
| Masulipatam - - - | 25 | 37 | 13 | 5 | 19 | - - | - - | - - | 35 | 51 |
| Guntoor - - - - | 53 | 80 | 41 | 5 | 34 | - - | - - | - - | 51 | 42 |
| Cuddapah - - - - | 11 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 16 | - - | - - | - - | 5 | 88 |
| Bellary - - - - - | 34 | 62 | 36 | 1 | 25 | - - | - - | - - | 58 | 40 |
| Nellore - - - - - | 33 | 61 | 10 | 1 | 50 | - - | - - | - - | 16 | 81 |
| Chittoor - - - - | 101 | 163 | 47 | 14 | 101 | 1 | - - | - - | 28 | 61 |
| Chingleput - - - - | 14 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 18 | - - | - - | - - | 13 | 81 |
| Cuddalore - - - - | 11 | 23 | 13 | - - | 5 | - - | 3 | 5 | 56 | 21 |
| Salem - - - - - | 59 | 74 | 18 | 7 | 46 | 3 | - - | - - | 24 | 62 |
| Coimbatore - - - - | 10 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 7 | - - | 1 | 3 | 28 | 33 |
| Trichinopoly - - - - | 27 | 44 | 24 | 3 | 17 | - - | - - | - - | 54 | 38 |
| Combaconum - - - | 100 | 155 | 45 | 1 | 105 | - - | 3 | 4 | 29 | 67 |
| Madura - - - - | 23 | 38 | 20 | - - | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 52 | 34 |
| Tinnevelly - - - - | 11 | 40 | 32 | - - | 8 | - - | - - | - - | 80 | 20 |
| Tellicherry - - - - | 8 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 9 | - - | - - | - - | 23 | 69 |
| Calicut - - - - - | 109 | 182 | 42 | 4 | 128 | - - | 6 | 8 | 23 | 70 |
| Mangalore - - - - | 58 | 94 | 35 | 2 | 56 | - - | 1 | 1 | 37 | 59 |
| Sircy (detached) - - - | 90 | 148 | 20 | - - | 128 | - - | - - | - - | 13 | 86 |
| Honore - - - - - | 15 | 22 | 10 | - - | 12 | - - | - - | - - | 45 | 54 |
| Total - - - | 853 | 1,387 | 447 | 62 | 848 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 32 | 61 |
| Agency<br>Kurnool Town Cazee - - | 14 | 20 | 7 | - - | 10 | - - | 1 | 3 | 35 | 50 |
| Grand Total - - - | 867 | 1,407 | 454 | 62 | 858 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 32 | 60 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - - | 865 | 1,431 | 553 | 84 | 764 | - - | 19 | 30 | 38 | 53 |
| In 1850 - - - - - | 867 | 1,407 | 454 | 62 | 858 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 32 | 60 |
| Increase - - - | 2 | - - | - - | - - | 94 | 5 | - - | - - | - - | 7 |
| Decrease - - - | - - | 24 | 99 | 22 | - - | - - | 1 | 2 | 6 | — |

### Detail of Column 6

| — | Fined | Flogged | Imprisoned | Imprisoned | | Flogged | | | Imprisoned. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | and Fined | and Flogged | Under 50 Lashes | 100 Lashes | 150 Lashes | Under 3 Months | 6 Months | 12 Months | 18 Months | 24 Months. |
| | 241 | 6 | 577 | 6 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 267 | 186 | 239 | 27 | 24 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 183 | 1 | 515 | 6 | 59 | No returns. | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| In 1850 - - | 241 | 6 | 577 | 6 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 267 | 186 | 239 | 27 | 24 |
| Increase - | 58 | 5 | 62 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E.)
Per *G. T. Beauchamp*, Register.

## (M)

## OPERATIONS OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

No 3 —Showing the Result of **Reviews** by, and of the **Appeals** Preferred to, the Session Courts from the Sentences of the Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Sudder Ameens

| 1 | REVIEWED | | | | | | | | | | | | SENTENCES APPEALED | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subordinate Judges, or Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | | | Sudder Ameens | | | | | | Subordinate Judges or Principal Sudder Ameens | | | | Sudder Ameens | | | |
| ZILLAHS | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | Cases | Persons | Undisturbed | Modified | Reversed | Pending | Cases | Persons | Undisturbed | Modified | Reversed | Pending | Appealed | Confirmed | Reversed | Pending | Appealed | Confirmed | Reversed | Pending |
| Chicacole - - | 45 | 65 | 62 | 3 | - | - | 16 | 26 | 24 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rajahmundry - | 68 | 140 | 140 | - | - | - | 45 | 64 | 64 | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | - |
| Masulipatam - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 37 | 33 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guntoor - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 80 | 77 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuddapah - - | 273 | 436 | 434 | 1 | 1 | - | 11 | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bellary - - | 94 | 149 | 144 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 62 | 57 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Nellore - - | 123 | 233 | 227 | 3 | - | 3 | 33 | 61 | 53 | 2 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chittoor - - | 104 | 326 | 320 | 1 | 5 | - | 100 | 162 | 155 | 1 | 6 | - | 18 | 18 | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - |
| Chingleput - - | 64 | 120 | 118 | - | 2 | - | 14 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuddalore - - | 88 | 154 | 154 | - | - | - | 8 | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salem - - - | 128 | 191 | 191 | - | - | - | 56 | 71 | 69 | - | 2 | - | 8 | 8 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Coimbatore - - | 191 | 403 | 400 | 1 | 2 | - | 9 | 18 | 16 | 2 | - | - | 39 | 35 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Trichinopoly - | 67 | 160 | 132 | 2 | 26 | - | 27 | 44 | 42 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Combaconum - | 67 | 169 | 169 | - | - | - | 97 | 151 | 127 | 20 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| Madura - - | 39 | 116 | 107 | 1 | 8 | - | 20 | 34 | 34 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tinnevelly - - | 109 | 259 | 258 | - | 1 | - | 11 | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | 68 | 68 | - | - | 20 | 20 | - | - |
| Tellicherry - - | 72 | 117 | 107 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 3 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Calicut - - | 176 | 402 | 395 | 5 | 2 | - | 103 | 174 | 165 | 7 | 2 | - | 20 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | - |
| Mangalore - - | 136 | 249 | 242 | 1 | 6 | - | 57 | 93 | 88 | 1 | 4 | - | 9 | 9 | - | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Honore - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 | 170 | 162 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | - | - |
| Total - - | 1,844 | 3,689 | 3,600 | 22 | 60 | 7 | 832 | 1,358 | 1,272 | 49 | 31 | 6 | 198 | 171 | 25 | 2 | 68 | 45 | 23 | - |
| **Agencies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | 29 | 64 | 63 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vizagapatam - | 36 | 84 | 84 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kurnool - - | 25 | 47 | 43 | 4 | - | - | 13 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total - - | 90 | 195 | 190 | 5 | - | - | 13 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Grand Total** | 1,934 | 3,884 | 3,790 | 27 | 60 | 7 | 845 | 1,375 | 1,287 | 50 | 32 | 6 | 200 | 172 | 26 | 2 | 68 | 45 | 23 | - |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | - | - | - | - | - | No returns | | - | - | - | - | 226 | 192 | 28 | 6 | 24 | 8 | 16 | - | |
| In 1850 - - | 1,934 | 3,884 | 3,790 | 27 | 60 | 7 | 845 | 1,375 | 1,287 | 50 | 32 | 6 | 200 | 172 | 26 | 2 | 68 | 45 | 23 | - |
| Increase - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 37 | 7 | - |
| Decrease - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 20 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register,

## (N)

## OPERATIONS OF THE SESSION COURTS

### TABLE No. 1

| 1 | Pending and Committed. | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12. | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZILLAHS | 2 Cases. | 3 Persons. | Punished | Acquitted. | Held to Security | Remanded. | Referred to the Foujdaree Udalut | Died, Escaped, or otherwise Disposed of | Pending | Per Centage of Acquittals. | Per Centage of Convictions. | Per Centage of References. |
| Chicacole {Ganjam - Vizagapatam -} | 17 | 32 | 20 | 5 | 6 | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 15 | 62 | 3 |
| Rajahmundry - - - | 53 | 101 | 43 | 40 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | - - | 39 | 42 | 10 |
| Masulipatam - - - | 39 | 115 | 23 | 86 | 1 | - - | 5 | - - | - - | 74 | 20 | 4 |
| Guntoor - - - - | 19 | 115 | 2 | 108 | 3 | - - | 2 | - - | - - | 93 | 1 | 1 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 106 | 280 | 61 | 113 | 65 | - - | 21 | 2 | 23 | 39 | 21 | 7 |
| Bellary - - - - | 60 | 118 | 26 | 41 | 6 | 13 | 26 | - - | 6 | 34 | 22 | 22 |
| Nellore - - - - | 54 | 145 | 60 | 61 | 3 | - - | 2 | - - | 19 | 42 | 41 | 1 |
| Chittoor - - - - | 42 | 104 | 34 | 45 | 15 | 1 | 4 | - - | 5 | 43 | 33 | 3 |
| Chingleput - - - | 30 | 76 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | - - | 11 | 61 | 18 |
| Cuddalore - - - | 49 | 157 | 30 | 102 | 13 | 3 | - - | 1 | 8 | 64 | 19 | — |
| Salem - - - - | 43 | 98 | 40 | 41 | 8 | - - | 6 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 40 | 6 |
| Coimbatore - - - | 60 | 170 | 57 | 32 | 41 | - - | 30 | - - | 10 | 18 | 33 | 17 |
| Trichinopoly - - - | 38 | 169 | 52 | 92 | 2 | 4 | 5 | - - | 14 | 54 | 30 | 2 |
| Combaconum - - - | 47 | 93 | 70 | 11 | 1 | - - | 10 | - - | 1 | 11 | 75 | 10 |
| Madura - - - | 35 | 119 | 58 | 52 | 4 | - - | 5 | - - | - - | 43 | 48 | 4 |
| Tinnevelly - - - | 35 | 97 | 24 | 51 | 2 | 3 | 10 | - - | 7 | 52 | 24 | 10 |
| Malabar {Tellicherry - | 18 | 42 | 15 | 5 | - - | - - | 22 | - - | - - | 11 | 35 | 52 |
| Malabar {Calicut - - | 115 | 242 | 54 | 38 | 27 | 21 | 38 | 18 | 46 | 15 | 22 | 15 |
| Canara - {Mangalore - | 64 | 132 | 26 | 57 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 10 |
| Canara - {Honore - - | 49 | 100 | 35 | 44 | 15 | - - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 35 | 4 |
| Total - - | 973 | 2 510 | 777 | 1,033 | 277 | 55 | 230 | 31 | 157 | 41 | 30 | 9 |
| AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - - | 11 | 24 | - - | 12 | 8 | - - | 3 | - - | 1 | 50 | - - | 12 |
| Vizagapatam - - - | 15 | 26 | 9 | 4 | - - | 3 | 9 | - - | 1 | 15 | 34 | 34 |
| Kurnool - - - - | 20 | 28 | 26 | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | 92 | — |
| Total - - | 46 | 78 | 35 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 12 | - - | 2 | 21 | 44 | 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 1,019 | 2,588 | 812 | 1,050 | 236 | 58 | 242 | 31 | 159 | 40 | 31 | 9 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - | 1,001 | 2,370 | 854 | 883 | 205 | 78 | 231 | 14 | 105 | 37 | 35 | 9 |
| In 1850 - - - - | 1,019 | 2 588 | 812 | 1,050 | 236 | 58 | 242 | 31 | 159 | 40 | 31 | 9 |
| Increase - - - | 18 | 218 | - - | 167 | 31 | - - | 11 | 17 | 54 | 3 | — | — |
| Decrease - - - | - - | - - | 42 | - - | - - | 20 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | — |

### DETAIL of Column 4

| — | Fined | Flogged | Imprisoned | Imprisoned and Fined. | Imprisoned and Flogged | Flogged 100 Lashes and under | Flogged 150 Lashes and under | Flogged 195 Lashes and under. | Imprisoned. 1 Year and under | Imprisoned. 2 Years and under | Imprisoned. 3 Years and under | Imprisoned. 7 Years and under | Imprisoned. 14 Years and under |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | 5 | 722 | 2 | 79 | 48 | 28 | 8 | 149 | 90 | 93 | 311 | 163 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 1 | 9 | 767 | 1 | 76 | No returns. | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| In 1850 - - | 4 | 5 | 722 | 2 | 79 | 48 | 28 | 8 | 149 | 90 | 93 | 311 | 163 |
| Increase - | 3 | - - | - - | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - | - - | 4 | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office, }
23 August 1851 }

(E. E.)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (O)

## Table showing the Fines levied by the several Tribunals during 1850

| DISTRICTS | By the District Police | | | | By the Magistracy | | | | By the Sudder Ameen. | | | | By the Subordinate Court. | | | | By the Session Court. | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 6 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | |
| | Levied | | Imprisoned in default of Payment. | | Levied | | Imprisoned in default of Payment. | | Levied. | | Imprisoned in default of Payment | | Levied | | Imprisoned in default of Payment. | | Levied | | Imprisoned in default of Payment | | Levied | | Imprisoned in default of Payment. | |
| | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* | *No* | *Rs* |
| Chicacole { Ganjam | 447 | 364 | 182 | 160 | 39 | 68 | 12 | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 486 | 432 | 194 | 242 |
| Chicacole { - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 60 |
| Chicacole { Vizagapatam | 324 | 202 | 136 | 164 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 35 | 4 | 69 | - | - | - | - | 327 | 239 | 140 | 224 |
| Rajahmundry | 823 | 870 | 132 | 217 | 24 | 201 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 56 | 9 | 356 | 20 | 393 | - | - | - | - | 857 | 1,428 | 157 | 681 |
| Masulipatam | 1,211 | 942 | 226 | 278 | 60 | 294 | 14 | 39 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1,274 | 1,259 | 243 | 372 |
| Guntoor | 6 207 | 2,023 | 679 | 394 | 69 | 262 | 22 | 59 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,276 | 2,285 | 701 | 453 |
| Cuddapah | 1,030 | 1,470 | 388 | 862 | 114 | 887 | 21 | 355 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 60 | 21 | 142 | 16 | 260 | - | - | - | - | 1,169 | 2,516 | 428 | 1,537 |
| Bellary | 807 | 699 | 238 | 272 | 45 | 526 | 24 | 128 | 1 | 20 | - | - | 2 | 30 | 6 | 275 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 856 | 1,279 | 268 | 675 |
| Nellore | 1,600 | 1,481 | 601 | 667 | 69 | 277 | 40 | 314 | 4 | 67 | 11 | 229 | 7 | 265 | 7 | 105 | - | - | - | - | 1,680 | 2,090 | 659 | 1,315 |
| North Arcot (Chittoor) | 1,803 | 2,144 | 763 | 1,325 | 29 | 134 | 20 | 262 | - | - | 5 | 80 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,833 | 2,293 | 788 | 1,667 |
| Chingleput | 818 | 763 | 489 | 714 | 265 | 551 | 188 | 544 | - | - | 10 | 77 | 3 | 240 | 11 | 202 | - | - | 1 | 20 | 1,086 | 1,554 | 699 | 1 557 |
| South Arcot (Cuddalore) | 1 275 | 1,053 | 876 | 1,151 | 33 | 202 | 76 | 3,641 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 2 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,310 | 1,277 | 953 | 4,802 |
| Salem | 1,489 | 1,936 | 1,027 | 1,435 | 81 | 641 | 21 | 254 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 1,576 | 2,596 | 1,056 | 1,743 |
| Coimbatore | 1,662 | 2 065 | 696 | 1,163 | 146 | 528 | 97 | 173 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 550 | 87 | 2,701 | - | - | - | - | 1 843 | 3,143 | 880 | 4,037 |
| Trichinopoly | 1,326 | 1,309 | 730 | 921 | 96 | 591 | 37 | 1,563 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,422 | 1,900 | 767 | 2,484 |
| Combaconum (Tanjore) | 3,212 | 3,263 | 1,001 | 1,431 | 93 | 926 | 92 | 8,151 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 300 | 4 | 95 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3,311 | 4,297 | 1,097 | 9,892 |
| Madura | 1,946 | 2,827 | 1,005 | 1,760 | 74 | 641 | 43 | 196 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 135 | 3 | 65 | - | - | - | - | 2,026 | 3,603 | 1,051 | 2,021 |
| Tinnevelly | 1,179 | 1,623 | 600 | 1,430 | 53 | 333 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 166 | 8 | 115 | - | - | - | - | 1,254 | 2,152 | 621 | 1 605 |
| Malabar { Calicut | 411 | 657 | 374 | 622 | 47 | 249 | 35 | 109 | 10 | 167 | 47 | 503 | 11 | 297 | 36 | 714 | - | - | - | - | 479 | 1,370 | 492 | 1,948 |
| Malabar { Tellicherry | 475 | 860 | 308 | 779 | 21 | 95 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 51 | - | - | 6 | 60 | 14 | 342 | - | - | 2 | 35 | 506 | 1,066 | 328 | 1,164 |
| Canara { Mangalore | 360 | 645 | 136 | 195 | 36 | 169 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 96 | 20 | 276 | 36 | 347 | 19 | 336 | - | - | - | - | 437 | 1,257 | 162 | 837 |
| Canara { Honore | 957 | 1,214 | 138 | 234 | 32 | 140 | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 204 | 1 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 1,016 | 1,562 | 141 | 335 |
| Cochin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 15 | — | — |
| Itchapore | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 25 | — | — |
| Sircy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 581 | 24 | 854 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 581 | 24 | 854 |
| Fractions of Rupees | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 15 |
| Total | 29 362 | 28,410 | 10,725 | 16,174 | 1,427 | 7,717 | 768 | 15,973 | 110 | 1,094 | 136 | 2,581 | 198 | 2,991 | 239 | 5,712 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 65 | 31,099 | 40,238 | 11,872 | 40,520 |
| Agencies: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 555 | 494 | 189 | 240 | 13 | 99 | 2 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 568 | 593 | 194 | 333 |
| Vizagapatam | 722 | 584 | 181 | 215 | 23 | 78 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 15 | 2 | 18 | - | - | - | - | 746 | 677 | 183 | 233 |
| Kurnool | 337 | 287 | 30 | 40 | 13 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 15 | - | - | 3 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 350 | 313 | 34 | 135 |
| Fractions of Rupees | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | — | — |
| Total | 1,614 | 1,365 | 400 | 495 | 49 | 203 | 2 | 55 | - | - | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 136 | - | - | - | - | 1,664 | 1,585 | 411 | 701 |
| Grand Total | 30,976 | 29,775 | 11,125 | 16,669 | 1,476 | 7,920 | 770 | 16,028 | 110 | 1,094 | 137 | 2,596 | 199 | 3,006 | 247 | 5,848 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 65 | 32,763 | 41,823 | 2,283 | 41,221 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 28,618 | 28,074 | 9 204 | 12,546 | 3,846 | 12,253 | 1,472 | 7,157 | 106 | 787 | 78 | 1,733 | 254 | 2,644 | 136 | 3,321 | 6 | 33 | 9 | 90 | 32 830 | 43,813 | 10,899 | 24,864 |
| In 1850 | 30,976 | 29 775 | 11,125 | 16,669 | 1,476 | 7,920 | 770 | 16,028 | 110 | 1,094 | 137 | 2,596 | 199 | 3,006 | 247 | 5,848 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 65 | 32,763 | 41,823 | 12,283 | 41,221 |
| Increase | 2,358 | 1,701 | 1,021 | 4,123 | - | - | - | 8,871 | 4 | 307 | 59 | 863 | - | 362 | 111 | 2,527 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,384 | 16,357 |
| Decrease | - | - | - | - | 2,370 | 4,333 | 702 | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | 4 | 26 | 5 | 25 | 67 | 1,990 | — | — |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851.

(E E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (P)

TABLE Showing the Number of Individuals the Charges against whom were declared wilfully False and Malicious by the Police, Magistracy, and Courts respectively, and the Number Prosecuted and Convicted before the Subordinate Courts, and Punished by the Magistracy for preferring such Charges

| ZILLAH | Charged Falsely and Maliciously before the | | | | | 6 | 7 | 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1<br>Police | 2<br>Magistracy | 3<br>Subordinate Court | 4.<br>Session Court | 5<br>Total. | Prosecuted before the Subordinate Courts | Punished by the Subordinate Courts. | Punished by the Magistracy |
| Chicacole { Ganjam | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 |
| Chicacole { - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | — |
| Chicacole { Vizagapatam | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chicacole { Itchapoor | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rajahmundry | 8 | 57 | - - | 16 | 81 | 6 | 4 | — |
| Masulipatam | - - | 5 | - - | 6 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Guntoor | 6 | 4 | - - | - - | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cuddapah | 71 | 11 | - - | - - | 82 | 27 | 19 | 6 |
| Bellary | - - | - - | 41 | 3 | 44 | 2 | — | — |
| Nellore | - - | 3 | 3 | - - | 6 | 8 | 5 | — |
| North Arcot (Chittoor) | 38 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 51 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Chingleput | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| South Arcot (Cuddalore) | 17 | 8 | - - | - - | 25 | 2 | - - | 2 |
| Salem | 19 | - - | 7 | - - | 26 | 7 | 1 | — |
| Coimbatore | 11 | - - | - - | - - | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Trichinopoly | 126 | - - | - - | - - | 126 | 1 | — | — |
| Tanjore (Combaconum) | 940 | 8 | - - | - - | 948 | 22 | 14 | 12 |
| Madura | 1 | - - | 5 | - - | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Tinnevelly | 537 | - - | 4 | 10 | 551 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Malabar { Calicut | 10 | - - | - - | - - | 10 | 19 | 15 | 5 |
| Malabar { Tellicherry | 6 | - - | 7 | - - | 13 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Canara { Mangalore | 30 | - - | 1 | - - | 31 | 10 | 6 | — |
| Canara { Honore | 16 | - - | - - | - - | 16 | 1 | - - | 1 |
| Canara { Sircy | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8 | 8 | — |
| Cochin | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,836 | 103 | 74 | 36 | 2,049 | 150 | 91 | 42 |
| AGENCIES | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 5 | 1 | - - | - - | 6 | 1 | - - | 1 |
| Vizagapatam | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kurnool | 9 | - - | - - | - - | 9 | - - | - - | 2 |
| Total | 14 | 1 | - - | - - | 15 | 1 | - - | 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,850 | 104 | 74 | 36 | 2,064 | 151 | 91 | 45 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 793 | 36 | 70 | 46 | 945 | 173 | 95 | 64 |
| In 1850 | 1,850 | 104 | 74 | 36 | 2,064 | 151 | 91 | 45 |
| Increase | 1,057 | 68 | 4 | - - | 1,119 | — | — | — |
| Decrease | - - | - - | - - | 10 | - - | 22 | 4 | 19 |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E)
Per *G T. Beauchamp*, Register

## TABLE of SUICIDES and ACCIDENTAL DEATHS Reported to the Magistracy in 1850

| Districts | SUICIDES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Drowning | | | By Hanging | | | By Poison | | | Various | | | TOTAL | | | By Drowning in Wells | | | By Drowning in Rivers or Tanks | | | By Burning | | | By Lightning | | | By the Stroke of the Sun or Wind | | | By Wild Beasts. | | | By Landslips, or Walls Falling, &c | | | Various. | | | TOTAL | | |
| | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men. | Women | Children | Men. | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men. | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children | Men | Women | Children |
| Vizagapatam - | 7 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 6 | - | 1 | 9 | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| Ganjam - - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Rajahmundry | 24 | 79 | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 30 | 89 | - | 6 | 18 | 19 | 44 | 25 | 37 | 29 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 1 | 2 | 25 | - | 2 | 121 | 51 | 66 |
| Masulipatam - | 11 | 18 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 17 | 18 | - | 13 | 24 | 8 | 27 | 5 | 17 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 12 | 1 | - | 58 | 30 | 27 |
| Guntoor - - | 12 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 21 | 33 | 1 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 11 | 6 | 17 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 3 | - | 42 | 33 | 53 |
| Cuddapah - | 19 | 35 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 33 | 36 | - | 29 | 127 | 72 | 14 | 15 | 21 | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | - | 2 | 47 | 19 | 7 | 106 | 162 | 102 |
| Bellary - - | 18 | 92 | - | 15 | 8 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 35 | 105 | - | 80 | 124 | 116 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 12 | 7 | 9 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 135 | 152 | 147 |
| Nellore - - | 12 | 29 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 29 | 1 | 18 | 39 | 53 | 11 | 4 | 38 | - | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 20 | 4 | 12 | 61 | 51 | 111 |
| North Arcot - | 14 | 45 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | 24 | 47 | - | 47 | 97 | 104 | 23 | 18 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 2 | - | 122 | 133 | 162 |
| Chingleput - | 1 | 13 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 8 | 15 | - | 7 | 35 | 11 | 45 | 12 | 18 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 65 | 48 | 32 |
| South Arcot - | 11 | 14 | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 17 | 22 | 1 | 33 | 43 | 29 | 46 | 21 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 3 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 16 | 1 | 1 | 109 | 77 | 89 |
| Salem - - | 9 | 17 | - | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 19 | 20 | - | 54 | 85 | 58 | 26 | 8 | 25 | - | 4 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 1 | - | 114 | 105 | 100 |
| Coimbatore - | 20 | 44 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 24 | 45 | - | 129 | 94 | 30 | 8 | 7 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 191 | 111 | 43 |
| Trichinopoly - | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | 28 | 23 | 4 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 56 | 42 | 10 |
| Tanjore - - | - | 9 | - | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 13 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 20 | 20 | 42 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 21 | 49 |
| Madura - - | 8 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 17 | 21 | 2 | 40 | 32 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 97 | 45 | 68 |
| Tinnevelly - | 4 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 8 | 29 | 2 | 9 | 29 | 28 | 16 | 9 | 24 | 1 | 3 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 11 | - | 1 | 50 | 47 | 53 |
| Malabar - - | 4 | 5 | - | 23 | 12 | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 28 | 24 | - | 23 | 37 | 18 | 54 | 38 | 43 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 157 | 17 | 10 | 249 | 97 | 79 |
| Canara - - | 9 | 23 | 6 | 37 | 18 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 47 | 43 | 6 | 14 | 24 | 26 | 53 | 45 | 56 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 49 | 13 | 6 | 135 | 91 | 91 |
| Total - - | 183 | 497 | 12 | 163 | 65 | - | 4 | 25 | 1 | 26 | 10 | - | 376 | 597 | 13 | 548 | 864 | 637 | 446 | 261 | 494 | 48 | 28 | 44 | 92 | 27 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 77 | 16 | 12 | 52 | 26 | 31 | 482 | 86 | 62 | 1,760 | 1,315 | 1,296 |
| AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam - | 9 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 14 | 27 | 1 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 22 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 10 | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | - | 38 | 23 | 36 |
| Ganjam - - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 23 | 26 | 3 |
| Kurnool - - | 3 | 16 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 16 | - | 7 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 2 | 31 | 18 | 24 |
| Total - - | 12 | 39 | 1 | 8 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 22 | 46 | 1 | 25 | 49 | 25 | 22 | 9 | 27 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 8 | 5 | 1 | 15 | - | 4 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 92 | 67 | 63 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 195 | 536 | 13 | 171 | 72 | - | 4 | 25 | 1 | 28 | 10 | - | 398 | 643 | 14 | 573 | 913 | 662 | 468 | 270 | 521 | 48 | 29 | 47 | 99 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 85 | 21 | 13 | 67 | 26 | 35 | 497 | 87 | 64 | 1,852 | 1,382 | 1,359 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 328 | 527 | - | 145 | 77 | - | 10 | 21 | - | 24 | 2 | - | 507 | 627 | - | | 1,626 | | — | 1,689 | | 57 | 55 | - | 58 | 15 | - | 19 | 7 | - | 71 | 7 | - | 70 | 56 | - | 475 | 122 | - | 2,376 | 1,951 | - |
| In 1850 - - | 195 | 536 | 13 | 171 | 72 | - | 4 | 25 | 1 | 28 | 10 | - | 398 | 643 | 14 | | 1,041 | | 1,183 | 1,183 | | 48 | 29 | 47 | 99 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 85 | 21 | 13 | 67 | 26 | 35 | 497 | 87 | 64 | 1,852 | 1,382 | 1,359 |
| Increase - | - | - | - | | 21 | | - | - | - | | 12 | | - | - | - | | | | 92 | | | | 12 | | | 69 | | - | - | - | | 41 | | | 2 | | | 51 | | | 266 | |
| Decrease - | | 111 | | - | - | - | | 1 | | - | - | - | | 79 | | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | | - | - | | 1 | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | |

Children were not distinguished in the Reports of last year

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office, 23 August 1851.

(E E)

Per *G F Beauchamp*, Register

rere DETAINI

| 1 | TRACY; | | | | SESSION COURTS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ORS | | | CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS. | | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | 21. TOTAL. | 22. Under 3 Days. | 40 Above 60 Days. | 41. TOTAL. | 42. Under 3 Days. | 43 Under 7 Days. | 44. Under 14 Days. | 45. Under 30 Days. | 46. Under 60 Days. | 47. Above 60 Days. | 48. TOTAL. |
| Chicacole { Ganjam | 143 | 15 | – | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| Chicacole | – | – | – | 26 | – | 2 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 32 |
| Vizagapatam | 2 | – | – | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| Rajahmundry | 88 | 87 | – | 64 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 49 | 24 | 2 | 101 |
| Masulipatam | 50 | 26 | – | 37 | 2 | 13 | 61 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 115 |
| Guntoor | 50 | 7 | – | 80 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 77 | 11 | 115 |
| Cuddapah | 33 | 21 | – | 18 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 65 | 108 | 68 | 262 |
| Bellary | 28 | 103 | – | 62 | 35 | 22 | 14 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 112 |
| Nellore | 30 | 11 | – | 61 | 12 | 6 | 66 | 34 | 3 | 5 | 126 |
| Chittoor | 36 | 33 | – | 162 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 21 | 38 | 99 |
| Chingleput | 53 | 40 | – | 22 | 34 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 14 | – | 76 |
| Cuddalore | 88 | 19 | – | 18 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 33 | 70 | 5 | 149 |
| Salem | 55 | 14 | – | 71 | 28 | 23 | 25 | 19 | – | – | 95 |
| Coimbatore | 53 | 81 | – | 18 | 118 | 24 | 2 | 15 | – | 1 | 160 |
| Trichinopoly | 26 | 68 | – | 44 | 18 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 17 | – | 155 |
| Combáconum | 94 | 85 | 16 | 151 | 61 | 13 | 16 | 2 | – | – | 92 |
| Madura | 69 | 28 | – | 34 | 50 | 44 | 21 | 4 | – | – | 119 |
| Tinnevelly | 82 | 13 | – | 40 | – | 39 | 29 | 22 | – | – | 90 |
| Tellicherry } Malabar | 49 | – | – | 13 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 12 | – | 42 |
| Calicut | 16 | 52 | – | 174 | 12 | 23 | 41 | 47 | 29 | 26 | 178 |
| Mangalore } Canara | 16 | 14 | – | 93 | 7 | 5 | 26 | 24 | 35 | 15 | 112 |
| Honore | 68 | 7 | – | 170 | 44 | 20 | 13 | 21 | 1 | – | 99 |
| Total | 99 | 724 | 16 | 1,358 | 454 | 343 | 422 | 473 | 450 | 187 | 2,329 |
| AGENCIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 44 | 13 | – | . . | 8 | – | – | 13 | 2 | – | 23 |
| Vizagapatam | 47 | 1 | – | . . | 3 | – | 5 | 5 | 12 | – | 25 |
| Kurnool | 23 | 7 | – | 17 | – | – | 2 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| Total | 14 | 21 | – | 17 | 11 | – | 7 | 38 | 17 | 3 | 70 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 13 | 745 | 16 | § 1,375 | 465 | 343 | 429 | 511 | 407 | 190 | ‖ 2,405 |

VE ABS

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| In 1850 | 13 | 745 | 16 | 1,375 | 465 | 343 | 429 | 511 | 467 | 190 | 2,405 |
| Increase | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| Decrease | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |

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Foujdaree Udalut, Regi
23 August 18

(E. E.)
Per *C T. Beauchamp*, Register.

Appendix, No 15.

(S)

TABLE showing the Proportion borne by the Persons Summoned for Petty Offences and by the Crimes and Misdemeanors perpetrated to the Population, also, the Causes reported to have effected the state of Crime

| DISTRICT | Petty Offences Persons Summoned | Crimes and Misdemeanors | Census, when taken | Crime is reported to have been influenced by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganjam | One in 63 | One to 1,903 | 1827 | - - The predatory habits of the wild tribes on the frontier, and the practice of bearing arms |
| Vizagapatam | " 76 | " 2,424 | 1831 | - - - Ditto |
| Rajahmundry | " 61 | " 1,564 | 1846 | |
| Masulipatam | " 143 | " 1,462 | 1827 | - - The proximity of the Hydrabad State, inundations, and the prevalence of wandering tribe |
| Guntoor | " 26 | " 545 | 1846 | The proximity of the Hydrabad State |
| Cuddapah | " 199 | " 831 | 1848 | |
| Bellary | " 285 | " 1,232 | " | |
| Nellore | " 48 | " 704 | " | |
| North Arcot | " 55 | " 686 | " | |
| Chingleput | " 80 | " 1,066 | " | An unfavourable season |
| South Arcot | " 80 | " 910 | " | |
| Salem | " 81 | " 816 | " | An unfavourable season |
| Coimbatore | " 115 | " 757 | " | |
| Trichinopoly | " 75 | " 1,332 | " | |
| Tanjore | " 54 | " 1,477 | 1822 | - - The prevalence of Maraver, Cullers, and other castes of professional thieves, and the facility afforded to criminals of escaping justice by emigration |
| Madura | " 56 | " 2,501 | 1848 | An unfavourable season |
| Tinnevelly | " 95 | " 1,342 | 1827 | A favourable season |
| Malabar | " 131 | " 1,176 | 1848 | - - A wild jungly frontier, and a Moplah population |
| Canara | " 109 | " 1,174 | " | - - A well-defined boundary, wide estuaries and rivers, the moderation of the assessment, the regularity of the seasons, the absence of hereditary thieves, the practice of allowing persons to make remittances through the Government treasuries, on the one side, on the other, the habit of living in detached houses, the cheapness of spirits, the value of land, the tobacco and salt monopolies, nepotism |
| Kurnool | " 316 | " 1,320 | " | |
| AVERAGE | One in 83 | One to 1,097 | | |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | One in 85 | One to 1,230 | | |
| In 1850 | " 83 | " 1,097 | | |
| Increase | — | — | | |
| Decrease | 2 | 133 | | |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
23 August 1851

(E E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

No 4.—OPERATIONS of the Foujdaree Udalut from 1 January to 31 December 1850 - -

| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5. | | 6. | 7 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESIGNATION of CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS | Number of Trials not Disposed of at the Date of the last Report. | | Number of Trials Received during this Year | | Total of Columns 2 and 3 | | Number of Trials Disposed of by the Foujdaree Udalut within the Year | | | Number of Persons Acquitted by the Foujdaree Udalut. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | A. | B | C | D |
| | Number of Trials | Number of Persons. | Number of Trials. | Number of Persons | Number of Trials. | Number of Persons. | Number of Trials. | Number of Persons | Remanded. | Released Unconditionally | Number of Persons entered in Column A. against whom the Accusation appeared to be wilfully False and Malicious. | Ordered to be Released on Security. | Detained as Insane |
| Offences against the Person | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder - - - - - - | - | - | 59 | 94 | 59 | 94 | 58 | 90 | - | 12 | - - | 10 | - |
| Homicide - - - - - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | 3 | - - | - | - |
| Wounding with intent to kill - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - - | - | - |
| Rape - - - - - - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - - | - | - |
| Aggravated assault - - - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | - | 4 | - - | - | - |
| Abduction - - - - - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - - | - | - |
| Offences against Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gang robbery, attended with aggravating circumstances - - | 2 | 3 | 23 | 45 | 25 | 48 | 25 | 48 | - | 9 | - - | 19 | - |
| Gang robbery, without aggravating circumstances - - - - | - | - | 4 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 6 | - | 5 | - - | - | - |
| Highway robbery, attended with aggravating circumstances - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - - | 7 | - |
| Embezzlement, fraud, &c - - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - - | - | - |
| Housebreaking - - - - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | - | 4 | - - | 1 | - |
| Theft, attended with aggravating circumstances - - - - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - - | - | - |
| Other Offences | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perjury, and subornation of perjury | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | - - | - | - |
| Forgery, and subornation of forgery | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - - | - | - |
| Abuse of authority as police officers - - - - - | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | 4 | - - | - | - |
| Total - - - | 3 | 7 | 115 | 201 | 118 | 208 | 116 | 195 | 1 | 45 | - - | 37 | - |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT - - - - - - - - - -

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 113 | 206 | 114 | 207 | 111 | 200 | - | 42 | - - | 15 | 2 |
| In 1850 - - - - - - | 3 | 7 | 115 | 201 | 118 | 208 | 116 | 195 | 1 | 45 | - - | 37 | - |
| Increase - - - - - | 2 | 6 | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | - - | 1 | 3 | - - | 22 | - |
| Decrease - - - - - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - - | 5 | - | - | - - | - | 2 |

Memorandum of the Sentences passed by each Judge

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| Mr G S Hooper - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| Mr E P Thompson - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Mr W A Morehead - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| Mr A. Freese - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6 |
| Messrs G S Hooper and E P Thompson - - - - - - - - - - | 24 |
| Messrs G S Hooper and W A Morehead - - - - - - - - - - | 24 |
| Messrs G S Hooper and A Freese - - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Messrs E P Thompson and W A. Morehead - - - - - - - - - | 19 |
| Messrs E P Thompson and A Freese - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Messrs G S Hooper, E P Thompson, and W A. Morehead - - - - - - - | 8 |
| Messrs G S Hooper, E P Thompson, and A Freese - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| Total - - - | 116 |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
12 March 1851.

## No 4.—OPERATIONS of the FOUJDAREE UDALUT from 1 January to 31 December 1850

| 8. Number of Persons in Columns A and C considered Convicted by: E. Session Judge and Moofty, or Jury | F. Session Judge alone | G. Moofty or Jury alone | 9. Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to Punishments by the Foujdaree Udalut | 10. Number of Persons in Column 9 considered not Convicted by: H. Session Judge alone | I. Moofty or Jury alone | 11. Punishments inflicted by the Foujdaree Udalut: Death | Flogged and Transported | Transported without Flogging | Imprisoned for Life, without Flogging | Flogged, and Imprisoned for more than 7 and not more than 14 Years | Imprisoned for more than 7 and not more than 14 Years, without Flogging | Flogged, and Imprisoned for 7 Years and under | Imprisoned for 7 Years and under, without Flogging | Fined and Imprisoned | Convicted under Two or more Charges, and Sentenced cumulatively | Discharged | 12. Number of Trials Received, but not Disposed of at the Close of this Report: Number of Trials | Number of Persons | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 1 | 12 | 68 | - | 5 | 31 | - | 17 | 3 | - | 3 | - | 14 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | |
| - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | |
| 14 | 1 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 7 | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 32 | 11 | 39 | 112 | 1 | 22 | 38 | - | 25 | 5 | - | 6 | - | 34 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 13 | |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| E | F | G | 9 | H | I | Death | Flogged and Transported | Transported without Flogging | Imprisoned for Life | Flogged, and Imprisoned 7–14 Years | Imprisoned 7–14 Years | Flogged, and Imprisoned 7 Years and under | Imprisoned 7 Years and under | Fined and Imprisoned | Convicted under Two or more Charges | Discharged | Number of Trials | Number of Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 14 | 21 | 141 | 4 | 29 | 32 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 51 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 32 | 11 | 39 | 112 | 1 | 22 | 38 | - | 25 | 5 | - | 6 | - | 34 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| 10 | - | 18 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 6 |
| - | 3 | - | 29 | 3 | 7 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | - |

### DETAIL of Columns 8 and 10

| | Column 8 | | | Column 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | F | G. | H | I |
| Calicut | - | - | 11 | - | 1 |
| Chicacole | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Chingleput | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Coimbatore | 8 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Combaconum | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Cuddapah | 11 | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| Ganjam (Agent) | - | 1 | — | — | — |
| Guntoor | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Honore | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Madura | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mangalore | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Masulipatam | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Nellore | - | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| Rajahmundry | 3 | - | 16 | 1 | — |
| Tellicherry | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Tinnevelly | - | 2 | 3 | - | 2 |
| Trichinopoly | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 32 | 11 | 39 | 1 | 22 |

### ABSTRACT

| | |
|---|---|
| Remanded | 1 |
| Acquitted and released | 45 |
| Ordered to be released on security | 37 |
| Convicted | 112 |
| Not disposed of | 13 |
| TOTAL | 208 |

(E E)
Per *G. T. Beauchamp*, Register

## No 5.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of CRIMINAL CASES referred or appealed to the FOUJDAREE UDALUT during the Year 1850, with the Orders passed thereon; together with an ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Criminal Business disposed of during the Year 1850

| | Trials referred under the Regulations | | | | | | | | | | | Trials called for on perusal of the Calendars and Petitions of Appeal | | | | | | | Petitions of Appeal from Sentences of the Session Courts | | | | | | | Calendars Revised | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous Petitions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | 23 | | 24 | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | 32 | | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| — | Number pending on the 1st January | | Received during the Year | | TOTAL | | Number of Persons Convicted | Number of Persons Acquitted | Number of Persons whose Cases were Remanded | Number Pending on the 31st December | | Pending on the 1st January | Received during the Year | TOTAL | Order Confirmed | Order Modified | Order Reversed | Pending on the 31st December | Pending on the 1st January | Received during the Year | TOTAL | Petition rejected | Sentences Annulled or Mitigated without calling for Record | Petition admitted and the Case called for | Pending on the 31st December | Pending on the 1st January | | Received during the Year | | TOTAL | | Sentences undisturbed | Sentences Mitigated at the recommendation of the Session Judge | Sentences not Mitigated at the recommendation of the Session Judge | Sentences Annulled under Section 2, Act XIX of 1848 | Sentences Mitigated under Section 3, Act XIX of 1848 | Sentences Annulled under Section 3, Act XIX of 1848 | Whole Record of Trial called up | | Pending on the 31st December | | Pending on the 1st January | Received during the Year | TOTAL | Order Confirmed | Order Modified | Order Reversed | Otherwise Disposed of | Pending on the 31st December |
| | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases. | Persons | | | | Cases | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Calendars | Persons | Calendars. | Persons | Calendars. | Persons | | | | | | | Calendars | Persons | Calendars | Persons | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Courts - | 3 | 7 | 109 | 189 | 112 | 196 | 101 | 81 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 104 | 110 | 84 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 66 | 756 | 2,165 | 773 | 2,231 | 1,855 | 223 | 7 | 36 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 56 | 14 | 42 | 12 | 90 | 102 | 71 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 7 |
| Governors' Agents Courts - | – | – | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | 23 | 66 | 23 | 66 | 42 | 1 | – | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 3 | 7 | 115 | 201 | 118 | 208 | 112 | 82 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 104 | 110 | 84 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 66 | 779 | 2,231 | 796 | 2,297 | 1,897 | 224 | 7 | 59 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 56 | 14 | 42 | 12 | 91 | 103 | 72 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | 195 | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | 103 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96 | | | | |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 1 Cases | 1 Persons | 2 Cases | 2 Persons | 3 Cases | 3 Persons | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 Cases | 7 Persons | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 Calendars | 22 Persons | 23 Calendars | 23 Persons | 24 Calendars | 24 Persons | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 Calendars | 31 Persons | 32 Calendars | 32 Persons | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of 1849 - - | 1 | 1 | 113 | 206 | 114 | 207 | 141 | 59 | – | 3 | 7 | – | 23 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 110 | 133 | 100 | - | 24 | 9 | 21 | 41 | 785 | 1,994 | 806 | 2,035 | 1,577 | 251 | 4 | 29 | 30 | 21 | 16 | 55 | 18 | 68 | 24 | 130 | 154 | 125 | – | 15 | – | 14 |
| Of 1850 - - | 3 | 7 | 115 | 201 | 118 | 208 | 112 | 82 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 104 | 110 | 84 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 66 | 779 | 2,231 | 796 | 2,297 | 1,807 | 224 | 7 | 59 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 56 | 14 | 42 | 12 | 91 | 103 | 72 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 7 |
| Increase - - | 2 | 6 | 2 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 23 | 1 | – | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 25 | – | 237 | – | 262 | 320 | – | 3 | 30 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | – |
| Decrease - - | - | – | – | 5 | – | – | 29 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 17 | 6 | 23 | 16 | - | 7 | 2 | 4 | – | 6 | – | 10 | – | – | 27 | – | – | 25 | 14 | 7 | – | 4 | 26 | 12 | 39 | 51 | 53 | – | – | – | 7 |

### OPINIONS delivered on Petitions

Of the trials decided during the year 1850, viz. - - referred - - 116
called up - - 19

135

Mr G S Hooper recorded his opinion on 82—Present during the year
Mr F P Thompson - - ditto - - 78 Ditto.
Mr W A Morehead - - ditto - - 75—From 1st January to 17th April, and from 1st July to 31st December 1850
Mr A. Freese - - - - ditto - - 17—From 18th April to 1st July 1850

| — | Appeals from Sentences of Session Courts. | Miscellaneous. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Hooper - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3 | 12 |
| Mr Thompson - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4 | 14 |
| Mr Morehead - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 7 | 5 |
| Mr Freese - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 1 |
| Messrs. Hooper and Thompson - - - - - - - - - - - | 5 | 6 |
| Messrs. Hooper and Morehead - - - - - - - - - - - | 3 | 6 |
| Messrs. Thompson and Morehead - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 1 |
| Messrs. Hooper, Thompson, and Morehead - - - - - - - - | 67 | 42 |
| Messrs. Hooper, Thompson, and Freese - - - - - - - - - | 14 | 9 |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
12 March 1851

(E. E.)
Per *G T. Beauchamp*, Register

No 6 —Abstract Statement, showing the Average Number of Days intervening between the Apprehension and Commitment and the final Sentence, in the Trials referred to the Foujdaree Udalut during 1850

| — | 1<br>Total Number of Trials | 2<br>Between the Dates of Apprehension and final Sentence | 3<br>Between the Dates of Commitment and final Sentence | 4<br>Between the Dates of the Receipt of Record by Foujdaree Udalut and final Sentence | 5<br>Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Days* | *Days* | *Days* | |
| | 116 | 96 | 77 | 5 | |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - | 111 | 77 | 59 | 4 | |
| In 1850 - - - - | 116 | 96 | 77 | 5 | |
| Increase - - - | 5 | 19 | 18 | 1 | |
| Decrease - - - | — | — | — | — | |

Detail of Column 2

| 1<br>Under One Month | 2<br>Two Months | 3<br>Three Months | 4<br>Four Months | 5<br>Five Months | 6<br>Six Months | 7<br>Seven Months | 8<br>Eight Months | 9<br>Nine Months | 10<br>Ten Months | 11<br>Twelve Months | 12<br>Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 32 | 24 | 16 | 4 (*a*) | 10 (*b*) | 6 (*c*) | 3 (*d*) | 2 (*e*) | 2 (*f*) | 2 (*g*) | |

Agent
(*a*) Vizagapatam - 1
Chingleput - - 1
Calicut - - - 1 delayed for 85 days by the wounds inflicted on the prosecutor
Mangalore - - 1
(*b*) Rajahmundry - 2
Masulipatam - 1
Cuddapah - - 4 The delay in these and other cases mentioned below is in part attributable to the length of time which intervened between Mr Elliot's appointment to be Session Judge, and his assuming charge of the Court
Nellore - - - 1
Calicut - - - 1 Delayed by the wounds inflicted on the prosecutor.
Honore - - - 1

Agent
(*c*) Rajahmundry - 1
Masulipatam - 1
Cuddapah - - 4 One delayed for 47 days by the wounds inflicted on the prosecutor
(*d*) Cuddapah - - 2
Calicut - - - 1 Delayed for 60 days by certain of the prisoners being seized with small-pox
(*e*) Rajahmundry - 2
(*f*) Cuddapah - - 2
(*g*) Cuddapah - - 1
Calicut - - - 1 The approvers admitted at the recommendation of the magistrate, having retracted, this case was sent back by the Session Judge in order that additional evidence might be procured This delayed the case for 119 days *See* also Note 5 in detail of Column 4

Detail of Column 4

| 1<br>Delay of One Day | 2<br>Two Days | 3<br>Three Days | 4<br>Four Days | 5<br>Five Days | 6<br>Six Days | 7<br>Eight Days | 8<br>Nine Days | 9<br>Ten Days | 10<br>Eleven Days | 11<br>Fourteen Days | 12<br>Eighteen Days | 13<br>Twenty Days | 14<br>Twenty-two Days | 15<br>Twenty three Days | 16<br>Twenty five Days | 17<br>Thirty-three Days | 18<br>Thirty-four Days | 19<br>Thirty-seven Days | 20<br>Fifty-five Days | 21<br>Sixty-five Days | 22<br>REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | [1] 1 | [2] 1 | [3] 1 | [4] 1 | [5] 1 | 1 Further evidence, &c called for from Calicut involving delay of 28 days<br>2 Ditto, Rajahmundry - 35 days<br>3 Ditto, Coimbatore - 24 days<br>4 Ditto, Madura - - - 23 days<br>5 A voluminous case from Calicut referred to in the Extract Min of Cons of Government, under date the 9th February 1850, No. 104 It was eventually found practicable to dispose of the prisoner's case irrespective of the question connected with the origin of the late insurrection on which the opinion of the Court was called for |

Foujdaree Udalut, Register's Office,
12 March 1851.

(E. E)
Per *G T Beauchamp*, Register

Appendix, No 15

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(No 712)

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of CONSULTATION, under date the 26th November 1851

READ the following letter from the Register of the Foujdaree Udalut.

(Here enter 23d August 1851, No 78)

Forwarding the Annual Criminal Reports for 1850

Dy 1st July 1851, Nos. 1, 2.

Para 1. With their letter of the 23d August 1851, No 78, the Court of Foujdaree Udalut submit the reports and statements relative to the administration of Criminal Justice under the Madras Presidency for the year 1850 With their previous letter of the 12th March 1851, No 35, reviewed in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 26th June 1851, the Judges have furnished Statements Nos. 4, 5, 6, showing the nature and extent of work performed by themselves in the Criminal Department From the Returns thus laid before Government, the following Abstract Tables have been framed, exhibiting the results of the present compared with those of the preceding year

Petty offences (A) Table No 1

2 Table of petty offences in all the districts, including the Agency tracts, showing an increase over the past year of 6,118 in the number of persons summoned, and of 1,106 in the number punished

| | 1849 | | 1850 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Summoned. | Punished. | Summoned. | Punished |
| Assault | 164,317 | 46,795 | 167,063 | 46,381 |
| Cattle-stealing | 1,828 | 650 | 2,308 | 738 |
| Theft | 8,762 | 4,122 | 9,135 | 4,398 |
| Various | 2,905 | 1,394 | 5,424 | 2,550 |
| TOTAL | 177,812 | 52,961 | 183,930 | 54,067 |
| Increase in 1850 | | | 6,118 | 1,106 |

3 The increase in the number summoned was chiefly in the following districts

| | |
|---|---|
| Ganjam | 1,200 |
| Vizagapatam | 1,847 |
| Rajahmundry | 715 |
| Nellore | 1,162 |
| North Arcot | 1,220 |
| South Arcot | 1,614 |
| Coimbatore | 936 |
| Madura | 917 |

Table (E) No 1

The disproportion of persons punished to the number summoned in the Rajahmundry district is enormous, 1,422 out of 14,571, or nine per cent It is a great evil that 100 men should be brought up before the police or magistracy, of whom only nine were proved to be offenders There has also been a great disproportion in the districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Malabar, and Canara It has occurred chiefly in the petty offences tried by the district police, the number summoned and punished by those tribunals being respectively 165,685 and 45,829

Crimes and misdemeanors (B) Table No 1

4 Table of crimes and misdemeanors throughout the Presidency, showing an increase of 1,501 cases above those reported in the past year

| | 1849 | | 1850. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons. | Cases. | Persons |
| Offences reported during the year | 12,329 | 39,157 | 13,830 | 42,444 |
| Offences in which no one of the parties implicated were apprehended | 6,015 | 17,884 | 7,105 | 19,870 |
| Offences perpetrated within the year, the persons concerned in which were apprehended and brought before the police and magistracy | 6,314 | 17,194 | 6,738 | 18,366 |
| Ditto ditto, the persons concerned in which were not apprehended | | 4,079 | | 4,208 |
| | 6,314 | 21,273 | 6,738 | 22,574 |
| Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the police magistracy and the courts, including cases pending at the beginning of the year, and those primarily cognizable by the courts | 7,212 | 19,105 | 7,619 | 20,383 |
| Convicted and punished | | 3,645 | | 3,598 |
| Per-centage | | 19 | | 17 |

The

Appendix, No 15

The ratio of convicted and punished to accused was only 17 per cent, so that 83 out of every 100 must have been arraigned on insufficient grounds In some districts, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, it is as low as 10 per cent. It does not, however, appear in what classes of offences, falling under the general term of crimes and misdemeanors, this disproportion has been most marked, whether in those of a flagrant or those of a less serious character, and it is important to the due estimation of the state of crime, properly so called, that this distinction should be drawn In future the per-centage of convicted to apprehended should be given in regard to the heinous offences (Table No 2 C), or those involving grave injury to person or property, so, as regards petty offences, theft is the only one demanding serious notice, and the proportion between those accused of it and convicted, should in like manner be separately exhibited in the Tables.

5 The persons punished for crimes and misdemeanors in 1850, and given above at 3,598, were convicted by the undermentioned authorities

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| By the Magistracy | 272 | 337 |
| Sudder Ameens | 764 | 858 |
| Sub Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,614 | 1,479 |
| Session Judge | 854 | 812 |
| Foujdaree Udalut | 141 | 112 |
| | 3,645 | 3,598 |

6 The more heinous offences committed in 1850, as compared with the previous year, are shown below

Heinous offences (C) Table No 2

| | 1849 | | 1850 | | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | | Cases | | | |
| Offences against the Person | | | | | | |
| Murder | 188 | | 265 | | 77 | — |
| Homicide | 87 | | 87 | | — | |
| Wounding with intent to kill | 69 | | 25 | | - - | 44 |
| Assault with wounding | 427 | | 412 | | - - | 15 |
| Rape | 83 | 854 | 75 | 864 | - - | 8 |
| Offences against Property | | | | | | |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 636 | | 486 | | - - | 150 |
| Robbery without ditto | 530 | | 828 | | 298 | — |
| House breaking | 5,016 | | 5,959 | | 943 | — |
| Theft | 2,235 | | 2,350 | | 115 | — |
| Cattle-stealing, &c | 816 | | 922 | | 106 | — |
| Arson | 321 | | 377 | | 56 | — |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 189 | 9,743 | 205 | 11,127 | 16 | — |
| Forgery | 95 | | 86 | | - - | 9 |
| Perjury or subornation of perjury | 13 | | 11 | | - - | 2 |
| Various | 1,624 | 1,732 | 1,742 | 1,839 | 118 | — |
| Total | - - | 12,329 | - - | 13,830 | | |

7 The crime of murder appears most common in

| | |
|---|---|
| Malabar | 32 cases. |
| Canara | 30 |
| Cuddapah | 24 |
| Bellary | 20 |
| Salem | 23 |

In Ganjam, Rajahmundry, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly the number of cases ranged from 12 to 16

8. Compared with 1849 there was a considerable increase in this crime in

| | Increase |
|---|---|
| Ganjam of | 8 cases |
| Cuddapah | 8 |
| Bellary | 11 |
| Coimbatore | 7 |
| Trichinopoly | 6 |
| Malabar | 10 |
| Canara | 10 |

The other offences against the person were below those committed in the preceding year

9 In the offences against property, house-breaking occupies a conspicuous place, being 5,959 out of 11,127, or more than 50 per cent, and showing a large increase (943 cases)

Appendix, No. 15

Enclosure 53 Letter to Session Judge 22 Feb 1851, para. 6

above 1849, but referring to the observations which some of the magistrates have offered in their Reports, the number would appear to be greatly swelled by cases scarcely falling under the designation of house-breaking Mr Bourdillon, Magistrate of North Arcot, writes, "A large proportion of the offences classed as house-breaking, are of an extremely trivial character compared with the idea which we usually associate with that term; the "house," a mere hut, offering scarcely any resistance to the "breaking," and the property stolen only about one or two rupees" Similar remarks are made by the acting magistrate of South Arcot and the acting magistrate of Cuddapah The Foujdaree Udalut should direct the magistrates to classify such trifling cases where the mat-door of a hut has been pushed aside, and property worth but a few annas stolen, with petty thefts, and to range under the head of house-breaking those only where the instrument for breaking a wall has been used, where a house, not a mere mat-hut, has been entered.

10 In the other offences against property there is a decrease of 150 in robbery with aggravating circumstances, but an increase under the remaining heads, large however, in simple robbery 298, and theft 115.

Village police (D) Table No 1

11. The operations of the village police embraced 11,087 cases of petty assault, 1,585 of petty theft, and 6 other offences, making in all 12,678 cases, which were disposed of as follows.

| YEARS | Persons Summoned | Persons Acquitted. | | Persons Punished | Per-Centage of Punished to Summoned |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | After Investigation | Without Investigation, or upon Razenamah | | |
| 1849 - - - | 11,308 | 2,322 | 3,478 | 5,508 | 48 |
| 1850 - - - | 12,678 | 2,724 | 4,308 | 5,646 | 44 |
| Increase - - - | + 1,370 | + 402 | + 830 | + 138 | — |

PUNISHMENTS.

| | 1849. | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Confined in the village choultry - - | 4,340 | 4,402 |
| Confined in the stocks - - - - - | 1,168 | 1,244 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5,508 | 5,646 |

| Increase in Persons Summoned | | | | Decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | - 1,446 | (f) | - 233 | (k) | - 465 |
| (b) | - 234 | (g) | - 206 | (l) | - 170 |
| (c) | - 121 | (h) | - 113 | (m) | - 160 |
| (d) | - 167 | (i) | - 168 | (n) | - 219 |
| (e) | - 155 | | | (o) | - 443 |

12. There has been a considerable increase in the business performed by the village police in Rajahmundry (a), Nellore (b), North (c) and South (d) Arcot, Chingleput (e), Coimbatore (f), Trichinopoly (g), Tinnevelly (h), and Malabar (i), and a decrease in Guntoor (k), Bellary (l), Tanjore (m), Madura (n), and Canara (o)

13. No cases would appear to have been investigated by the village authorities in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, either in the regulation or in the agency tracts, and the Government wish to know the reason.

District police (E) Table No. 1. Petty offences.

14. Operations of the district police in the disposal of petty offences

| YEARS | Total Summoned, and under Examination at the Commencement of the period | Acquitted after Examination | Discharged upon Razeenamah, or without Investigation, for Default, or other Causes | Punished without Reference to the Magistrate | Punished after Reference to the Magistrate | Total Disposed of by the District Police. | Per-Centage of Punished to Summoned | Under Examination at the Close of the Year. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - - | 159,987 | 57,420 | 56,920 | 39,349 | 5,074 | 44,423 | 27 | 1,224 | 159,987 |
| 1850 - - - - | 165,685 | 57,494 | 59,537 | 39,818 | 6,011 | 45,829 | 27 | 2,825 | 165,685 |

The number under examination at the end of the year, 2,825, was more than double the number undisposed of at the close of 1850

PUNISHMENTS.

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Fined | 32,125 | 42,101 |
| Confined | 11,696 | 3,170 |
| Stocks | 261 | 194 |
| Flogged under orders of the magistrate | 341 | 364 |
| | 44,423 | 45,829 |

15 Of 165,685 persons brought before the district police, 153,125 were charged with petty assault, 2,137 with cattle stealing, 6,906 with petty theft, and 3,517 with other offences

16 The number of crimes and misdemeanors brought before the district police, and disposed of by them, is as follows

(F) Table No 2
Crimes and misdemeanors

| | Cases | Persons |
|---|---|---|
| Apprehended in 1849 | 6,094 | 16,745 |
| Apprehended in 1850 | 7,015 | 18,954 |
| Increase | 921 | 2,209 |
| 1850 | | |
| Released | - | 10,183 |
| Died, escaped, or otherwise disposed of | - | 65 |
| Forwarded to the magistracy | 445 | 1,150 |
| Subordinate Court | 3,516 | 7,280 |
| Pending | 105 | 276 |
| | | 18,954 |

17 Of 7,015 cases, the number appears largest in—

| | Cases | Persons |
|---|---|---|
| Cuddapah | 730 | 2,145 |
| Salem | 675 | 1,689 |
| Coimbatore | 541 | 1,531 |
| Malabar | 967 | 2,540 |
| Canara | 677 | 1,541 |

In North Arcot there were 322 cases in which 1,432 persons were concerned, and 308 cases in Tinnevelly with 1,115 persons.

18 The proportion of released to apprehended, on the average of all the zillahs and agencies, was 53 per cent It was largest in Vizagapatam, 72 per cent, Cuddapah, 62, Salem, 66, and Tinnevelly, 60 per cent.

19. The number of persons charged with abuse of authority as police officers amounts to 1,410, or 684 above the number of 1849 The parties accused were principally peons and village police servants

(G) Table No 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Bribery | 160 |
| Extortion | 165 |
| Oppression | 634 |
| Other abuse of authority | 451 |
| | 1,410 |

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Charged | 726 | 1,410 |
| Punished | 174 | 280 |
| Acquitted | 511 | 1,079 |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | 5 |
| Pending | 38 | 46 |

Appendix, No 15.

20 The large increase noticed in the preceding paragraph is to be found chiefly in the district of North Arcot, where of 622 persons charged, the acquittals amounted to 468, or 75 per cent These cases were chiefly before the district police, only 29 persons having been tried by the magistrate, of whom 27 were acquitted

| | |
|---|---|
| Charged - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 622 |
| Punished - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 131 |
| Acquitted - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 468 |
| Pending - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 23 |

Magistracy (H) Table No 1

21 The operations of the magistracy in petty offences embrace,—assault, 2,851 cases, cattle stealing, 165, theft, 644; abuse of authority by police officers, 472, other offences, 1,435, total, 5,567 cases, which were disposed of as follows

| YEARS | Summoned, and under Examination | Acquitted | Discharged upon Raseenamah, or Dismissed for Default, or otherwise. | Convicted | Total Disposed of | Under Examination at the end of the Year | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - - | 6,517 | 2,990 | 483 | 3,030 | 6,503 | 14 | 6,517 |
| 1850 - - - - | 5,567 | 2,659 | 262 | 2,592 | 5,513 | 54 | 5,567 |

PUNISHMENTS

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Fined - - - - - - - - | 2,109 | 2,136 |
| Imprisoned - - - - - - - | 781 | 324 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - | 139 | 132 |
| Insane Prisoner - - - - - - | 1 | - |
| | 3,030 | 2,592 |

(I) Table No 2

22 The operations of the magistracy in crimes and misdemeanors were as follows

| | 1849 | | 1850. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons. | Cases | Persons. |
| Pending and brought before the magistracy - | 775 | 2,003 | 837 | 2,246 |
| Released - - - - - - - - | - - | 997 | - - | 1,204 |
| Forwarded to the courts - - - - - - | - - | 628 | - - | 428 |
| Pending - - - - - - - - | 4 | 26 | 18 | 79 |
| Escaped, &c - - - - - - - - | - - | 1 | - - | 7 |
| Dealt with under sect 54, Act VII, of 1843, viz, Punished - - - - - - | 170 | 351 | 228 | 528 |
| Fined - - - - - - - - - | - - | 59 | - - | 91 |
| Imprisoned - - - - - - - - | - - | 138 | - - | 177 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | - - | 3 | - - | 5 |
| Imprisoned and fined - - - - - - | - - | 52 | - - | 19 |
| Imprisoned and flogged - - - - - | - - | 20 | - - | 45 |
| Released - - - - - - - - - | - - | 273<br>79 | - -<br>- - | 337<br>191 |
| | | 351 | - - | 528 |

23 It is observed that in two districts, Nellore and Tinnevelly, not a single case was investigated by the magistrate, and in some other districts* but very few cases. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council attaches great importance to the heads of the different districts taking due part in the discharge of their magisterial, no less than their revenue functions, and not devolving the former duties wholly upon their subordinates The attention of the judges of the Foujdaree Udalut will be directed to the subject, and they will be desired

* Guntoor, Masulipatam, South Arcot

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desired to call upon the magistrates of the five Zillahs above noticed to explain, and will furnish the explanation to Government

(J.) Table No 3.

24 Reviews by the Session Court of the sentences of the magistracy

| | Petty Calendars | | Cases disposed of under Act VII, of 1843 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | Cases. | Persons |
| Reviewed - - - - - - - | 3,423 | 8,187 | 224 | 523 |
| Undisturbed - - - - - - | - - | 8,091 | - - | 476 |
| Modified - - - - - - - | - - | 32 | - - | 18 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - | - - | 64 | - - | 16 |
| Pending - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | 13 |
| | | 8,187 | - - | 523 |

25 Result of appeals to the Session Judge from the sentences of the magistracy

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Total appeals - - - - - - - | 670 | 380 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - | 83 | 44 |
| Modified - - - - - - - - | - - | 19 |
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - | 548 | 257 |
| Pending - - - - - - - - | 39 | 60 |
| | 670 | 380 |

26 Result of appeals to the magistrate from the sentences or orders of his subordinates

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Total appeals - - - - - - - | 376 | 480 |
| Reversed - - - - - - - - | 37 | 52 |
| Modified - - - - - - - - | 34 | 25 |
| Confirmed - - - - - - - - | 287 | 323 |
| Pending - - - - - - - - | 18 | 80 |
| | 376 | 480 |

27 Sudder Ameens.

Sudder Ameens (L.) Table No 2

| | 1849 | | 1850 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Persons | Cases | Persons |
| Pending and referred - - - - | 865 | 1,431 | 867 | 1,407 |
| Released - - - - - - - | - - | 553 | - - | 454 |
| Held to security - - - - - | - - | 84 | - - | 62 |
| Punished - - - - - - - | - - | 764 | - - | 858 |
| Died, escaped, or otherwise disposed of - | - - | - - | - - | 5 |
| Under examination - - - - | 19 | 30 | 18 | 28 |
| | | 1,431 | - - | 1,407 |

Appendix, No. 15.

PUNISHMENTS.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Fined | 183 | 241 |
| Flogged | 1 | 6 |
| Imprisoned | 515 | 577 |
| Imprisoned and fined | 6 | 6 |
| Imprisoned and flogged | 59 | 28 |
| | 764 | 858 |

Subordinate Courts. (K) Table No 1.

28. The number of cases pending and brought before the Subordinate Courts and Principal Sudder Ameens was 3,839, involving 7,883 persons, of whom 1,220 having been referred to the Sudder Ameens for trial, the remainder, 6,663, was disposed of as follows:

| | 1849. | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Released unconditionally | 2,009 | 1,971 |
| Ditto on security | 402 | 575 |
| Punished | 1,614 | 1,479 |
| Committed | 2,205 | 2,431 |
| Under examination | 126 | 182 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 25 | 25 |
| | 6,381 | 6,663 |

PUNISHMENTS.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Fined | 383 | 359 |
| Flogged | 13 | 3 |
| Imprisoned | 1,003 | 928 |
| Imprisoned and fined | 95 | 93 |
| Imprisoned and flogged | 120 | 96 |
| | 1,614 | 1,479 |

(M) Table No 3

29 Reviews by the Session Courts of the sentences of the Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Sudder Ameens:

| | Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens. | | Sudder Ameens. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. |
| Reviewed | 1,934 | 3,884 | 845 | 1,375 |
| Undisturbed | - - - | 3,790 | - - | 1,287 |
| Modified | - - - | 27 | - - | 50 |
| Reversed | - - - | 60 | - - | 32 |
| Pending | - - - | 7 | - - | 6 |
| | | 3,884 | - - | 1,375 |

30 Result of appeals to the Session Judge from decisions of the Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.

| | Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens. | | Sudder Ameens. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1849. | 1850. | 1849. | 1850. |
| Appealed - - - - - - | 326 | 200 | 24 | 68 |
| Confirmed - - - - - - | 192 | 172 | 8 | 45 |
| Reversed - - - - - - | 172 | 26 | 16 | 23 |
| Pending - - - - - - | 6 | 2 | — | — |

In forwarding this Table for the future, the result of the reviews of the proceedings of the Principal Sudder Ameens, and of the appeals from them, should be exhibited separately from those of the Subordinate Judges It is of importance to show clearly the manner in which the Principal Sudder Ameens perform their criminal duties

31 The criminal jurisdiction vested in sudder ameens by section 11, Regulation III of 1833, is reported to have been satisfactorily exercised by them It appears from the preceding Tables that on a review by the Session Courts of the proceedings of these officers, there were only 32 instances out of 1,375 in which their sentences were reversed, and 50 in which the sentences were modified Of 68 appeals, 45 have been affirmed and 23 reversed, and, with reference to these latter cases, the Government would again draw the attention of the Foujdaree Udalut to the hope expressed by the Honourable Court of Directors in paragraph 2 of their judicial despatch, dated 11th June 1851, No 6, that "pains are taken to explain to the sudder ameens in what respect they may have fallen into error, so as gradually to train them up to the performance of this comparatively novel branch of their duty."

32 Session Courts —

Session Courts. (N.) Table No. 1

| | 1849. Persons | 1850. Persons. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending and committed - - - - - - | 2,370 | 2,588 |
| Punished - - - - - - - - - - | 854 | 812 |
| Acquitted - - - - - - - - - | 883 | 1,050 |
| Held to security - - - - - - - - | 205 | 236 |
| Remanded - - - - - - - - - - | 78 | 58 |
| Referred to the Foujdaree Udalut - - - - | 231 | 242 |
| Died, escaped, or otherwise disposed of - - | 14 | 31 |
| Pending - - - - - - - - - - | 105 | 159 |
| | 2,370 | 2,588 |

PUNISHMENTS

| | 1849 | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Fined - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 4 |
| Flogged - - - - - - - - - | 9 | 5 |
| Imprisoned - - - - - - - - - | 767 | 722 |
| Imprisoned and fined - - - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Imprisoned and flogged - - - - - | 76 | 79 |
| | 854 | 812 |

Foujdaree Udalut

33 Foujdaree Udalut —

| | 1849 | | 1850. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons |
| Trials pending at commencement of the year and received during the year - | 114 | 207 | 118 | 208 |
| Remanded - - - - - - - - | - - | 0 | - - | 1 |
| Released unconditionally - - - - | - - | 42 | - - | 45 |
| Do on security - - - - - | - - | 15 | - - | 37 |
| Convicted - - - - - - - | - - | 141 | - - | 112 |
| Detained as insane - - - - - | - - | 2 | - - | 0 |
| Not disposed of - - - - - - | - - | 7 | - - | 13 |
| | | 207 | | 208 |

The number of the persons whose cases were referred as given in the above statement, viz 208, does not tally with that, 242, entered in the Table (N) for the Session Courts, and the difference should be explained

PUNISHMENTS.

| | 1849. | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Death - - - - - - - - - | 32 | 38 |
| Transportation - - - - - - - | 30 | 25 |
| Imprisonment for life without flogging - - | 1 | 5 |
| Imprisonment for more than seven years - | 15 | 6 |
| Imprisonment for seven years and under - | 52 | 34 |
| Fined and imprisoned - - - - - - | 1 | 0 |
| Punished in other cases - - - - - | 8 | 0 |
| Discharged - - - - - - - - | 2 | 4 |
| | 141 | 112 |

Fines Table (O)

34 There were 32,763 persons subjected to fines to the amount of 41,823 rupees, besides 12,283 persons imprisoned for default to the extent of 41,221 rupees

| | FINES. | | DEFAULT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Rupees | Persons. | Rupees. |
| District police - - - - - - | 30,976 | 29,775 | 11,125 | 16,669 |
| Magistracy - - - - - - - | 1,476 | 7,920 | 770 | 16,023 |
| Sudder Ameen - - - - - - | 110 | 1,094 | 137 | 2,596 |
| Subordinate Courts - - - - - | 199 | 3,006 | 247 | 5,848 |
| Session Courts - - - - - - | 2 | 7 | 4 | 65 |
| | 32,763 | 41,823 | 12,283 | 41,221 |

35. The number of individuals, the charges against whom were declared to be wilfully false and malicious, were 2,064, showing a very large increase, 1,119, above those of the previous year, which is most remarkable in Combaconum and Tinnevelly The number of persons prosecuted and punished for preferring those charges is as below, and bears but a very small proportion to the parties making them

Table (P)

| | 1849. | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Combaconum - | 368 | 948 |
| Tinnevelly - | 210 | 551 |

| | 1849 | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Prosecuted before the Subordinate Courts - - | 173 | 151 |
| Punished by the Subordinate Courts - - - | 95 | 91 |
| Punished by the magistracy - - - - | 64 | 45 |

36. The number of suicides is given at 398 males, 643 females, 14 children Table (Q.)

Of these latter 13 were by drowning, 1 by poison. They were probably accidental, and should have been classed as such Suicides appear to have occurred more largely in Rajahmundry and Bellary than in the remaining districts.

37 The number of accidental deaths is given at 1,852 males, 1,382 females, 1,359 children

These were most numerous in Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara

38 The following abstract shows the periods during which persons were detained before the police, the magistracy and the courts: Table (R)

NUMBER of Parties detained for Periods

| | Under 3 Days | Under 7 Days | Under 14 Days | Under 30 Days | Under 60 Days | Above 60 Days | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Police | | | | | | | |
| Petty offences - - - | 111,258 | 16,381 | 11,239 | 12,159 | 6,442 | 5,381 | 162,860 |
| Crimes and misdemeanors | 6,086 | 4,899 | 3,702 | 2,883 | 1,059 | — | 18,629 |
| Magistracy | | | | | | | |
| Petty offences - - - | 2,872 | 936 | 685 | 551 | 238 | 231 | 5,313 |
| Crimes and misdemeanors | 745 | 462 | 322 | 243 | 393 | – | 2,165 |
| Subordinate or Principal Sudder Ameens Courts | | | | | | | |
| Crimes and misdemeanors | 2,223 | 1,303 | 1,190 | 951 | 385 | 80 | 6,132 |
| Sudder Ameens Courts | | | | | | | |
| Crimes and misdemeanors | 492 | 395 | 235 | 174 | 63 | 16 | 1,375 |
| Session Courts | | | | | | | |
| Crimes and misdemeanors | 465 | 343 | 429 | 511 | 467 | 190 | 2,405 |

The Government observe from the above statement that for petty offences before the police, 51,602 persons were detained for periods running from three days to sixty and upwards, of whom 11,823 were detained above thirty days, and as the number punished altogether was only 45,829, it follows that many were detained who were not offenders Again, it is to be remarked that 12,543 persons were detained from three to upwards of thirty days for crimes and misdemeanors, while the provisions of Clause 4, Section 27, Regulation XI. of 1816, limit the time for inquiry to 48 hours The Judges of the Foujdaree Udalut will be pleased to give their attention to the subject

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1,62,860 |
| Less - | 1,11,258 |
| | 51,602 |
| 6,442 & 5,381 | =11,821 |
| Para 14 of this Res | 18,629 |
| Less - - | 6,086 |
| | 12,543 |

39 The proportion borne by the persons summoned for petty offences, and by the crimes and misdemeanors perpetrated to the population, is as follows — Table (S)

Petty offences, persons summoned, 1 in 83
Crimes and misdemeanors, 1 to 1,097

Appendix, No. 15.

Para 4

If, as it is to be inferred, the whole population be here taken into account, the proportion of persons summoned for petty offences seems very large The Governor in Council must however again remark that a distinction should be made between offences which are criminal in their nature and essence, and may justly be termed petty crimes, and those which are no crimes, as trifling affrays, the use of abusive language, and the like. To range these trivial acts with crimes such as thefts, only obscures the real state of the administration of criminal justice The Government would wish an abstract table to be furnished for the future, exclusive of such paltry cases, and limited to *bonâ fide* crimes, distinguished into small and great.

40. The letter of the Register to the Foujdaree Udalut, 23 August 1851, forwarding the Annual Criminal Reports for 1850, transmitted one hundred and sixteen enclosures. Of these, the first twenty-six are the general or abstract statements whence the succeeding nineteen Tables (A ) to (S ), have been compiled As these tables are intended to exhibit in a clear form the principal information contained in the statements, the transmission of these latter documents to Government seems needless and may henceforward be discontinued. The remaining enclosures, seventy-one in number, consist of reports from the Session Judges and magistrates on the state of crime and operations of the police, magistracy, and courts in the respective Zillahs, with extracts from the proceedings of the Foujdaree Udalut, commenting on any reports which seemed to require remark. It would evidently be a great improvement if the information conveyed in these papers were condensed and arranged, and submitted in a convenient shape The Government resolve to draw the attention of the Judges of the Foujdaree Udalut to the "Report of Crime and of the Police Administration of the Zillahs subject to the Bombay Presidency for the year 1849," copy of which has lately been furnished to them In that report a concise review, prefaced by a comparative abstract statement, is given for each Zillah, of the state of crime and causes which have influenced it, and the "general results" are subsequently exhibited. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires that a similar report for the districts under this Presidency be drawn up annually by the Foujdaree Udalut, to be printed together with the Criminal Tables. He does not however approve the classification or designation of offences in the Bombay Zillah Abstract Statement, and in the "General Results," and is of opinion that the Abstract Statements to be submitted by the Foujdaree Udalut in their report should be modified so as to correspond with the classification obtaining in the present tables. The petty cases already noticed, should also be excluded from the statement, and be shown separately Two additional tables should likewise be furnished, corresponding with Statements Nos vi (*a*), vii (*b*), annexed to the Bombay Report.

e g In the form of Statement and Table of General Results —
1 Assault with homicide
2 Homicide
3 Murder
It does not appear how these offences are distinguished.

(A true extract )

(signed) *T. Pycroft*,
Secretary to Government.

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(*a*) Statement showing the number of convicts

(*b*) General abstract of returns of sick.

# MADRAS

Appendix, No 15.

## CIVIL JUSTICE, 1850

## REPORT of the SUDDER UDALUT on the ADMINISTRATION of CIVIL JUSTICE under the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for the Year 1850

(No 142)

FROM *G T Beauchamp*, Esq , Register to the Court of Sudder Udalut, to *T Pycroft*, Esq , Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department

Sir, Madras, 8 December 1851

1 I AM directed by the Judges of the Court of Sudder Udalut to submit the accompanying Tables (A ) to (U ), exhibiting the operations of the Civil Courts in this Presidency during 1850, together with the statement entered in the margin * The other statements, which have hitherto been forwarded with the Annual Report, are not now sent, with reference to the orders of Government, dated 26th November 1851, dispensing with the corresponding returns formerly transmitted with the Criminal Report

* Abstract statement, showing the work performed by each Judicial Officer

2 The Judges regret that the delay in the preparation of these Tables has been greater than they anticipated when submitting the report for 1849 They are able, however, to state that the statements have in general been more accurately prepared in the present than in former years , and, with the exception of the heading connected with the Zillah of Honore, the returns from which had to be returned twice, and were finally received corrected only on the 20th November, and the tracts under the Agent at Vizagapatam, the Tables were all filled up before the close of October

3 With reference to the orders of Government, dated 20th March and 28th August 1849, the Judges direct me to report that extracts from the registers of lands held by the native functionaries and ministerial Servants, accompanied by the prescribed certificates, have been submitted by all the Civil Judges

I have, &c

(signed) *G T Beauchamp*,
Register

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

## (A)

## GENERAL.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Nature of the Litigation in the several Zillahs of the Madras Presidency, as drawn from the Original Suits filed during 1850

| 1 | For Land | | For Houses or other Fixed Property | | Arrears of Rent or Revenue. | | Bonds | | Simple Debts | | Damages | | Allowances and other Personalities not included in the above. | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 Number of Suits | 3 Amount | 4 Number of Suits | 5 Amount | 6 Number of Suits | 7. Amount | 8 Number of Suits | 9 Amount. | 10 Number of Suits. | 11 Amount | 12 Number of Suits. | 13. Amount | 14 Number of Suits. | 15. Amount. | 16. Number of Suits. | 17 Amount. |
| Chicacole - - - | 68 | 14,719 | 63 | 1,880 | 33 | 3,425 | 1,251 | 1,17,119 | 54 | 1,189 | 21 | 1,600 | 425 | 40,689 | 1,915 | 1,80,621 |
| Rajahmundry - - | 63 | 11,191 | 118 | 14,409 | 74 | 4,579 | 1,542 | 97,439 | 334 | 18,125 | 1 | 8 | 653 | 25,872 | 2,785 | 1,71,623 |
| Masulipatam - - | 18 | 12,004 | 79 | 7,493 | 8 | 687 | 1,119 | 1,17,980 | 728 | 7,552 | 3 | 356 | 302 | 29,738 | 2,257 | 1,75,810 |
| Guntoor - - - | 14 | 455 | 60 | 1,813 | 19 | 728 | 1,819 | 50,614 | 307 | 9,689 | 2 | 800 | 156 | 8,785 | 2,377 | 72,944 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 25 | 3,121 | 37 | 2,112 | 17 | 1,117 | 5,218 | 2,37,117 | 469 | 43,787 | 9 | 389 | 3 | 94 | 5,778 | 2,87,737 |
| Bellary - - - | 2 | 215 | 85 | 89,633 | 18 | 1,117 | 3,676 | 1,87,826 | 755 | 22,785 | 13 | 2,653 | 2 | 20 | 4,551 | 3,04,249 |
| Nellore - - - | – | – | 41 | 3,943 | 20 | 1,648 | 2,343 | 1,24,452 | 374 | 15,047 | 12 | 1,204 | 245 | 61,362 | 3,035 | 2,07,656 |
| Chittoor - - - | 104 | 1,24,117 | 62 | 11,637 | 34 | 4,647 | 3,249 | 2,65,228 | 1,484 | 62,007 | 64 | 16,897 | 34 | 5,734 | 5,031 | 4,90,267 |
| Chingleput - - | 89 | 10,605 | 42 | 8,097 | 6 | 1,768 | 1,184 | 64,581 | 615 | 22,701 | 33 | 2,856 | 156 | 14,317 | 2,125 | 1,24,925 |
| Cuddalore - - | 119 | 13,118 | 100 | 6,035 | 21 | 286 | 2,610 | 1,36,789 | 1,235 | 35,666 | 14 | 1,182 | 407 | 10,611 | 4,506 | 2,03,687 |
| Salem - - - | 263 | 31,822 | 184 | 10,524 | 291 | 14,294 | 2,805 | 1,22,317 | 1,293 | 47,219 | 23 | 1,487 | 38 | 14,083 | 4,897 | 2,41,746 |
| Coimbatore - - | 177 | 20,116 | 76 | 4,301 | 23 | 850 | 2,990 | 1,22,540 | 1,397 | 28,984 | 11 | 491 | 90 | 4,328 | 4,764 | 1,81,610 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 79 | 15,958 | 72 | 10,677 | 53 | 19,889 | 2,110 | 70,616 | 776 | 8,367 | 432 | 6,720 | 239 | 16,209 | 3,761 | 1,48,496 |
| Combaconum - - | 537 | 1,42,202 | 262 | 27,241 | 2 | 52 | 6,223 | 4,71,473 | 360 | 13,567 | 17 | 1,144 | 2,910 | 1,20,815 | 10,311 | 7,76,494 |
| Madura - - - | 199 | 1,10,501 | 64 | 7,336 | 26 | 2,207 | 2,407 | 2,31,289 | 587 | 21,068 | 31 | 13,230 | 97 | 15,351 | 3,411 | 4,00,982 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 220 | 71,063 | 93 | 6,270 | 5 | 121 | 1,398 | 1,35,540 | 749 | 25,466 | 34 | 2,289 | 114 | 42,055 | 2,613 | 2,82,804 |
| Tellicherry - - | 813 | 61,610 | 14 | 2,298 | 58 | 9,659 | 1,814 | 1,24,972 | 145 | 16,125 | 9 | 1,061 | 7 | 918 | 2,860 | 2,17,543 |
| Calicut - - - | 1,149 | 1,04,854 | 78 | 6,301 | 395 | 10,262 | 2,418 | 2,13,959 | 997 | 53,778 | 3 | 276 | 1 | 36 | 5,041 | 3,89,466 |
| Mangalore - - | 633 | 1,27,356 | 62 | 5,030 | 95 | 6,826 | 2,443 | 2,14,325 | 280 | 14,964 | 14 | 894 | 42 | 12,516 | 3,569 | 3,81,911 |
| Honore - - - | 170 | 96,446 | 13 | 562 | 41 | 2,769 | 2,167 | 1,20,437 | 367 | 18,473 | 9 | 462 | 73 | 2,275 | 2,840 | 2,41,424 |
| Fractions - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 58 |
| TOTAL - - | 4,742 | 9,71,473 | 1,605 | 2,27,592 | 1,239 | 86,931 | 50,786 | 32,26,613 | 13,306 | 4,86,559 | 755 | 56,959 | 5,994 | 4,25,868 | 78,427 | 54,82 053 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - -<br>Vizagapatam - -<br>Kurnool - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - no | returns | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 4,742 | 9,74,473 | 1,605 | 2,27,592 | 1,239 | 86,931 | 50,786 | 32,26,613 | 13,306 | 4,86,559 | 755 | 56,959 | 5,994 | 4,25,868 | 78,427 | 54,82,053 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 4,502 | 7,23,406 | 1,503 | 1,43,719 | 854 | 66,786 | 45,768 | 29,07,992 | 11,235 | 4,96,339 | 317 | 52,441 | 6,255 | 3,24,088 | 70,434 | 47,14,835 |
| In 1850 - - - | 4,742 | 9,71,473 | 1,605 | 2,27,592 | 1,239 | 86,931 | 50,786 | 32,26,613 | 13,306 | 4,86,559 | 755 | 56,559 | 5,994 | 4,25,868 | 78,427 | 54,82 053 |
| Increase - - | 240 | 2,48,067 | 102 | 83,873 | 385 | 20,145 | 5,018 | 3,18,621 | 2,071 | – | 438 | 4,518 | – | 1,01,780 | *7,993 | 7,67,218 |
| Decrease - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9,780 | – | – | 261 | – | – | – |

MEMORANDUM showing the Description of Litigants.

| | Plaintiffs | Defendants | Amount Rs | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zemindars - - - | 8,095 | 11,399 | 7,32,598 | 7 | 1 |
| Renters - - - - | 3,284 | 5,462 | 2,10,761 | 9 | 3 |
| Ryots - - - - | 21,714 | 53,621 | 11,44,084 | 4 | 3¼ |
| Merchants, &c - - | 52,777 | 60,373 | 33 94 609 | 1 | –¾ |
| TOTAL - - - | 85,870 | 1,30,855 | 54,82,053 | 5 | 8 |

| | Increase. |
|---|---|
| Civil Judges - - - - - - - - - | 25 |
| Subordinate Judge and Principal Sudder Ameens - | 3 |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - - - - | 1,847 |
| District Moonsiffs - - - - - - - | 4,695 |
| District Punchayets - - - - - - | 2 |
| Village Moonsiffs - - - - - - - | 1,436 |
| | 8,008 |
| Deduct Decrease in Village Punchayets - - | 15 |
| * Net Increase - - - | 7,993 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E. E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (B)

## GENERAL

TABLE No 2 —Showing the character of the Litigation in the several Zillahs, as drawn from the Results of Suits brought to Final Hearing

| 1 | 2 Total Number of Original Suits Decreed | 3 For Plaintiffs | 4 For Defendants | 5 Total Number of Appeals Decreed | 6 For Appellants | 7 For Respondents | 8 Per Centage of Columns 3 to 2 | 9 Per Centage of Columns 6 to 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicacole - - - | 1,031 | 854 | 177 | 188 | 96 | 92 | 82 | 51 |
| Rajahmundry - - | 1,167 | 872 | 295 | 92 | 45 | 47 | 74 | 48 |
| Masulipatam - - | 916 | 799 | 117 | 45 | 15 | 30 | 87 | 33 |
| Guntoor - - - | 938 | 817 | 121 | 61 | 19 | 42 | 87 | 31 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 2,904 | 2,760 | 144 | 87 | 43 | 44 | 95 | 49 |
| Bellary - - - | 1,950 | 1,702 | 248 | 100 | 54 | 46 | 87 | 54 |
| Nellore - - - | 880 | 782 | 98 | 71 | 41 | 30 | 88 | 57 |
| Chittoor - - - | 2,038 | 1,812 | 226 | 166 | 75 | 91 | 88 | 45 |
| Chingleput - - | 784 | 668 | 116 | 97 | 43 | 54 | 85 | 44 |
| Cuddalore - - - | 1,534 | 1,375 | 159 | 76 | 30 | 46 | 89 | 39 |
| Salem - - - | 1,886 | 1,623 | 263 | 99 | 51 | 48 | 86 | 51 |
| Coimbatore - - | 1,806 | 1,549 | 257 | 111 | 62 | 49 | 85 | 55 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 1,580 | 1,367 | 213 | 78 | 23 | 55 | 86 | 29 |
| Combaconum - - | 2,448 | 2,101 | 347 | 200 | 75 | 125 | 85 | 37 |
| Madura - - - | 777 | 632 | 145 | 87 | 33 | 54 | 81 | 37 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 724 | 510 | 214 | 110 | 54 | 56 | 70 | 49 |
| Tellicherry - - | 1,288 | 1,038 | 250 | 270 | 146 | 124 | 80 | 54 |
| Calicut - - - | 2,590 | 2,400 | 190 | 169 | 68 | 101 | 92 | 40 |
| Mangalore - - | 1,912 | 1,572 | 340 | 293 | 120 | 173 | 82 | 40 |
| Honore - - - | 1,424 | 1,201 | 223 | 94 | 35 | 59 | 83 | 37 |
| TOTAL - - - | 30,577 | 26,434 | 4,143 | *2,494 | 1,128 | 1,366 | 86 | 45 |
| Agencies. | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | 275 | 232 | 43 | 73 | 25 | 48 | 84 | 34 |
| Vizagapatam - - | 762 | 665 | 97 | 45 | 21 | 24 | 87 | 46 |
| Kurnool - - - | 128 | 113 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 88 | 44 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,165 | 1,010 | 155 | 127 | 50 | 77 | 86 | 39 |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 31,742 | 27,444 | 4,298 | 2,621 | 1,178 | 1,443 | 86 | 44 |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 27,524 | 23,426 | 4,098 | 2,568 | 1,165 | 1,403 | 85 | 45 |
| In 1850 - - - | 31,742 | 27,444 | 4,298 | 2,621 | 1,178 | 1,443 | 86 | 44 |
| Increase - - | †4,218 | 4,018 | 200 | 53 | 13 | 40 | 1 | — |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 |

* Including fourteen suits from decrees of collectors

† Village moonsiffs, village and district punchayets are included for 1850, and have contributed 3,598 to this increase

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E. E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register.

## (C)

## GENERAL.

TABLE, No 3 —Showing the duration of Original and Appeal Suits in the several Districts, comparing also the time taken in carrying a Suit to Final Judgment in Appeal, and the Costs of Suit and Delay in 1842 and 1850.

| 1<br>ZILLAHS | The average Duration of each Suit disposed of in 1850 upon the File | | The average Duration of Appeal Suits disposed of calculated from the Date of the Original Plaint to that of the Decree in Appeal | | Costs and Delay of 1850 as compared with 1842. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2<br>Original. | 3<br>Appeal | 4<br>In 1842 | 5<br>In 1850 | 6<br>Costs. | 7.<br>Delay |
| | Y M D | Y M D. | Y M. D | Y M D | | |
| Chicacole | 0 9 23 | 0 7 8 | 2 2 23 | 2 3 12 | Less | Greater. |
| Rajahmundry | 1 2 14 | 0 10 7 | 2 3 3 | 2 5 7 | Greater | Greater. |
| Masulipatam | 1 5 23 | 0 4 29 | 2 9 13 | 1 8 24 | Less | Less |
| Guntoor | – 9 2 | 0 5 12 | 0 11 6 | 1 2 18 | Greater | Greater. |
| Cuddapah | – 9 14 | 2 5 9 | 3 11 24 | 3 2 29 | Less | Less. |
| Bellaree | – 3 9 | 0 1 17 | 1 0 21 | 1 0 23 | Greater | Greater. |
| Nellore | 1 8 9 | 0 5 6 | 1 3 19 | 1 8 20 | Greater | Greater |
| Chittoor | 1 4 20 | 2 2 28 | 2 3 22 | 2 8 1 | Same | Greater |
| Chingleput | 0 7 7 | 0 7 7 | 1 9 6 | 2 2 28 | Less | Greater |
| Cuddalore | 1 0 3 | 1 1 8 | 2 6 24 | 2 6 2 | Same | Less |
| Salem | 1 0 26 | 0 4 24 | 1 10 27 | 1 8 11 | Less | Less |
| Coimbatore | 0 3 24 | 2 1 4 | 1 2 7 | 1 3 17 | Less | Greater |
| Trichinopoly | 0 10 2 | 1 2 15 | 2 2 28 | 1 9 0 | Greater | Less. |
| Combaconum | 0 11 21 | 1 4 19 | 1 4 15 | 2 3 26 | Greater | Greater. |
| Madura | 1 0 2 | 0 6 0 | 3 2 4 | 1 8 4 | Less | Less. |
| Tinnevelly | 1 3 26 | 1 4 21 | 3 5 5 | 2 7 14 | Greater | Less |
| Tellicherry | 3 0 18 | 1 7 21 | 4 2 0 | 3 4 4 | Same | Less |
| Calicut | 0 8 8 | 0 8 3 | 2 11 21 | 2 0 17 | Less | Less. |
| Mangalore | 1 1 18 | 0 8 29 | 2 7 20 | 2 4 24 | Greater | Less |
| Honore | 1 8 26 | 2 1 3 | 2 0 23 | 3 11 17 | Greater | Greater. |
| TOTAL | 1 1 8 | 1 0 25 | 2 3 24 | 2 2 16 | Greater | Less |
| Agencies | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 1 3 16 | 3 1 8 | 1 10 11 | 3 7 11 | Greater | Greater. |
| Vizagapatam | 1 3 20 | 1 6 29 | 1 8 19 | 3 8 1 | Greater | Greater. |
| Kurnool | 0 3 2 | 0 5 14 | - No Court | 0 10 7 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 0 11 12 | 1 8 17 | 1 9 15 | 2 8 16 | Greater | Greater |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 0 10 | 1 4 21 | 2 0 19 | 2 5 16 | Greater | Greater |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT, excluding Agencies for which there are no Returns for 1849

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 0 11 22 | 0 10 15 | 1 8 3 | 1 7 0 | Greater | Less |
| In 1850 | 1 1 8 | 1 0 25 | 2 3 24 | 2 2 16 | Greater | Less. |
| Increase | 0 1 16 | 0 2 10 | 0 *7 21 | 0 7 16 | — | — |
| Decrease | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* It was discovered that the averages had been incorrectly calculated in various Zillahs, and hence this increase

*Note* —The average has been struck upon the *whole* number of suits decreed

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851.

E E per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register.

## (D)

## GENERAL.

TABLE No 4 —Table comparing the Results of 1850 with those of 1840, 1841, 1842

| Designation of Courts | Number | Annual Average of Suits disposed of in 1840, 1841, 1842 | | | Suits disposed of in 1850 | | | Increase of 1850 | | | Decrease of 1850 | | | Suits depending at the close of | | | | | | Increase of 1850 | | | Decrease of 1850 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1842 | | | 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL | Original | Appeal | TOTAL |
| Provincial Courts - - - - - | 4 | 39 | 174 | 213 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 72 | 135 | 207 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zillah Courts - - - - - - | 20 | - - | - - | - - | 54 | 1,895 | 1,949 | 15 | 1,721 | 1,736 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 78 | 2,352 | 2,430 | 6 | 2,217 | 2,223 | — | — | — |
| Zillah Courts - - - - -<br>Auxiliary Courts - - - - -<br>Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts - -<br>Assistant Judges' Courts - - -<br>Registers' - ditto - - - | 35 | 1,772 | 1,791 | 3,563 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 9,100 | 4,041 | 13,141 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subordinate - ditto - - -<br>Assistant Judges' ditto - - -<br>Principal Sudder Ameens' ditto - - | *20 | - - | - - | - - | 3,912 | 755 | 4,667 | 2,140 | - - | 2,140 | - - | 1,036 | 1,036 | - - | - - | - - | 3,336 | 683 | 4,019 | - - | - - | - - | 5,764 | 3,358 | 9,122 |
| | | | | | | | | Deduct decrease - | | 1,036 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - - - | 30 | 7,215 | 815 | 8,030 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - | - - | - - | 3,453 | 292 | 3,745 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 34 | - - | - - | - - | 10,858 | - - | 10,858 | 3,643 | - - | 3,643 | - - | 815 | 815 | - - | - - | - - | 8,798 | - - | 8,798 | 5,345 | - - | 5,345 | - - | 292 | 292 |
| | | | | | | | | Deduct decrease - | | 815 | | | | | | | | | | Deduct decrease - | | 292 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | †2,828 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,053 | | | |
| District Moonsiffs - - - - - | 99 | 53,041 | - - | 53,041 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 22,552 | - - | 22,552 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto - ditto - - - - - - | 98 | - - | - - | - - | 49,675 | - - | 49,675 | - - | - - | - - | 3,366 | - - | 3,366 | - - | - - | - - | 28,124 | - - | 28,124 | 5,572 | - - | 5,572 | — | — | — |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - | | 62,067 | 3,780 | 64 847 | 64,499 | 2,650 | 67,149 | 5,798 | 1,721 | 7,519 | 3,366 | 1,851 | 5,217 | 35,177 | 4,468 | 39,645 | 40,336 | 3,035 | 43,371 | 10,923 | 2,217 | 13,140 | 5,764 | 3,650 | 9,414 |
| | | | | | | | | Deduct decrease - | | 5,217 | | | | | | | | | | Deduct decrease - | | 9,414 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,302 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,726 | | | |

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* Exclusive of four courts in which the civil judges exercise the jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts

† Much additional work has been imposed upon this class of officers by the new system, which gives them a share in the Sessions Court trials

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E E per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (E)

## VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS

TABLE No 1 —Showing the Work performed in 1850

| 1 | REGULAR. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUITS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | Pending | | | | Gross Value of Suits. | |
| ZILLAHS | Pending and Referred | Decreed on Merits. | Adjusted by Razeenamah with or without Decree | Dismissed. | TOTAL. | 7<br>Under 1 Year | 8<br>Under 2 Years. | 9<br>Above 2 Years | 10<br>TOTAL. | 11.<br>Disposed of during the Year | 12.<br>Pending at close of the Year |
| Chicacole - - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 432 | - - |
| Rajahmundry - | 6 | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 7,005 |
| Masulipatam - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guntoor - - | 8 | 1 | 2 | - - | 3 | 5 | - - | - - | 5 | 396 | 958 |
| Cuddapah - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | - - | 91 |
| Bellary - - | 4 | 3 | - - | - - | 3 | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | 135 | 23 |
| Nellore - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chittoor - - | 3 | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | - - | 2 | - - | 2 | 445 | 1,010 |
| Chingleput - - | 3 | - - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 144 | – |
| Cuddalore - - | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,362 | – |
| Salem - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Coimbatore - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Trichinopoly - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Combaconum - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madura - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tinnevelly - - | 2 | - - | 1 | - - | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | 18 | 75 |
| Tellicherry - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Calicut - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mangalore - - | 6 | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 5 | 5 | 39 | 14 |
| Honore - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 35 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 2,983 | 10,076 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Vizagapatam - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kurnool - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 35 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 2,983 | 10,076 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 45 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 5,177 | 9,653 |
| In 1850 - - | 35 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 2,983 | 10,076 |
| Increase - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 423 |
| Decrease - | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | - - | 2 | - - | 1 | 2,194 | – |

DETAIL of Column 3

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| In favour of Defendant - - - - - - - - - - | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 |

DETAIL of Column 9

| | Of 1843 | 1844 | 1846 | 1848 | TOTAL. | Delay Accounted for by the State of the File, or special and unavoidable Causes | Delay not satisfactorily accounted for |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rajahmundry - - - - - | - - | - - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuddapah - - - - - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | 1 | - - | 1 |
| Mangalore - - - - - | 1 | 4 | - - | - - | 5 | 5 | — |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 2 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E E, per
*G T. Beauchamp*, Register

## (F)

## VILLAGE MOONSIFFS

TABLE No 1 —Showing the Work performed in 1850

| 1 | REGULAR SUITS | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Pending | | | | Gross Value of Suits | |
| ZILLAHS | | | | | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Pending and Instituted | Decreed on Merits | Adjusted by Razeenamah with or without Decree | Dismissed. | TOTAL | Under 1 year | Under 2 years | Above 2 years | TOTAL | Disposed of during the Year | Pending at the close of the Year |
| Chicacole - - - | 78 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 39 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 39 | 306 | 195 |
| Rajahmundry - - - | 769 | 109 | 176 | 122 | 407 | 211 | 94 | 57 | 362 | 2,361 | 2 179 |
| Masulipatam - - - | * 761 | 83 | 346 | 132 | 561 | 198 | 1 | 1 | 200 | 1,965 | 737 |
| Guntoor - - - - | 963 | 362 | 336 | 61 | 759 | 163 | 31 | 10 | 204 | 4,637 | 1,312 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 88 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 50 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 38 | 210 | 245 |
| Bellary - - - - | 68 | 12 | 6 | 24 | 42 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 26 | 331 | 141 |
| Nellore - - - - | 370 | 167 | 53 | 35 | 255 | 93 | 21 | 1 | 115 | 1,277 | 712 |
| Chittoor - - - - | 1,196 | 335 | 360 | 197 | 892 | 262 | 41 | 1 | 304 | 7,183 | 2,550 |
| Chingleput - - - | 219 | 68 | 70 | 39 | 177 | 39 | 3 | - - | 42 | 825 | 225 |
| Cuddalore - - - | 1,725 | 433 | 416 | 502 | 1,351 | 374 | - - | - - | 374 | 7,242 | 2,291 |
| Salem - - - - | 254 | 136 | 63 | 55 | 254 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,438 | — |
| Coimbatore - - - | † 901 | 165 | 317 | 247 | 729 | 172 | - - | - - | 172 | 3,341 | 799 |
| Trichinopoly - - - | ‡ 1,901 | 681 | 348 | 471 | 1,500 | 395 | 6 | - - | 401 | 6,277 | 2,079 |
| Combaconum - - - | § 3,307 | 443 | 1,272 | 691 | 2,406 | 863 | 38 | - - | 901 | 12,171 | 4,766 |
| Madura - - - - | 223 | 53 | 62 | 77 | 192 | 23 | - - | 8 | 31 | 1 209 | 204 |
| Tinnevelly - - - | 503 | 168 | 166 | 112 | 446 | 56 | 1 | - - | 57 | 2,940 | 358 |
| Tellicherry - - - | 32 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 32 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 180 | — |
| Calicut - - - - | 564 | 190 | 44 | 190 | 424 | 95 | 39 | 6 | 140 | 2,641 | 1,297 |
| Mangalore - - - | 397 | 74 | 71 | 84 | 229 | 96 | 72 | - - | 168 | 2,155 | 851 |
| Honore - - - - | 413 | 68 | 37 | 110 | 215 | 134 | 56 | 8 | 198 | 1,423 | 1,475 |
| TOTAL - - - | 14,732 | 3,588 | 4,182 | 3,190 | 10,960 | 3,204 | 430 | 138 | 3,772 | 60,112 | 22,416 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Vizagapatam - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kurnool - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | 14,732 | 3,588 | 4,182 | 3,190 | 10,960 | 3,204 | 430 | 138 | 3,772 | 60,112 | 22,416 |

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - | 12,328 | 2,862 | 3,573 | 2,268 | 8,703 | 2,921 | 458 | 246 | 3 625 | 45,304 | 21,072 |
| In 1850 - - - - | 14,732 | 3,588 | 4,182 | 3,190 | 10,960 | 3,204 | 430 | 138 | 3,772 | 60,112 | 22,416 |
| Increase - - | 2,404 | 726 | 609 | 922 | 2,257 | 283 | - - | - - | 147 | 14,808 | 1,344 |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 28 | 108 | – | – | – |

DETAIL of Column 3

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of Plaintiff - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,257 |
| In favour of Defendant - - - - - - - - - - - | 331 |
| TOTAL - - - | 3,588 |

DETAIL of Column 9

| | Of 1844. | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | TOTAL | Delay Accounted for by the state of the File, or special and unavoidable Causes | Delay not satisfactorily Accounted for. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicacole - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | 7 | 16 | 23 | 23 | — |
| Rajahmundry - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | 9 | 48 | 57 | 57 | — |
| Masulipatam - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Guntoor - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Cuddapah - - - - - - - | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 19 | - - - | 19 |
| Bellary - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | 4 | - - - | 4 |
| Nellore - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Chittoor - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Madura - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 8 | - - | - - | 8 | - - - | 8 |
| Calicut - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | — |
| Honore - - - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8 | 8 | 8 | — |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - | 6 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 93 | 138 | 98 | 40 |

* 529 Increase. † 317 Increase ‡ 634 Increase. § 562 Increase

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E. E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (G)

## DISTRICT PUNCHAYETS

**Table No 1.—Showing the Work performed in 1850**

| 1 | REGULAR | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUITS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Pending | | | | Gross Value of Suits. | |
| ZILLAHS | Pending and Referred | Decreed on Merits | Adjusted by Razeenamah with or without Decree | Dismissed | TOTAL | 7 Under 1 Year | 8 Under 2 Years | 9 Above 2 Years | 10. TOTAL. | 11 Disposed of during the Year | 12. Pending at the close of the Year |
| Chicacole - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rajahmundry - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 2,400 |
| Masulipatam - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guntoor - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuddapah - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bellary - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nellore - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chittoor - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chingleput - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuddalore - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Salem - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Coimbatore - - - - | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1,200 | – |
| Trichinopoly - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Combaconum - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madura - - - - | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 929 |
| Tinnevelly - - - - | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 209 |
| Tellicherry - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Calicut - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mangalore - - - - | 9 | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 255 | 441 |
| Honore - - - - | 3 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| TOTAL - - - | 20 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 1,466 | 3,981 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Vizagapatam - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 300 |
| Kurnool - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 300 |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - | 21 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 1,466 | 4,281 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - - | 24 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 442 | 2,121 |
| In 1850 - - - - - | 21 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 1,460 | 4,281 |
| Increase - - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 2 | - - | - - | - - | 1,024 | 2,160 |
| Decrease - - - | 3 | - - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - - | - - | 3 | 1 | – | – |

**Detail of Column 3**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of Plaintiffs - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| In favour of Defendants - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 |
| TOTAL - - - | 3 |

**Detail of Column 9.**

| | Of 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | TOTAL. | Delay Accounted for by the State of the File or special and unavoidable Causes | Delay not satisfactorily Accounted for |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madura - - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | 1 | - - - | 1 |
| Tinnevelly - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | 1 | - - - | 1 |
| Mangalore - - - - - - | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | – |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |

Sudder Adalut, Register's Office,<br>
8 December 1851

E. E. per<br>
*G. T. Beauchamp*, Register.

## (H)

## DISTRICT MOONSIFFS

TABLE No 1 —Showing the Regular and Miscellaneous Work performed in 1850

| 1 | 2 | REGULAR. | | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SUITS | | | | | | | | | | | Petitions. | Applications for execution of Decrees |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | Dismissed | | 8 | 9 | Pending | | | | | |
| ZILLAHS | | | | | 6 | 7 | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | Number of Moonsiffs | Pending, Instituted, and Referred | Decreed on Merits | Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree | For Default. | Under Act XVII of 1848 | Called up or otherwise disposed of | TOTAL | Under One Year | Under Two Years | Above Two Years | TOTAL | Disposed of. | Applications disposed of during the Year. |
| Chicacole - - - | 3 | 1,761 | 663 | 341 | 65 | 148 | 5 | 1,222 | 506 | 29 | 4 | 539 | 852 | 903 |
| Rajahmundry - - | 4 | 2,648 | 742 | 649 | 39 | 250 | 221 | 1,901 | 670 | 42 | 35 | 747 | 8,232 | 841 |
| Masulipatam - - | 3 | 1,650 | 699 | 394 | 10 | 172 | 6 | 1,281 | 352 | 12 | 5 | 369 | 6,965 | 1,046 |
| Guntoor - - - | 4 | 1,613 | 455 | 761 | 3 | 139 | 3 | 1,361 | 252 | – | – | 252 | 2,802 | 1,035 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 8 | 8,327 | 2,261 | 1,653 | 105 | 1,095 | 36 | 5,150 | 2,632 | 535 | 10 | 3,177 | 4,934 | 4,954 |
| Bellary - - - | 7 | 5,096 | 1,463 | 922 | 291 | 1,131 | 2 | 3,809 | 1,132 | 137 | 18 | 1,287 | 4,058 | 3,285 |
| Nellore - - - | 4 | 2,653 | 457 | 1,083 | 42 | 501 | 75 | 2,158 | 486 | 8 | 1 | 495 | 2,932 | 1,255 |
| Chittoor - - - | 5 | 4,324 | 1,307 | 933 | 136 | 667 | 6 | 3,049 | 1,147 | 113 | 15 | 1,275 | 4,938 | 2,677 |
| Chingleput - - | 3 | 1,965 | 500 | 359 | 110 | 217 | 15 | 1,201 | 676 | 75 | 13 | 764 | 2,767 | 661 |
| Cuddalore - - | 4 | 3,261 | 827 | 849 | 36 | 703 | 3 | 2,418 | 799 | 25 | 19 | 843 | 2,090 | 1,297 |
| Salem - - - | 6 | 5,475 | 1,439 | 1,190 | 79 | 866 | 197 | 3,771 | 1,615 | 66 | 23 | 1,704 | 4,793 | 4,033 |
| Coimbatore - - | 7 | 4,317 | 1,379 | 867 | 49 | 962 | 112 | 3,369 | 909 | 18 | 21 | 948 | 4,154 | 4,387 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 3 | 2,064 | 678 | 581 | 24 | 439 | 10 | 1,732 | 329 | 3 | – | 332 | 3,466 | 743 |
| Combaconum - - | 6 | 7,822 | 1,431 | 2,110 | 196 | 963 | 402 | 5,102 | 2,578 | 131 | 11 | 2,720 | 10,155 | 1,261 |
| Madura - - - | 3 | 3,055 | 439 | 902 | 349 | 386 | 263 | 2,339 | 669 | 38 | 9 | 716 | 3,662 | 649 |
| Tinnevelly - - - | 3 | 2,046 | 408 | 907 | 11 | 96 | 5 | 1,427 | 595 | 24 | – | 619 | 3,370 | 451 |
| Tellicherry - - | 5 | 3,102 | 988 | 70 | 213 | 388 | 130 | 1,789 | 1,066 | 148 | 99 | 1,313 | 3,632 | 1,224 |
| Calicut - - - | 9 | 6,950 | 1,929 | 542 | 475 | 803 | 65 | 3,814 | 2,350 | 587 | 199 | 3,136 | 7,943 | 2,875 |
| Mangalore - - | 6 | 5,569 | 1,308 | 860 | 198 | 152 | 60 | 2,578 | 1,857 | 945 | 189 | 2,991 | 5,227 | 1,999 |
| Honore - - - | 5 | 5,748 | 1,051 | 411 | 71 | 287 | 31 | 1,851 | 1,531 | 1,001 | 1,365 | 3,897 | 2,770 | 7,695 |
| TOTAL - - - | 98 | 79,446 | 20,424 | 16,384 | 2,502 | 10,365 | 1,647 | 51,322 | 22,151 | 3,937 | 2,036 | 28,124 | 89,742 | 43,271 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | 2 | 932 | 268 | 147 | 47 | 161 | 3 | 626 | 269 | 35 | 2 | 306 | 241 | no returns |
| Vizagapatam - - | 3 | 2,559 | 712 | 450 | 67 | 305 | 29 | 1,563 | 874 | 93 | 29 | 996 | 1,038 | |
| Kurnool - - - | 2 | 213 | 66 | 60 | 9 | 20 | – | 155 | 49 | 6 | 3 | 58 | 70 | |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | 3,704 | 1,046 | 657 | 123 | 486 | 32 | 2,344 | 1,192 | 134 | 34 | 1,360 | 1,349 | – |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 105 | 83,150 | 21,470 | 17,041 | 2,625 | 10,851 | 1,679 | 53,666 | 23,343 | 4,071 | 2,070 | 29,484 | 91,091 | 43,271 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 105 | 85,992 | 21,573 | 17,060 | 8,038 | 7,639 | 1,240 | 55,550 | 22,870 | 5,730 | 1,842 | 30,442 | 70,486 | 58,222 |
| In 1850 - - - | 105 | 83,150 | 21,470 | 17,041 | 2,625 | 10,851 | 1,679 | 53,666 | 23,343 | 4,071 | 2,070 | 29,484 | 91,091 | 43,271 |
| Increase - - | – | – | – | – | – | 3,212 | 439 | – | 473 | – | 228 | – | 20,605 | – |
| Decrease - - | – | 2,842 | 103 | 19 | 5,413 | – | – | 1,884 | – | 1,659 | – | 958 | – | 14,951 |

### DETAIL of Column 12

| | Of 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | TOTAL | Remanded within the Year | Delay accounted for by the State of the File or Special and Unavoidable Causes | Delay not satisfactorily accounted for | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicacole - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | – | |
| Rajahmundry - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 33 | 35 | 1 | 23 | 11 | Seetanagrum. |
| Masulipatam - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | – | |
| Cuddapah - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 6 | – | |
| Bellary - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | 18 | – | – | 18 | Tandmurry |
| Nellore - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | |
| Chittoor - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 13 | 15 | 1 | – | 14 | -- Calastry, 2, Trivuttoor 5, Goodeyatum,7 |
| Chingleput - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 13 | – | – | 13 | --Conjeeveram, 1, Tripassore, 6, Caroongooly, 6 |
| Cuddalore - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 5 | 6 | 19 | – | 3 | *16 | |
| Salem - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 13 | 8 | 23 | – | 12 | 11 | -- Tripatore, 8, Yadapaudy, 3 |
| Coimbatore - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 9 | – | |
| Combaconum - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | – | 6 | 5 | Myaviram |
| Madura - - | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 | – | |
| Tellicherry - | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 41 | 99 | – | – | 99 | -- Tellicherry, 34, Cartenad, 20, Irvenad, 23, Caveyi, 21, Wynaad, 1 |
| Calicut - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 193 | 199 | – | 196 | 3 | Ernaad |
| Mangalore - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 10 | 176 | 189 | – | 189 | – | |
| Honore - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 577 | 785 | 1,365 | – | 1,365 | – | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 31 | 649 | 1,324 | 2,036 | 20 | 1,826 | 190 | |

### DETAIL of Column 4

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of plaintiff - - | 18,882 |
| In favour of defendant - - | 2,588 |
| TOTAL - - - | 21,470 |

### DETAIL of Column 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully executed - - - | 14,961 |
| Adjusted by the parties - - | 4,614 |
| Struck off the file for want of assets, &c | |
| Partially executed - - | 6 439 |
| Without enforcement - - | 17,257 |

* Suits remanded in former years, but erroneously included from the returns

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office, 8 December 1851.

E E per *G T. Beauchamp*, Register

## (I)

## DISTRICT MOONSIFFS

TABLE No 2—Showing the Proportion per Cent. and Result of Appeals from Decrees of District Moonsiffs in 1850

| 1. ZILLAHS | 2. Number of Appealable Decrees passed within the Year | 3 Number Appealed within the Year | Affirmed by the Appellate Courts within the Year | | | Reversed or Modified by the Appellate Courts within the Year | | | Remanded by the Appellate Courts within the Year | | | 13 Otherwise disposed of by the Appellate Court within the Year | 14. Proportion of Column 3 to Column 2 | 15. Proportion of Column 6 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Courts within the Year | 16 Proportion of Column 9 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Courts within the Year | 17 Proportion of Column 12 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Courts within the Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 By the Civil Judge | 5 By the Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen | 6 TOTAL | 7 By the Civil Judge | 8 By the Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen | 9 TOTAL | 10 By the Civil Judge | 11 By the Subordinate Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen | 12 TOTAL | | | | | |
| Chicacole - | 325 | 80 | 27 | 9 | 36 | 20 | 3 | 23 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 56 | 85 | 1 |
| Rajahmundry | 268 | 49 | 15 | – | 15 | 12 | – | 12 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 18 | 53 | 42 | 3 |
| Masulipatam | 358 | 25 | 17 | – | 17 | 6 | – | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 6 | 68 | 24 | 8 |
| Guntoor - | 251 | 31 | 20 | – | 20 | 11 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | 12 | 64 | 35 | – |
| Cuddapah - | 1,153 | 39 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8 | – | 8 | 1 | 3 | 54 | 28 | 16 |
| Bellary - | 716 | 44 | 18 | – | 18 | 17 | – | 17 | 7 | – | 7 | 1 | 6 | 41 | 39 | 10 |
| Nellore - | 260 | 31 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | – | 11 | 45 | 27 | 27 |
| Chittoor - | 755 | 120 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 10 | 24 | 34 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 53 | 30 | 6 |
| Chingleput - | 283 | 47 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 16 | 42 | 51 | 2 |
| Cuddalore - | 506 | 65 | 25 | – | 25 | 6 | – | 6 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | 12 | 69 | 16 | 11 |
| Salem - - | 844 | 82 | 29 | – | 29 | 12 | – | 12 | 18 | – | 18 | 1 | 9 | 48 | 20 | 30 |
| Coimbatore - | 595 | 89 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 2 | 14 | 48 | 23 | 25 |
| Trichinopoly | 344 | 76 | 1 | 26 | 27 | – | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 69 | 15 | 10 |
| Combaconum | 951 | 216 | 13 | 52 | 65 | 8 | 17 | 25 | – | 6 | 6 | 7 | 22 | 63 | 24 | 5 |
| Madura - | 253 | 37 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 14 | 69 | 28 | 2 |
| Tinnevelly - | 231 | 60 | 25 | 7 | 32 | 19 | – | 19 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 50 | 29 | 12 |
| Tellicherry - | 664 | 212 | 49 | 65 | 114 | 15 | 38 | 53 | 27 | 53 | 80 | 14 | 31 | 43 | 20 | 30 |
| Calicut - | 1,169 | 158 | 4 | 51 | 55 | – | 12 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 67 | 14 | 12 |
| Mangalore - | 771 | 123 | 42 | 47 | 89 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 15 | 60 | 20 | 12 |
| Honore - | 543 | 83 | 15 | – | 15 | 16 | – | 16 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 15 | 42 | 45 | 5 |
| TOTAL - | 11,240 | 1,667 | 413 | 336 | 749 | 211 | 150 | 361 | 104 | 103 | 207 | 67 | 14 | 54 | 26 | 14 |
| Agencies: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - | 268* | 53 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 19 | 46 | 18 | 9 |
| Vizagapatam | 297 | 61 | 1 | 14 | 15 | – | 16 | 16 | – | 4 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 36 | 39 | 9 |
| Kurnool - | 66 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 50 | – | 50 |
| TOTAL - | 631 | 114 | 15 | 36 | 51 | 4 | 26 | 30 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 18 | 42 | 25 | 10 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 11,871 | 1,781 | 428 | 372 | 800 | 215 | 176 | 391 | 107 | 112 | 219 | 93 | 15 | 53 | 26 | 14 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - | 11,381 | 1,428 | 327 | 436 | 763 | 173 | 200 | 373 | 100 | 114 | 214 | 74 | 12 | 53 | 26 | 15 |
| In 1850 - | 11,871 | 1,781 | 428 | 372 | 800 | 215 | 176 | 391 | 107 | 112 | 219 | 93 | 15 | 53 | 26 | 14 |
| Increase - | 490 | 353 | 101 | – | 37 | 42 | – | 18 | 7 | – | 5 | 19 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Decrease - | – | – | – | 64 | – | – | 24 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

F E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register.

## (J)

## DISTRICT MOONSIFFS

TABLE No 3 —Classifying the Suits disposed of according to the Value of the Property in Litigation, showing also the Value in Issue in Suits disposed of and pending, the Average Duration of Suits, and the Proportion per cent. the Sum recovered under Applications for the Execution of Decrees bore to the Sum due

| 1 ZILLAHS | 2 From 500 to 1,000 | 3 From 400 to 500 | 4 From 300 to 400 | 5 From 200 to 300 | 6 From 100 to 200 | 7 Under 100 Rupees | Gross Value of Suits: 8 Disposed of during the Year | Gross Value of Suits: 9 Pending at the close of the Year | 10 Average Duration of Suits: Y | 11 M | 12 D | DECREES: 13 Amount Recoverable under Applications pending and filed during the Year | DECREES: 14 Amount Recovered during the Year | DECREES: 15 Amount Due under Applications struck off the File after partial Enforcement and without Enforcement | DECREES: 16 Amount Recoverable on Applications pending at the close of the Year | DECREES: 17 Proportion of Column 14 to 13 | DECREES: 18 Proportion of Column 15 to 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicacole - - | 8 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 61 | 1,114 | 43,191 | 24,745 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 69,668 | 10,645 | 9,655 | 40,368 | 28 | 13 |
| Rajahmundry - | 2 | - | 14 | 20 | 101 | 1,543 | 50,727 | 40,505 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 37,875 | 11,417 | 10,241 | 16,217 | 30 | 27 |
| Masulipatum - - | 9 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 65 | 1,171 | 48,182 | 22,649 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 74,515 | 22,092 | 14,304 | 38,119 | 29 | 19 |
| Guntoor - - | 4 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 61 | 1,279 | 44,117 | 10,289 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 51,272 | 24,106 | 14,445 | 12,721 | 47 | 28 |
| Cuddapah - - | 8 | 3 | 11 | 30 | 228 | 4,834 | 1,56,454 | 1,37,486 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 2,54,831 | 86,401 | 95,087 | 73,343 | 33 | 37 |
| Bellary - - - | 15 | 12 | 11 | 51 | 483 | 3,235 | 1,21,754 | 50,946 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 2,03,160 | 45,990 | 1,06,087 | 51,083 | 22 | 52 |
| Nellore - - - | 11 | 37 | 41 | 97 | 404 | 1,493 | 67,553 | 21,350 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 1,05,508 | 28,498 | 21,682 | 55,328 | 27 | 20 |
| Chittoor - - | 25 | 20 | 12 | 45 | 325 | 2,616 | 1,25,123 | 79,887 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 2,28,443 | 61,625 | 80,610 | 86,208 | 26 | 35 |
| Chingleput - - | 10 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 61 | 1,081 | 48,915 | 42,473 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 33,715 | 23,853 | 5,986 | 3,876 | 70 | 17 |
| Cuddalore - - | 13 | 11 | 12 | 31 | 561 | 1,787 | 91,513 | 48,322 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 1,16,413 | 39,727 | 19,581 | 57,105 | 34 | 16 |
| Salem - - - | 10 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 224 | 3,318 | 96,508 | 76,055 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 1,51,006 | 55,250 | 72,731 | 23,025 | 36 | 47 |
| Coimbatore - - | 13 | 4 | 7 | 30 | 131 | 3,072 | 98,513 | 40,820 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 1,64,065 | 56,655 | 74,441 | 32,969 | 34 | 45 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 8 | 3 | 6 | 28 | 64 | 1,613 | 56,473 | 16,189 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 40,925 | 15,450 | 2,609 | 22,866 | 37 | 6 |
| Combaconum - - | 72 | 25 | 25 | 128 | 536 | 3,914 | 2,53,672 | 2,11,490 | 0 | 8 | 25 | 1,46,123 | 76,879 | 14,570 | 54,674 | 52 | 9 |
| Madura - - | 30 | 6 | 8 | 32 | 136 | 1,864 | 95,227 | 55,092 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 57,741 | 25,264 | 2,952 | 29,525 | 43 | 5 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 20 | 12 | 9 | 34 | 115 | 1,232 | 67,990 | 42,159 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 31,065 | 16,165 | 5,811 | 9,089 | 52 | 18 |
| Tellicherry - - | 13 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 281 | 1,326 | 77,425 | 62,475 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1,42,005 | 35,544 | 32,950 | 73,511 | 25 | 23 |
| Calicut - - - | 15 | 11 | 14 | 74 | 185 | 3,450 | 1,49,368 | 1,66,248 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 3,44,501 | 76,420 | 56,831 | 2,11,250 | 22 | 16 |
| Mangalore - - | 19 | 11 | 37 | 73 | 427 | 1,951 | 1,12,399 | 1,64,057 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 2,42,069 | 47,005 | 49,244 | 1,45,820 | 19 | 20 |
| Honore - - - | 12 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 101 | 1,669 | 71,396 | 1,87,398 | 1 | 11 | 24 | 3,54,256 | 1,16,053 | 1,77,713 | 59,590 | 33 | 50 |
| **TOTAL** - - - | 317 | 177 | 255 | 814 | 4,550 | 43,562 | 18,76,500 | 15,00,635 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 28,49,156 | 8,84,939 | 8 67,530 | 10,96,687 | 31 | 30 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 42 | 571 | - | 14,737 | 0 | 4 | 16 | no returns | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam - - | - | - | - | 23 | 56 | 1,455 | - | 39,264 | 0 | 7 | 15 | | | - | - | - | - |
| Kurnool - - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 9 | 142 | - | 3,405 | 0 | 4 | 12 | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** - - - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 107 | 2,168 | no returns | 57,405 | 0 | 5 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GRAND TOTAL** - | 318 | 178 | 257 | 847 | 4,657 | 45,730 | 18,76,500 | 15,58,040 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 28,49,156 | 8,84,939 | 8,67,530 | 10,96,687 | 31 | 30 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 264 | 145 | 273 | 1,032 | 4,887 | 47,700 | 17,39,020 | 15,00,801 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 39,36,519 | 10,10,427 | 13,15,340 | 16,10,752 | 25 | 33 |
| In 1850 - - | 318 | 178 | 257 | 847 | 4,657 | 45,730 | 18,76,500 | 15,58,040 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 28,49,156 | 8,84,939 | 8,67,530 | 10,96,687 | 31 | 30 |
| Increase - - | 54 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 1,37,480 | 57,239 | | - | | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Decrease - | - | - | 16 | 185 | 230 | 1,979 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 17 | 10,87,363 | 1,25,488 | 4,47,810 | 5,14,065 | - | 3 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E E per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (K)

## SUDDER AMEENS

TABLE No 1.—*Showing the Regular and Miscellaneous Work performed in 1850.*

| 1. | 2 | REGULAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SUITS | | | | | | | | | | | | Petitions. | Applications for Execution of Decrees. |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | Dismissed | | 8 | 9 | Pending | | | | | | |
| ZILLAHS | Number of Sudder Ameens | Pending, Instituted, and Referred | Decreed on Merits | Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree | 6 For Default. | 7 Under Act XVII of 1848 | Called up or otherwise disposed of | TOTAL | 10 Under 1 Year | 11 Under 2 Years | 12 Above 2 Years. | 13. TOTAL. | 14. Disposed of. | 15. Applications disposed of during the Year. |
| Itchapoor - - - | 1 | 417 | 150 | 64 | 36 | 48 | 1 | 299 | 108 | 8 | 2 | 118 | 305 | 150 |
| Chicacole - - - | 1 | 184 | 88 | 28 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 141 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 43 | 174 | 68 |
| Rajahmundry - - | 2 | 970 | 241 | 249 | 28 | 107 | 72 | 697 | 237 | 35 | 1 | 273 | 1,341 | 91 |
| Masulipatam - - | 1 | 456 | 128 | 100 | 24 | 56 | 7 | 315 | 113 | 24 | 4 | 141 | 921 | 103 |
| Guntoor - - - | 1 | 316 | 114 | 114 | 12 | 13 | – | 253 | 63 | – | – | 63 | 406 | 141 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 3 | 1,634 | 506 | 267 | 65 | 204 | 9 | 1,051 | 495 | 79 | 9 | 583 | 708 | 1,081 |
| Bellary - - - | 2 | 602 | 279 | 101 | 33 | 112 | 1 | 526 | 76 | – | – | 76 | 507 | 418 |
| Nellore - - - | 1 | 668 | 132 | 136 | 26 | 75 | 4 | 373 | 235 | 35 | 25 | 295 | 793 | 143 |
| Chittoor - - - | 2 | 1,279 | 338 | 237 | 42 | 184 | 26 | 827 | 388 | 48 | 16 | 452 | 1,174 | 483 |
| Chingleput - - | 1 | 466 | 114 | 101 | 18 | 53 | 4 | 290 | 166 | 10 | – | 176 | 427 | 149 |
| Cuddalore - - | 1 | 533 | 136 | 97 | 19 | 78 | 2 | 332 | 164 | 30 | 7 | 201 | 413 | 97 |
| Salem - - - | 2 | 920 | 228 | 130 | 103 | 133 | 15 | 609 | 267 | 19 | 25 | 311 | 585 | 133 |
| Coimbatore - - | 1 | 473 | 149 | 76 | 25 | 107 | 4 | 361 | 98 | 11 | 3 | 112 | 226 | 190 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 1 | 517 | 105 | 102 | 9 | 55 | – | 271 | 180 | 63 | 3 | 246 | 526 | 34 |
| Combaconum - - | 3 | 2,906 | 495 | 439 | 67 | 202 | 202 | 1,405 | 1,211 | 267 | 23 | 1,501 | 1,046 | 273 |
| Madura - - - | 2 | 956 | 221 | 256 | 80 | 80 | 5 | 642 | 278 | 28 | 8 | 314 | 1,056 | 224 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 1 | 406 | 65 | 188 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 280 | 123 | 3 | – | 126 | 450 | 83 |
| Tellicherry - - | 1 | 737 | 201 | 13 | 66 | 84 | 61 | 425 | 282 | 16 | 14 | 312 | 509 | 53 |
| Calicut - - - | 2 | 1,848 | 368 | 66 | 110 | 124 | 50 | 718 | 819 | 266 | 45 | 1,130 | 1,593 | 168 |
| Mangalore - - | 3 | 1,978 | 506 | 21) | 115 | 72 | 30 | 942 | 632 | 296 | 108 | 1,036 | 2,555 | 397 |
| Sircy - - - | 1 | 706 | 132 | 89 | 6 | 70 | 1 | 298 | 283 | 120 | 5 | 408 | 432 | 184 |
| Honore - - - | 1 | 1,180 | 172 | 61 | 14 | 52 | – | 299 | 534 | 283 | 64 | 881 | 213 | 140 |
| TOTAL - - - | 34 | 20,152 | 4,868 | 3,133 | 918 | 1,939 | 496 | 11,354 | 6,791 | 1,644 | 363 | 8,798 | 17,410 | 4,803 |
| Town Kazee Kurnool - - - | 1 | 170 | 61 | 52 | 13 | 14 | – | 140 | 30 | – | – | 30 | 122 | no returns. |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 35 | 20,322 | 4,929 | 3,185 | 931 | 1,953 | 496 | 11,494 | 6,821 | 1,644 | 363 | 8,828 | 17,532 | 4,803 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 35 | 18,735 | 4,425 | 3,424 | 1,366 | 1,464 | 425 | 11,104 | 5,679 | 1,408 | 544 | 7,631 | 15,840 | 5,436 |
| In 1850 - - - | 35 | 20,322 | 4,929 | 3,185 | 931 | 1,953 | 496 | 11,494 | 6,821 | 1,644 | 363 | 8,828 | 17,532 | 4,803 |
| Increase - - | – | 1,587 | 504 | – | – | 489 | 71 | 390 | 1,142 | 236 | – | 1,197 | 1,692 | – |
| Decrease - - | – | – | – | 239 | 345 | – | – | – | – | – | 181 | – | – | 633 |

**DETAIL of Column 12**

| — | Of 1841 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | TOTAL | Remanded within the Year | Delay accounted for by the State of the File or Special and Unavoidable Causes | Delay not satisfactorily accounted for | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Itchapoor - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | |
| Chicacole - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | |
| Rajahmundry - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | |
| Masulipatam - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | 4 | - Sudder Ameen Syed Mahomed, 4 Sudder Ameen Auderutnum Sastry, 1 |
| Cuddapah - | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 | – | 5 | |
| Nellore - - | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | 22 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 13 | |
| Chittoor - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 9 | Moofty Sudder Ameen |
| Cuddalore - | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | – | 4 | |
| Salem - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 25 | 11 | 1 | 13 | Moofty Sudder Ameen |
| Coimbatore - | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | |
| Trichinopoly - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 3 | |
| Combaconum - | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 19 | 23 | 6 | 17 | – | |
| Madura - - | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | – | |
| Tellicherry - | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 3 | 14 | – | 14 | – | - - Moofty Sudder Ameen, 11, Hindoo Sudder Ameen, 4 |
| Calicut - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 6 | 38 | 45 | – | 30 | 15 | |
| Mangalore - | – | – | – | – | 3 | 20 | 85 | 108 | 8 | 61 | 39 | - - Moofty Sudder Ameen, 23, Sudder Ameen Munjapiah, 10, Sudder Ameen Vencapiah, 6. |
| Sircy - - | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | – | |
| Honore - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 11 | 52 | 64 | 8 | 49 | 7 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 73 | 265 | 363 | 62 | 188 | 113 | |

**DETAIL of Column 4.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of plaintiff - - - | 3,992 |
| In favour of defendant - - - | 937 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4,929 |

**DETAIL of Column 15**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully executed - - - - | 2,044 |
| Adjusted by the parties - - | 619 |
| Struck off the file for want of assets, &c | |
| Partially executed - - - | 501 |
| Without enforcement - - | 1,639 |

Sudder Adaulut, Register's Office, 8 December 1851

E. E. per *G T Beauchamp*, Register.

## (L)

## SUDDER AMEENS

TABLE No 2 —Showing the Proportion per Cent., and Result of Appeals from Decrees of Sudder Ameens in 1850

| 1<br>ZILLAHS | 2<br>Number of Appealable Decrees passed within the Year | 3<br>Number Appealed within the Year | 4.<br>Affirmed by the Appellate Court within the Year | 5<br>Reversed or Modified by the Appellate Court within the Year | 6<br>Remanded by the Appellate Court within the Year | 7.<br>Otherwise disposed of by the Appellate Court within the Year | 8<br>Proportion of Column 3 to Column 2 | 9<br>Proportion of Column 4 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year | 10<br>Proportion of Column 5 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year | 11<br>Proportion of Column 6 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Itchapore - - | 150 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 53 | 32 | 7 |
| Chicacole - - | 88 | 47 | 28 | 28 | 9 | - - | 53 | 43 | 43 | 13 |
| Rajahmundry - | 241 | 52 | 19 | 23 | - - | 3 | 21 | 42 | 51 | — |
| Masulipatam - - | 128 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 53 | 20 | 13 |
| Guntoor - - | 114 | 21 | 22 | 8 | - - | - - | 18 | 73 | 26 | — |
| Cuddapah - - | 506 | 41 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 71 | 34 | 42 | 7 |
| Bellary - - - | 279 | 31 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 51 | 30 | 6 |
| Nellore - - - | 132 | 26 | 12 | 4 | 14 | - - | 19 | 40 | 13 | 46 |
| Chittoor - - | 338 | 78 | 26 | 21 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 39 | 31 | 13 |
| Chingleput - - | 114 | 32 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 48 | 37 | 6 |
| Cuddalore - - | 136 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 4 | - - | 13 | 48 | 37 | 14 |
| Salem - - - | 228 | 38 | 10 | 8 | 5 | - - | 16 | 43 | 34 | 21 |
| Coimbatore - - | 149 | 41 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 26 | 60 | 8 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 105 | 52 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 49 | 50 | 23 | 13 |
| Combaconum - - | 495 | 155 | 57 | 35 | 7 | 6 | 31 | 54 | 33 | 6 |
| Madura - - - | 221 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 2 | - - | 11 | 61 | 30 | 7 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 65 | 25 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 52 | 5 |
| Tellicherry - - | 201 | 54 | 2 | 5 | - - | 4 | 26 | 18 | 45 | — |
| Calicut - - - | 368 | 137 | 42 | 21 | 18 | 7 | 37 | 47 | 23 | 20 |
| Mangalore - - | 506 | 172 | 79 | 51 | 17 | 9 | 33 | 50 | 32 | 10 |
| Honore - - - | 172 | 32 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 62 | 25 | 2 |
| Sircy - - - | 132 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 58 | 29 | 5 |
| TOTAL - - | 4,868 | 1,141 | 459 | 324 | 106 | 65 | 23 | 48 | 33 | 11 |
| Kurnool - - | 61 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - - | 13 | 50 | 33 | 16 |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 4,929 | 1,152 | 462 | 326 | 107 | 65 | 23 | 48 | 33 | 11 |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 4,425 | 986 | 440 | 298 | 123 | 60 | 22 | 47 | 32 | 13 |
| In 1850 - - | 4,929 | 1,152 | 462 | 326 | 107 | 65 | 23 | 48 | 33 | 11 |
| Increase - - | 504 | 166 | 22 | 28 | - - | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Decrease - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 16 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E E per
*G. T. Beauchamp*, Register

## (M)

## SUDDER AMEENS

TABLE No 3—Classifying the Suits disposed of according to the Value of the Property in Litigation, showing also the Value in Issue in Suits disposed of and pending, the average Duration of Suits, and the Proportion per cent. the Sum recovered under Applications for the Execution of Decrees bore to the Sum due

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Gross Value of Suits | | 11 | 12 | 13 | DECREES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | 9 | 10 | | | | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ZILLAHS | From 1,000 to 2,500 Rupees | From 500 to 1,000 Rupees | From 400 to 500 Rupees | From 300 to 400 Rupees | From 200 to 300 Rupees | From 100 to 200 Rupees | Under 100 Rupees. | Disposed of during the Year | Pending at the close of the Year | Average Duration of Suits. | | | Amount recoverable under Applications pending and filed during the Year | Amount recovered during the Year | Amount due under Applications struck off the File after partial Enforcement and without Enforcement. | Amount recoverable on Applications pending at the close of the Year | Proportion of Column 15 to 14 | Proportion of Column 16 to 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Y | M | D | | | | | | |
| Itchapoor - - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 7 | 14 | 272 | 11,819 | 9,427 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 17,140 | 5,880 | 7,189 | 4,071 | 34 | 41 |
| Chicacole - - | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 95 | 24,070 | 5,618 | 0 | 6 | 26 | 13,110 | 1,679 | 3,675 | 7,750 | 12 | 28 |
| Rajahmundry - | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 56 | 539 | 32,249 | 18,495 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11,653 | 7,027 | 1,307 | 3,319 | 60 | 11 |
| Masulipatam - | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 42 | 230 | 34,492 | 32,422 | 0 | 9 | 21 | 23,584 | 5,680 | 4,917 | 12,087 | 24 | 20 |
| Guntoor - - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 12 | 26 | 207 | 15,233 | 7,560 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 14,569 | 7,984 | 5,103 | 1,482 | 54 | 35 |
| Cuddapah - - | 5 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 22 | 106 | 883 | 63,596 | 58,716 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 1,10,167 | 20,200 | 51,005 | 38,302 | 18 | 46 |
| Bellary - - | 1 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 46 | 447 | 25,732 | 9,377 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 38,698 | 8,655 | 21,453 | 8,500 | 22 | 55 |
| Nellore - - | 6 | 11 | - | 8 | 12 | 47 | 285 | 29,698 | 54,746 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 21,197 | 4,221 | 3,460 | 13,516 | 19 | 16 |
| Chittoor - - | 11 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 25 | 87 | 647 | 70,050 | 50,329 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 74,098 | 22,716 | 13,111 | 38,271 | 30 | 17 |
| Chingleput - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 239 | 18,743 | 16,789 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 11,928 | 6,402 | 2,787 | 2,739 | 53 | 23 |
| Cuddalore - - | 6 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 38 | 253 | 29,104 | 24,566 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 28,363 | 4,645 | 3,544 | 20,174 | 10 | 12 |
| Salem - - | 6 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 88 | 453 | 49,593 | 40,425 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 14,563 | 9,201 | - - | 5,362 | 63 | - |
| Coimbatore - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 319 | 14,552 | 11,676 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 20,183 | 6,859 | 5,467 | 7,857 | 33 | 27 |
| Trichinopoly - | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 25 | 224 | 22 180 | 34,828 | 1 | - | 2 | 16,968 | 4,963 | - - | 12,005 | 20 | - |
| Combaconum - | 35 | 44 | 8 | 16 | 79 | 153 | 868 | 1,36,832 | 2,54,648 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 81,762 | 42,320 | 2,723 | 36,719 | 51 | 3 |
| Madura - - | 12 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 85 | 171 | 332 | 57,591 | 54,025 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 42,232 | 11,340 | 8,738 | 22,154 | 26 | 20 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 17 | 255 | 14,009 | 16,422 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 7,500 | 3,719 | 2,034 | 1,747 | 49 | 27 |
| Tellicherry - | 4 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 201 | 100 | 38,579 | 39,121 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 37,126 | 10,028 | 1,100 | 25,998 | 27 | 2 |
| Calicut - - | 19 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 78 | 173 | 364 | 80,194 | 1,29,564 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 1,04,364 | 24,876 | 14,696 | 64,792 | 23 | 14 |
| Mangalore - - | 28 | 32 | 9 | 21 | 63 | 291 | 468 | 1,19,586 | 2,21,097 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 95,672 | 36,688 | 6,617 | 52,367 | 38 | 6 |
| Sircy - - - | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 42 | 228 | 22,023 | 41,540 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 20,855 | 4,662 | 10,486 | 5,707 | 22 | 50 |
| Honore - - | 5 | 9 | - | 3 | 6 | 49 | 227 | 21,067 | 82,839 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 23,987 | 9,968 | 2,101 | 11,918 | 41 | 8 |
| TOTAL - - | 172 | 219 | 81 | 170 | 530 | 1,751 | 7,935 | 9,30,992 | 12,14,230 | 0 | 8 | 18 | 8,29,719 | 2,59,713 | 1,72,113 | 3,97,893 | 31 | 20 |
| Kurnool - - | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | 6 | 122 | no return | 1,222 | 0 | 3 | 0 | no return | — | — | — | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 176 | 224 | 82 | 170 | 532 | 1,757 | 8,057 | 9,30,992 | 12,15,452 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 8,29,719 | 2,59,713 | 1,72,113 | 3,97,893 | 31 | 20 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - | 171 | 249 | 98 | 175 | 442 | 1,492 | 8,052 | 8,98,548 | 10,93,521 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8,98,653 | 2,75,827 | 2,08,529 | 4,14,297 | 30 | 23 |
| In 1850 - - | 176 | 224 | 82 | 170 | 532 | 1,757 | 8,057 | 9,30,992 | 12,15,452 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 8,29,719 | 2,59,713 | 1,72,113 | 3,97,893 | 31 | 20 |
| Increase - | 5 | - - | - | - | 90 | 265 | 5 | 32,444 | 1,21,931 | - | | - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - |
| Decrease - | - - | 25 | 16 | 5 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 0 | 1 | 6 | 68,934 | 16,114 | 36,416 | 16,404 | - | 3 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E. E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (N.)

## SUBORDINATE JUDGES AND PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Work performed during, and the State of Files at the end of 1850.

| 1. | REGULAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | ORIGINAL SUITS. | | | | | | | | APPEAL SUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | PETITIONS. | | | | | Applications for Execution of Decrees. |
| | | | | Dismissed. | | | | Pending. | | | | | | | Dismissed. | | | | Pending. | | | | | | Pending. | | | |
| | 2. Pending, Instituted, and Referred. | 3. Decreed on Merits. | 4. Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree. | 5. For Default. | 6. Under Act XVII. of 1848. | 7. Called up or otherwise Disposed of. | 8. TOTAL. | 9. Under 1 Year. | 10. Under 2 Years. | 11. Above 2 Years. | 12. TOTAL. | 13. Pending and Referred. | 14. Decreed on Merits. | 15. Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree. | 16. For Default. | 17. Under Act XVII. of 1848. | 18. Called up or otherwise Disposed of. | 19. TOTAL. | 20. Under 1 Year. | 21. Under 2 Years. | 22. Above 2 Years. | 23. TOTAL. | 24. Pending and Filed. | 25. Disposed of. | 26. Under 6 Months. | 27. Above 6 Months. | 28. TOTAL. | 29. Applications disposed of during the Year. |
| Subordinate Judges: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajahmundry | 672 | 73 | 114 | 10 | 58 | 102 | 357 | 150 | 95 | 70 | 315 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,081 | 936 | 125 | 20 | 145 | 54 |
| Cuddapah | 333 | 119 | 51 | 10 | 27 | - | 207 | 113 | 13 | - | 126 | 49 | 10 | - | - | - | 39 | 49 | - | - | - | - | 466 | 451 | 15 | - | 15 | 249 |
| Bellary | 452 | 193 | 129 | 8 | 77 | 1 | 408 | 44 | - | - | 44 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 774 | 770 | 4 | - | 4 | 272 |
| Chittoor | 477 | 54 | 30 | 1 | 57 | 224 | 366 | 90 | 14 | 7 | 111 | 145 | 60 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 64 | 37 | 41 | 3 | 81 | 994 | 946 | 46 | 2 | 48 | 279 |
| Salem | 447 | 83 | 29 | 47 | 60 | 2 | 221 | 90 | 112 | 24 | 226 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 578 | 573 | 5 | - | 5 | 126 |
| Combaconum | 50 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 15 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 244 | 75 | 1 | - | 4 | - | 80 | 124 | 40 | - | 164 | 933 | 919 | 14 | - | 14 | 50 |
| Madura | 246 | 62 | 27 | 4 | 20 | - | 113 | 110 | 21 | 2 | 133 | 17 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 473 | 457 | 16 | - | 16 | 84 |
| Calicut | 103 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 43 | 45 | 9 | 6 | 60 | 202 | 68 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 72 | 130 | - | - | 130 | 331 | 323 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 27 |
| Mangalore | 191 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 165 | 186 | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 108 | 70 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 76 | 32 | - | - | 32 | 959 | 894 | 63 | 2 | 65 | 99 |
| Ditto Assistant Judge | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 210 | 141 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 149 | 60 | - | 1 | 61 | 276 | 259 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 88 |
| TOTAL | 2,971 | 628 | 389 | 86 | 310 | 503 | 1,916 | 666 | 274 | 115 | 1,055 | 975 | 438 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 44 | 504 | 386 | 81 | 4 | 471 | 6,865 | 6,528 | 308 | 29 | 337 | 1,278 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 490 | 111 | 79 | 8 | 46 | - | 244 | 155 | 77 | 14 | 246 | 38 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 24 | 1 | - | 25 | 767 | 696 | 41 | 30 | 71 | 105 |
| Nellore | 523 | 122 | 54 | 12 | 29 | 201 | 418 | 93 | 6 | 6 | 105 | 16 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 511 | 458 | 43 | 10 | 53 | 120 |
| Chingleput | 378 | 102 | 54 | 24 | 14 | 3 | 197 | 120 | 52 | 9 | 181 | 41 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 21 | 20 | - | - | 20 | 719 | 685 | 34 | - | 34 | 65 |
| Cochin | 244 | 83 | 26 | 6 | 42 | - | 157 | 85 | 2 | - | 87 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 269 | 257 | 12 | - | 12 | 79 |
| Cuddalore | 760 | 137 | 102 | 16 | 79 | 18 | 352 | 249 | 109 | 50 | 408 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,068 | 990 | 78 | - | 78 | 189 |
| Coimbatore | 373 | 113 | 74 | 1 | 67 | - | 255 | 103 | 13 | 2 | 118 | 73 | 41 | 1 | - | - | - | 42 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 31 | 672 | 657 | 15 | - | 15 | 145 |
| Trichinopoly | 452 | 116 | 80 | 7 | 56 | 1 | 260 | 179 | 9 | 4 | 192 | 116 | 35 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 37 | 53 | 26 | - | 79 | 1,167 | 1,140 | 27 | - | 27 | 142 |
| Tinnevelly | 593 | 83 | 202 | 15 | 11 | 30 | 341 | 179 | 71 | 2 | 252 | 30 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 22 | - | - | 22 | 1,716 | 1,691 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 86 |
| Tellicherry | 879 | 90 | 14 | 24 | 76 | 151 | 355 | 179 | 246 | 99 | 524 | 191 | 156 | - | - | 1 | - | 157 | 1 | 33 | - | 34 | 802 | 774 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 42 |
| Tranquebar | 492 | 69 | 142 | 26 | 87 | - | 324 | 167 | - | 1 | 168 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 244 | 232 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 79 |
| TOTAL | 5,184 | 1,026 | 827 | 139 | 507 | 404 | 2,903 | 1,509 | 585 | 187 | 2,281 | 508 | 292 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 296 | 135 | 76 | 1 | 212 | 7,935 | 7,580 | 300 | 55 | 355 | 1,052 |
| TOTAL Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens | 8,155 | 1,654 | 1,216 | 225 | 817 | 907 | 4,819 | 2,175 | 859 | 302 | 3,336 | 1,483 | 730 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 45 | 800 | 521 | 157 | 5 | 683 | 14,800 | 14,108 | 608 | 84 | 692 | 2,330 |
| Assistants to the Agencies: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 36 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 114 | 37 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 68 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | no returns |
| Vizagapatam | 346 | 41 | 27 | 19 | 22 | 3 | 112 | 110 | 72 | 52 | 234 | 131 | 34 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 39 | 48 | 26 | 18 | 92 | 220 | 162 | 33 | 25 | 58 | |
| Kurnool | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| TOTAL | 385 | 46 | 28 | 22 | 24 | 7 | 127 | 126 | 75 | 57 | 258 | 250 | 74 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 24 | 110 | 67 | 43 | 30 | 140 | 220 | 162 | 33 | 25 | 58 | — |
| GRAND TOTAL | 8,540 | 1,700 | 1,244 | 247 | 841 | 914 | 4,946 | 2,301 | 934 | 359 | 3,594 | 1,733 | 804 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 69 | 910 | 588 | 200 | 35 | 823 | 15,020 | 14,270 | 641 | 109 | 750 | 2,330 |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | [illegible] | 1,495 | 1,313 | 290 | 705 | 583 | 4,386 | 2,422 | 998 | 304 | 3,724 | 1,530 | 894 | 29 | 7 | 12 | 24 | 966 | 326 | 104 | 134 | 564 | 13,750 | 13,036 | 633 | 81 | 714 | 5,565 |
| | [illegible] | 1,700 | 1,244 | 247 | 841 | 914 | 4,946 | 2,301 | 934 | 359 | 3,594 | 1,733 | 804 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 69 | 910 | 588 | 200 | 35 | 823 | 14,800 | 14,108 | 608 | 84 | 692 | 2,330 |
| | [illegible] | 205 | - | - | 136 | 331 | 560 | - | - | 55 | - | 203 | - | - | 3 | - | 45 | - | 262 | 96 | - | 259 | 1,050 | 1,072 | - | 3 | — | — |
| | [illegible] | - | 69 | 43 | - | - | - | 121 | 64 | - | 130 | - | 90 | 12 | - | 2 | - | 56 | - | - | 99 | - | - | - | 25 | - | 22 | 3,235 |

*Note.*—The Civil Courts exercising the functions of a Court constituted under Regulation II. of 1827 are excluded from this Statement.

### DETAIL of Columns 11 and 22.

| | Original. Of 1842. | Original. 1843. | Original. 1844. | Original. 1845. | Original. 1846. | Original. 1847. | Original. 1848. | Appeal. Of 1842. | Appeal. 1848. | TOTAL. | Remanded within the Year. | Delay Accounted for by the State of the File or special and unavoidable Causes. | Delay not satisfactorily Accounted for. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rajahmundry | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 55 | – | – | 70 | 3 | 1 | 66 |
| Chittoor | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | – | 3 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Salem | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 19 | – | – | 24 | 3 | 21 | – |
| Combaconum | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 6 | – | – | 6 |
| Madura | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Calicut | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 6 | – | 6 | – |
| Mangalore, Assistant Judge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Vizagapatam | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 13 | – | – | 14 | – | 8 | 6 |
| Nellore | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | 6 | – | – | 6 |
| Chingleput | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | – | – | 9 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Cuddalore | – | – | – | – | 3 | 9 | 38 | – | – | 50 | 1 | 7 | 42 |
| Coimbatore | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Trichinopoly | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 4 | – | – | 4 |
| Tinnevelly | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Tellicherry | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 81 | – | – | 99 | – | 91 | 8 |
| Tranquebar | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 47 | 242 | 1 | 4 | 307 | 11 | 141 | 155 |

### DETAIL of Columns 3 and 14.

**ORIGINAL SUITS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of plaintiff | 1,281 |
| In favour of defendant | 419 |
| TOTAL | 1,700 |

**APPEAL SUITS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of Appellant | 226 |
| In favour of Respondents: | |
| After summoning | 355 |
| Without Summoning: | |
| On perusal of petitions of appeal and decree of lower court | 8 |
| On perusal of petitions of appeal, decree of lower court and record | 87 |
| Remanded | 128 |
| TOTAL | 804 |

### DETAIL of Column 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully executed | 1,212 |
| Adjusted by the parties | 218 |
| Struck off the File for want of Assets, &c.: | |
| Partially executed | 161 |
| Without enforcement | 739 |

E. E. per
*G. T. Beauchamp*, Register.

## (O.)

## SUBORDINATE JUDGES AND PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the Proportion per Cent., and the Result of Appeals from Decrees of Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in 1850.

| 1. ZILLAHS. | 2. Number of Appealable Decrees passed within the Year. | 3. Number Appealed within the Year. | 4. Affirmed by the Appellate Court within the Year | 5. Reversed or Modified by the Appellate Court within the Year. | 6. Remanded by the Appellate Court within the Year | 7. Otherwise disposed of by the Appellate Court within the Year. | 8. Proportion of Column 3 to Column 2. | 9. Proportion of Column 4 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year. | 10. Proportion of Column 5 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year. | 11. Proportion of Column 6 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subordinate Judges: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajahmundry | 73 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 56 | 26 | 13 | |
| Cuddapah | 119 | 32 | 4 | – | 2 | – | 26 | 66 | – | 33 | |
| Bellary | 193 | 35 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 35 | 41 | 16 | |
| Chittoor | 54 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 45 | 18 | 18 | |
| Salem | 83 | 30 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 50 | 27 | 16 | |
| Combaconum | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 62 | 60 | 40 | – | |
| Madura | 62 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 2 | – | 24 | 40 | 46 | 13 | |
| Calicut | 18 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 11 | – | – | 100 | |
| Mangalore | 18 | 12 | 5 | 3 | – | – | 66 | 62 | 37 | – | |
| TOTAL | 628 | 159 | 56 | 38 | 18 | 6 | 25 | 47 | 32 | 15 | |
| Principal Sudder Ameens: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 111 | 22 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 32 | 55 | 5 | |
| Nellore | 122 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 37 | 12 | 37 | |
| Masulipatam | – | 5 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 55 | 22 | – | From Decrees of late Principal Sudder Ameen. |
| Chingleput | 102 | 45 | 21 | 6 | – | 4 | 44 | 67 | 19 | – | |
| Cochin | 83 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | – | 10 | 40 | 30 | 30 | |
| Cuddalore | 137 | 34 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 50 | 31 | 6 | |
| Coimbatore | 113 | 33 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 33 | 33 | 25 | |
| Trichinopoly | 116 | 40 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 81 | 6 | 6 | |
| Tinnevelly | 83 | 24 | 11 | 7 | – | 1 | 28 | 57 | 36 | – | |
| Tellicherry | 90 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 44 | 38 | 5 | |
| Tranquebar | 69 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | |
| TOTAL | 1,026 | 250 | 90 | 58 | 14 | 17 | 24 | 50 | 32 | 7 | |
| TOTAL Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens | 1,654 | 409 | 146 | 96 | 32 | 23 | 24 | 49 | 32 | 10 | |
| *Assistants to the Agencies:* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 4 | 2 | 13 | 4 | – | – | 50 | 76 | 23 | – | |
| Vizagapatam | 41 | 10 | 9 | 1 | – | 4 | 24 | 64 | 7 | – | |
| Kurnool | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – | |
| TOTAL | 46 | 12 | 23 | 5 | – | 4 | 26 | 71 | 15 | – | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,700 | 421 | 169 | 101 | 32 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 30 | 9 | |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 1,495 | 337 | 190 | 104 | 50 | 18 | [illegible] | 52 | 28 | 13 |
| In 1850 | 1,700 | 421 | 169 | 101 | 32 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 30 | 9 |
| Increase | 205 | 84 | – | – | – | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Decrease | – | – | 21 | 3 | 18 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Sudder Adalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851.

## (P.)

## SUBORDINATE JUDGES AND PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS

ying the Suits, both Original and Appeal, disposed of according to the Value of the Property in Litigation
e in Issue in Suits disposed of and pending, the Average Duration of Suits, and the Proportion per Cent
ler Applications for the Execution of Decrees bore to the Sum due.

| 3 | 4. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8. | 9. | Gross Value of Suits 10 | 11 | Average Duration of Suits. 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | DECREES 18 | 19 | 20. | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 1,000 to 5,000 | From 500 to 1,000 | From 400 to 500 | From 300 to 400 | From 200 to 300 | From 100 to 200 | Under 100 Rupees | Disposed of during the Year | Pending at the close of the Year | Original. | | | Appeal | | | Amount recoverable under Applications pending and filed during the Year | Amount recovered during the Year | Amount Due under Applications struck off the File after partial Enforcement and without Enforcement | Amount recoverable on Applications pending at the close of the Year | Proportion of Column 19 to 18 | Proportion of Column 20 to 18. |
| | | | | | | | | | Y | M | D | Y | M | D | | | | | | |
| 5 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 40 | 164 | 37,437 | 1,46 694 | 1 | 0 | 5 | - | - | - | 18,298 | 7,096 | 150 | 11,052 | 38 | - |
| 9 | 15 | - | 8 | 13 | 31 | 141 | 37,946 | 43,066 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 1,05,327 | 26,833 | 12,141 | 66,353 | 25 | 11 |
| 14 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 26 | 53 | 267 | 60,935 | 7,135 | 0 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 51,651 | 15,495 | 26,921 | 9,235 | 29 | 52 |
| 14 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 141 | 40,240 | 1,02,355 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 2,16,277 | 35 831 | 78,110 | 1,02 336 | 16 | 36 |
| 13 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 151 | 53,601 | 75 354 | 2 | 0 | 27 | - | - | - | 21,921 | 9,749 | 7,017 | 5,155 | 44 | 32 |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 46 | 55,477 | 1,46,601 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 69,091 | 38 022 | 6,124 | 24,945 | 55 | 8 |
| 12 | 10 | 2 | - | 9 | 26 | 66 | 48,693 | 1,37,049 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 14,020 | 7,011 | 5,445 | 1,564 | 50 | 38 |
| 13 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 58 | 55,805 | 82,097 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 75,885 | 3,913 | 11,696 | 60,276 | 5 | 15 |
| 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 70 | 33,015 | 31,092 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 51,929 | 19,006 | 3,747 | 29,176 | 36 | 7 |
| 4 | 24 | 21 | 8 | 16 | 60 | 14 | 27,606 | 8,342 | - | - | - | 0 | 5 | 27 | 24,155 | 13,593 | 2,631 | 7,931 | 56 | 10 |
| 99 | 114 | 45 | 55 | 114 | 311 | 1,118 | 4,50,755 | 7,79,785 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 6,48,554 | 1,76,549 | 1,53,982 | 3,18,023 | 27 | 23 |
| 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 60 | 162 | 70,369 | 54,124 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 1,01,393 | 11,614 | - - | 89,779 | 11 | - |
| 16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 33 | 154 | 33,065 | 27,980 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 53 433 | 6,813 | 3,414 | 43,206 | 12 | 6 |
| 8 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 48 | 124 | 40 606 | 92,404 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 14,810 | 7,432 | 1,314 | 6,064 | 50 | 8 |
| 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 118 | 29,734 | 19,124 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 25,515 | 6,113 | 7,703 | 11,699 | 23 | 30 |
| 5 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 54 | 237 | 40,448 | 1,04,793 | 1 | 10 | 26 | - | - | - | 77,421 | 15,664 | 17,847 | 43,910 | 20 | 23 |
| 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 57 | 205 | 32,968 | 31,989 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 17,433 | 6,221 | 6,557 | 4,655 | 35 | 37 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 25 | 271 | 20,138 | 15,857 | 0 | 3 | 18 | - | - | - | 7,202 | 4,196 | 953 | 2,053 | 58 | 13 |
| 10 | 16 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 41 | 193 | 35,079 | 74,925 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 27 | 14,490 | 7,326 | 117 | 7,047 | 50 | - |
| 26 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 31 | 223 | 79,462 | 1,16,239 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 31,960 | 27,168 | 745 | 4,047 | 85 | 2 |
| 23 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 209 | 72 | 82,779 | 99,804 | 1 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 42,499 | 8,800 | - - | 33,699 | 20 | - |
| 107 | 103 | 44 | 54 | 141 | 575 | 1,759 | 4,64,648 | 6,37,239 | 0 | 11 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 3,86,156 | 1,01,347 | 38,650 | 2,46,159 | 26 | 10 |
| 206 | 217 | 89 | 109 | 255 | 886 | 2,877 | 9,15,403 | 14,17,024 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 10,34,710 | 2,77,896 | 1,92,632 | 5,64,182 | 26 | 18 |
| - | 2 | - | - | 9 | 14 | 27 | - | 4,054 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 25 | - | - | - | no returns | | |
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 96 | - | 44,290 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 62 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 22 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 40 | 126 | no returns | 48,406 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 26 | — | — | — | | | - |
| | 226 | 94 | 116 | 270 | 926 | 3,003 | 9,15,403 | 14,65,430 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 10,34,710 | 2,77,896 | 1,92,632 | 5,64,182 | 26 | 18 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 194 | 125 | 125 | 418 | 823 | 2,827 | 8,07,003 | 14,89,244 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 15,61,957 | 3,15,166 | 6,12,910 | 6,33,881 | 20 | 39 |
| | 226 | 94 | 116 | 270 | 926 | 3,003 | 9,15,403 | 14,65,430 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 10,34,710 | 2,77,896 | 1,92,632 | 5,64,182 | 26 | 18 |
| | 32 | - | - | - | 103 | 176 | 1,08,400 | - - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 23 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6 | - |
| | - | 31 | 9 | 148 | - | - | - - | 23,814 | 0 | 0 | 4 | - | | - | 5,27,247 | 37,270 | 4,20,278 | 69,699 | - | 21 |

E. E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

(Q.)

## CIVIL JUDGES.

### TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Work performed during 1850.

| 1. | REGULAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ORIGINAL SUITS. | | | | | | | | | | APPEAL SUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | PETITIONS. | | | | | Applications for Execution of Decrees. |
| | | | | Dismissed. | | | Pending. | | | | | | | Dismissed. | | | | Pending. | | | | | | Pending. | | | |
| ZILLAHS. | 2. Pending, Instituted, and called up for Trial by the Civil Court. | 3. Decreed on Merits. | 4. Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree. | 5. For Default. | 6. Under Act XVII. of 1848. | 7. TOTAL. | [illegible] | 9. Under 2 Years. | 10. Above 2 Years. | 11. TOTAL. | 12. Pending, Instituted, and called up. | 13. Decreed on Merits. | 14. Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree. | 15. For Default. | 16. Under Act XVII. of 1848. | 17. Referred to Subordinate Courts. | 18. TOTAL. | 19. Under 1 Year. | 20. Under 2 Years. | 21. Above 2 Years. | 22. TOTAL. | 23. Pending and Filed. | 24. Disposed of. | 25. Under 6 Months. | 26. Above 6 Months. | 27. TOTAL. | 28. Applications Disposed of during the Year. |
| *Chicacole | 19 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 5 | [illegible] | 4 | 4 | 14 | 288 | 175 | 3 | 6 | - | - | 184 | 41 | 3 | - | 44 | 354 | 305 | 41 | 8 | 49 | 27 |
| Rajahmundry | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 184 | 92 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 96 | 85 | 2 | 1 | 88 | 1,031 | 979 | 52 | - | 52 | 50 |
| *Masulipatam | 26 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 60 | 45 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 49 | 11 | - | - | 11 | 686 | 599 | 67 | 20 | 87 | 27 |
| *Guntoor | 13 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 85 | 61 | - | - | - | - | 61 | 24 | - | - | 24 | 303 | 303 | - | - | - | 46 |
| Cuddapah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 252 | 77 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 105 | 107 | 40 | - | 147 | 783 | 692 | 91 | - | 91 | 4 |
| Bellary | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | [illegible] | - | - | 2 | 120 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 107 | 13 | - | - | 13 | 222 | 220 | 2 | - | 2 | 43 |
| Nellore | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | [illegible] | - | - | 1 | 90 | 56 | 1 | - | - | 16 | 73 | 17 | - | - | 17 | 509 | 443 | 53 | 13 | 66 | 33 |
| Chittoor | 7 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | [illegible] | - | - | 3 | 416 | 106 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 109 | 235 | 165 | 16 | - | 181 | 1,130 | 1,094 | 36 | - | 36 | 91 |
| *Chingleput | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 170 | 76 | 1 | 7 | - | 32 | 116 | 54 | - | - | 54 | 436 | 434 | 2 | - | 2 | 49 |
| Cuddalore | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | [illegible] | - | 2 | 3 | 211 | 76 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 79 | 116 | 16 | - | 132 | 284 | 263 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 29 |
| Salem | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | [illegible] | - | 2 | 4 | 181 | 99 | - | 2 | - | - | 101 | 79 | 1 | - | 80 | 602 | 577 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 57 |
| Coimbatore | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 241 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 109 | 115 | 13 | 4 | 132 | 360 | 343 | 17 | - | 17 | 56 |
| Trichinopoly | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 212 | 43 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 106 | 99 | 7 | - | 106 | 698 | 649 | 48 | 1 | 49 | 28 |
| Combaconum | 7 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 714 | 125 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 152 | 285 | 247 | 168 | 14 | 429 | 817 | 813 | 4 | - | 4 | 21 |
| Madura | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 102 | 73 | - | - | - | 11 | 84 | 17 | - | 1 | 18 | 560 | 555 | 5 | - | 5 | 62 |
| Tinnevelly | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | [illegible] | 1 | 3 | 5 | 227 | 102 | 3 | 4 | - | 25 | 134 | 82 | 11 | - | 93 | 680 | 669 | 11 | - | 11 | 53 |
| Tellicherry | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 554 | 114 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 127 | 260 | 274 | 20 | - | 294 | 767 | 729 | 34 | 4 | 38 | 27 |
| Calicut | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | [illegible] | - | - | 1 | 350 | 98 | 2 | 5 | - | 150 | 255 | 93 | 2 | - | 95 | 912 | 906 | 6 | - | 6 | 72 |
| Mangalore | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | [illegible] | - | - | 2 | 421 | 82 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 264 | 355 | 66 | - | - | 66 | 1,350 | 1,324 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 25 |
| *Honore | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | [illegible] | 3 | - | 7 | 429 | 94 | - | - | 7 | - | 101 | 145 | 139 | 44 | 328 | 806 | 778 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 64 |
| TOTAL | 132 | 33 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 54 | 4[illegible] | 15 | 22 | 78 | 5,247 | 1,764 | 37 | 57 | 37 | 1,000 | 2,895 | 1,850 | 438 | 64 | 2,352 | 13,290 | 12,675 | 560 | 55 | 615 | 864 |
| | 50 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2[illegible] | 10 | 7 | 41 | 149 | 36 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 72 | 121 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 99 | 52 | 8 | 39 | 47 | no returns. |
| | 175 | 9 | 44 | - | 21 | 74 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 101 | 128 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 90 | 106 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 726 | 370 | 97 | 259 | 356 | |
| | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | [illegible] | - | - | 3 | 11 | 6 | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 43 | 6 | 1 | 7 | |
| | [illegible] | 12 | 47 | 2 | 23 | 84 | 1[illegible] | 18 | 20 | 145 | 288 | 53 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 167 | 238 | 40 | 6 | 4 | 50 | 875 | 465 | 111 | 299 | 410 | — |
| TOTAL | 361 | 45 | 53 | 11 | 29 | 138 | 14[illegible] | 33 | 42 | 223 | 5,535 | 1,817 | 43 | 66 | 40 | 1,167 | 3,133 | 1,890 | 444 | 68 | 2,402 | 14,165 | 13,140 | 671 | 354 | 1,025 | 864 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | 392 | 31 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 79 | 219 | 27 | 67 | 313 | 4,620 | 1,674 | 38 | 51 | 17 | 749 | 2,529 | 1,587 | 454 | 50 | 2,091 | 13,102 | 12,383 | 572 | 147 | 719 | 1,152 |
| In 1850 | 361 | 45 | 53 | 11 | 29 | 138 | 148 | 33 | 42 | 223 | 5,535 | 1,817 | 43 | 66 | 40 | 1,167 | 3,133 | 1,890 | 444 | 68 | 2,402 | 13,290 | 12,675 | 560 | 55 | 615 | 864 |
| Increase | - | 14 | 21 | - | 24 | 59 | - | 6 | - | - | 915 | 143 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 418 | 604 | 303 | - | 18 | 311 | 188 | 292 | - | - | - | — |
| Decrease | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | 71 | - | 25 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 92 | 104 | 288 |

* These Courts exercise the power of Courts constituted under Regulation II. of 1827.

### DETAIL of Columns 10 and 21.

| | Original. | | | | | Appeal. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Of 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | Of 1846. | 1848. | TOTAL. | Remanded within the Year. | Delay Accounted for by the State of the File or special and unavoidable Causes. | Delay not satisfactorily Accounted for. |
| Chicacole | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Rajahmundry | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Masulipatam | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Guntoor | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Chingleput | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Cuddalore | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Salem | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Coimbatore | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Trichinopoly | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Combaconum | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | - | 14 | - |
| Madura | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Tinnevelly | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Tellicherry | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Honore | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 44 | - | 44 | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 63 | 86 | 4 | 65 | 17 |

### DETAIL of Columns 3 and 13.

**ORIGINAL SUITS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of plaintiffs | 23 |
| In favour of defendants | 22 |
| TOTAL | 45 |

**APPEAL SUITS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of Appellants | 593 |
| In favour of Respondents: | |
| After summoning | 824 |
| Without Summoning: | |
| On perusal of petition of appeal and decrees of lower court | — |
| On perusal of petition of appeal, decrees of lower court and record | 169 |
| Remanded | 231 |
| TOTAL | 1,817 |

### DETAIL of Column 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully executed | 538 |
| Adjusted by the parties | 61 |
| Struck off the File for want of Assets, &c: | |
| Partially executed | 61 |
| Without enforcement | 204 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851.

E. E. per
*G. T. Beauchamp*, Register.

## (R)

## CIVIL JUDGES.

TABLE No 2.—Showing the proportion per Cent, and the Result of APPEALS from Decrees of Civil Judges in 1850

| 1<br>ZILLAHS | 2<br>Number of Appealable Decrees passed within the Year | 3<br>Number Appealed within the Year | 4<br>Affirmed by the Appellate Court within the Year | 5<br>Reversed or Modified by the Appellate Court within the Year | 6<br>Remanded by the Appellate Court within the Year | 7<br>Otherwise disposed of by the Appellate Court within the Year | 8<br>Proportion of Column 3 to Column 2 | 9<br>Proportion of Column 4 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the year | 10<br>Proportion of Column 5 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year | 11<br>Proportion of Column 6 to the whole Number disposed of in the Appellate Court within the Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicacole - - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rajahmundry - - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masulipatam - - | 6 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 16 | - | - | - |
| Guntoor - - - | 6 | 4 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 66 | 100 | - | - |
| Cuddapah - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bellary - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nellore - - - | 2 | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 100 | - | - |
| Chittoor - - - | 4 | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 100 | - |
| Chingleput - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuddalore - - | - - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salem - - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Coimbatore - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trichinopoly - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Combaconum - - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | 50 | 50 | 50 | - |
| Madura - - - | 2 | 4 | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 200 | - - | - - | 50 |
| Tinnevelly - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tellicherry - - | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 100 | - | - | - |
| Callicut - - - | 2 | - - | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 50 | 50 | - |
| Mangalore - - | 2 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 50 | - | - | - |
| Honore - - - | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 100 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 33 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| Agencies: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vizagapatam - - | 9 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 11 | - | - | - |
| Kurnool - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 12 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8 | - - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 45 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 40 | 30 | 10 |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 31 | 17 | 13 | 4 | - - | 6 | 54 | 56 | 17 | - |
| In 1850 - - - | 45 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| Increase - - | 14 | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 13 | 10 |
| Decrease - - | - - | 1 | 9 | 1 | - - | 4 | 19 | 16 | - | - |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,<br>
8 December 1851.

E. E per
*G T. Beauchamp*, Register.

## (S.)

## CIVIL JUDGES.

TABLE No. 3.—Classifying the Suits, both Original and Appeal, disposed of according to the Value of the Property in Litigation, showing also the Value in Issue in Suits disposed of and pending, the average Duration of Suits, and the proportion per Cent the Sum recovered under Applications for the Execution of Decrees bore to the Sum due

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4 | 5 | Gross Value of Suits | | Average Duration of Suits | | | | | | DECREES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZILLAHS | For 10,000 and Upwards | From 5,000 to 10 000 | From 1,000 to 5,000 | Under 1,000 Rupees | 6 Disposed of during the Year | 7 Pending at the close of the Year | 8. Original Y | 9 M | 10 D | 11 Appeal. Y | 12 M | 13 D | 14. Amount recoverable under Applications pending and filed during the Year | 15 Amount recovered during the Year | 16. Amount due under Applications struck off the File after partial Enforcement and without Enforcement. | 17 Amount recoverable on Applications pending at the close of the Year | 18 Proportion of Column 15 to 14 | 19. Proportion of Column 16 to 14. |
| Chicacole - - - | – | 1 | 11 | 177 | 28,869 | 1,47,166 | 1 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 12,824 | 9,246 | – | 3,578 | 72 | – |
| Rajahmundry - - | 1 | – | 4 | 92 | 73,796 | 26,009 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 7,041 | 4,871 | 490 | 1,680 | 69 | 6 |
| Masulipatam - - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 53 | 68,487 | 1,25,155 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 41,074 | 28,124 | 1,203 | 11,747 | 68 | 2 |
| Guntoor - - - | – | – | 5 | 67 | 10,480 | 7,604 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 10,030 | 3,189 | 1,934 | 4,907 | 31 | 19 |
| Cuddapah - - - | – | – | 2 | 82 | 11,156 | 20,547 | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 4 | 738 | – | 738 | – | – | 100 |
| Bellary - - - | – | 1 | 8 | 98 | 25,729 | 71,574 | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 17 | 11,365 | 3,888 | 6,626 | 851 | 34 | 58 |
| Nellore - - - | 2 | – | – | 57 | 61,195 | 55,141 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 4,908 | 1,776 | 1,269 | 1,863 | 36 | 25 |
| Chittoor - - - | 4 | 1 | 8 | 117 | 1,14,142 | 2,09,192 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 75,320 | 4,002 | 34,046 | 35,772 | 6 | 46 |
| Chingleput - - | – | – | 5 | 79 | 16,918 | 1,95,080 | - | - | - | 0 | 6 | 12 | 17,795 | 9,188 | 4,721 | 3,886 | 51 | 26 |
| Cuddalore - - - | – | 1 | – | 78 | 11,852 | 61,448 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7,874 | 2,426 | 1,793 | 3,655 | 30 | 22 |
| Salem - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 52,158 | 52,919 | - | - | - | 0 | 4 | 24 | 7,033 | 1,299 | 4,275 | 1,459 | 18 | 60 |
| Coimbatore - - | – | – | 2 | 71 | 3,935 | 18,562 | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 26 | 12,157 | 5,879 | 2,865 | 3,413 | 48 | 23 |
| Trichinopoly - - | – | 2 | – | 47 | 5,417 | 1,50,375 | - | - | - | 0 | 6 | 4 | 11,161 | 3,964 | 437 | 6,760 | 35 | 3 |
| Combaconum - - | 4 | – | 12 | 120 | 25,515 | 1,91,092 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 19 940 | 15,224 | 145 | 14,571 | 26 | – |
| Madura - - - | 3 | 4 | 11 | 58 | 62,255 | 1,89,463 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 95,276 | 26,341 | 9,968 | 58,967 | 27 | 10 |
| Tinnevelly - - | 2 | – | 1 | 108 | 48,149 | 1,83,850 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 55,683 | 46,726 | 3,659 | 5,298 | 83 | 6 |
| Tellicherry - - | 1 | – | 1 | 132 | 14,692 | 75,421 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 27,021 | 3,522 | – | 23,490 | 13 | – |
| Calicut - - - | – | – | 4 | 104 | 24,303 | 51,034 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 78,301 | 16,104 | 19,471 | 42,726 | 20 | 24 |
| Mangalore - - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 88 | 58,322 | 4,998 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 48,464 | 8,661 | 158 | 39,645 | 17 | – |
| Honore - - - | – | 1 | 8 | 95 | 17,990 | 1,38,521 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 25,112 | 16,267 | – | 8,845 | 64 | – |
| TOTAL - - - | 25 | 14 | 88 | 1,822 | 7,35,360 | 19,75,151 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 5,69,117 | 2,01,297 | 94,698 | 2,73,122 | 35 | 16 |
| Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam - - - | – | 5 | – | 53 | – | 41,376 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 7 | 22 | | | | | | |
| Vizagapatam - - | – | 2 | 14 | 74 | – | 3,46,811 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 28 | - | - - | - no returns | | | |
| Kurnool - - - | – | – | 1 | 6 | – | 192 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 8 | 6 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | – | 7 | 15 | 133 | no return | 3,88,379 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 8 | — | — | — | — | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 25 | 21 | 103 | 1,955 | 7,35,360 | 23,63,530 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 5,69,117 | 2,01,297 | 94,698 | 2,73,122 | 35 | 16 |

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - | 29 | 18 | 98 | 1,714 | 8,22,169 | 21,74,392 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 5,99,208 | 2,11,694 | 1,06,514 | 2,81,000 | 35 | 17 |
| In 1850 - - - | 25 | 21 | 103 | 1,955 | 7,35,360 | 23,63,530 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 5,69,117 | 2,01,297 | 94,698 | 2,73,122 | 35 | 16 |
| Increase - - | – | 3 | 5 | 241 | – | 1,89,138 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 28 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Decrease - - | 4 | – | – | – | 86,809 | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,091 | 10,397 | 11,816 | 7,878 | – | 1 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E. E. per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

## (T)

## SUDDER UDALUT

TABLE No 1 —Showing the work performed during 1850

| | Appeal Suits | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | | | | | | Application for Special Appeals | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Petitions. | | | | | Applications for Execution of Decrees | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4. | Dismissed | | 7 | Pending | | | | 12 | 13 | Pending | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | Pending | | |
| | | | | 5 | 6 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 14. | 15 | 16 | | | | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | Pending and Filed | Decreed on Merits | Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree | For Default | Under Act XVII. of 1848 | Total | Under One Year | Under Two Years | Above Two Years | Total | Pending and Filed | Disposed of | Under Six Months | Above Six Months | Total | Applications disposed of during the Year | Pending and Filed | Disposed of | Under Six Months | Above Six Months | Total |
| Sudder Udalut - - - | 105 | 52 | - | 2 | - | 54 | 26 | 19 | 6 | 51 | 677 | 597 | 24 | 56 | 80 | 15 | 256 | 205 | 47 | 4 | 51 |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 2 | 3 | 4. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - - | 144 | 87 | 5 | 1 | - | 93 | 32 | 13 | 6 | 51 | 764 | 661 | 83 | 20 | 103 | 21 | 284 | 213 | 69 | 2 | 71 |
| In 1850 - - - - - | 105 | 52 | - | 2 | - | 54 | 26 | 19 | 6 | 51 | 677 | 597 | 24 | 56 | 80 | 15 | 256 | 205 | 47 | 4 | 51 |
| Increase - - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | - | - - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Decrease - - | 39 | 35 | 5 | - | - | 39 | 6 | - | - | - | 87 | 64 | 59 | - | 23 | 6 | 28 | 8 | 22 | - | 20 |

**Detail of Column 10**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1847 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| 1848 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Total - - - | 6 |

**Detail of Column 3**

**Appeal Suits**

| | |
|---|---|
| In favour of Appellant - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| In favour of Respondents | |
| After summoning - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Without Summoning | |
| On perusal of petition of appeal, and decrees of lower courts - - - - - - - | 1 |
| On perusal of petition of appeal, and decrees of lower courts and record - - - - - | 1 |
| Remanded - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 31 |
| Total - - - | 52 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851

E. E per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

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## (U)

## SUDDER UDALUT

TABLE No 2 —Classifying the Suits disposed of in 1850 according to the value of the Property in Litigation, showing also the Value in Issue in Suits disposed of and pending, and the average Duration of Suits

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5. | Gross Value of Suits | | Average Duration of Suits | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10. |
| ——— | For 10,000 and upwards. | From 5,000 to 10,000 | From 1,000 to 5,000 | Under 1,000 Rupees | Disposed of during the Year | Pending at the close of the Year | Years | Months | Days |
| Sudder Udalut - - - | 6 | 2 | 14 | 32 | 21,35,414 | 6,01,542 | - - | 11 | — |

### COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 - - - - - | 6 | 6 | 16 | 65 | 1,93,712 | 24,59,653 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| In 1850 - - - - - | 6 | 2 | 14 | 32 | 21,35,414 | 6,01,542 | - - | 11 | — |
| Increase - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 19,41,702 | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease - - - | - - | 4 | 2 | 33 | - - | 18,58,111 | - - | 7 | 9 |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851.

E E per
*G T Beauchamp*, Register

ABSTRACT of CIVIL WORK performed by the several JUDICIAL OFFICERS during the Year 1850.

| ZILLAHS | DESIGNATION AND NAMES of OFFICERS | Total Number of Suits disposed of during the Year | Total Number of Suits disposed of on their Merits during the Year | Average Number of Suits disposed of on Merits per Mensem, exclusive of the Period during which the Court was closed | State of File at the close of the Year |  | Total Number of Decrees executed during the Year |  |  |  |  | Total Number of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of by Orders during the Year | Balance of Miscellaneous Petitions remaining undisposed of at the Close of the Year | Court Closed | Criminal |  | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | Suits of more than 12 Months standing | Suits filed within the Year | Fully | Partially | Amount Recovered *Rs* | *a* | *p* |  |  | *Days* | Cases | Miscellaneous Petitions |  |
| BELLARY - - | Mr T L Strange, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 107 | 100 | 10 | - | 15 | 32 | 3 | 3,888 | - | - | 220 | 2 | 42 | 55 | 30 |  |
|  | Mr E Story, Subordinate Judge, from 1st January to 17th April, and from 18th May to 26th December 1850 | 403 | 200 | 19 | - | - | 93 | 54 | 15,495 | - | - | 765 | - | 12 | 125 | 30 |  |
|  | Honourable D Arbuthnot, Acting Subordinate Judge, from 18th April to 17th May, and from 27th to 31st December 1850 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 44 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 30 | 22 | 4 |  |
|  | Syed Hoosain, Mooftee Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 245 | 131 | 12 | - | 36 | 109 | 33 | 5,174 | - | - | 282 | - | 42 | 17 | - |  |
|  | Eswara Sastry, Pundit Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 280 | 180 | 17 | - | 40 | 48 | 13 | 3,481 | - | - | 225 | 1 | 42 | 17 | - |  |
|  | Meermanaverdeen, District Moonsiff of Coongody, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 873 | 299 | 25 | 70 | 396 | 130 | 39 | 2,416 | - | - | 360 | 17 | - | - | - |  |
|  | Baskerrow, District Moonsiff of Cottoor, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 569 | 255 | 21 | - | 221 | 144 | - | 5,618 | - | - | 548 | 20 | - | - | - |  |
|  | Sashagerry Row, District Moonsiff of Culleandroog, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 371 | 171 | 16 | 1 | 52 | 117 | 31 | 3,445 | - | - | 357 | 72 | 36 | - | - |  |
|  | Ackarauze Rungiah, District Moonsiff of Purghee, from 2d January to 31st December 1850 | 483 | 287 | 25 | - | 75 | 305 | - | 16,385 | - | - | 1,111 | 5 | 11 | - | - |  |
|  | Goolam Mahomed, District Moonsiff of Taudmurry, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 554 | 270 | 22 | 83 | 299 | 155 | 42 | 4,121 | - | - | 562 | 2 | - | - | - |  |
|  | Timmapah, District Moonsiff of Gooty, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 359 | 208 | 18 | 1 | 41 | 82 | - | 2,526 | - | - | 312 | 11 | 16 | - | - |  |
|  | Vadagherry Row, ditto - ditto of Adonie, from ditto to ditto - | 598 | 184 | 16 | - | 48 | 237 | - | 11,479 | - | - | 808 | 5 | 6 | - | - |  |
| CALICUT - - | Mr. Henry Morris, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 23d March, from 27th May to 24th September, and from 20th October to 31st December 1850. | 108 | 100 | 11 | 2 | 94 | 45 | 1 | 16,104 | 3 | 1 | 906 | 6 | 89 | 97 | 118 |  |
|  | Mr. T. W Goodwyn, late Subordinate Judge, from 1st to 20th January 1850 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 278 | 1 | - | 14 | - | - | 15 | - |  |
|  | Mr W. Robinson, Officiating Sub Judge, from 21st January to 4th February 1850 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | - | 7 | - |  |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mr T Onslow, Sub. Judge, from 5th February to 31st December 1850 | 102 | 85 | 9 | 15 | 175 | 15 | 3 | 3,635 | 12 | 10 | 294 | 8 | 42 | 227 | 20 |
| | Mr E Cullin, Principal Sudder Ameen of Cochin, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 160 | 88 | 8 | 2 | 85 | 53 | 1 | 6,113 | 2 | 2 | 257 | 12 | 42 | 20 | 5 |
| | Vythenadha Sastry, Hindoo Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 382 | 219 | 20 | 131 | 424 | 46 | 9 | 11,461 | 3 | 7 | 740 | 61 | 42 | 59 | - |
| | Syed Ally Bucksh, late Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 30th September 1850 | 203 | 112 | 16 | - | - | 56 | 6 | 12,929 | 6 | 7 | 679 | - | 42 | 24 | - |
| | Syed Mahadee Alum, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st October to 31st December 1850 | 83 | 44 | 14 | 180 | 395 | 6 | 1 | 486 | 6 | 8 | 174 | 20 | - | 16 | - |
| | Nellisherry Gramom Chedambiayen, District Moonsiff of Bututnaad, from 1st January to 7th February, and from 11th March to 8th November 1850 | 311 | 195½ | 20 | - | - | 107 | 7 | 5,107 | 3 | 1 | 735 | - | 61 | - | - |
| | Parrakel Kondy Menon, Acting ditto, from 9th to 31st December 1850. | 36 | 20½ | 26 | 124 | 267 | 18 | - | 390 | 2 | 1 | 73 | 35 | - | - | - |
| | Kookel Kelloo, District Moonsiff of Calicut, from 9th January to 23d May, and from 6th November to 31st December 1850 | 285 | 164½ | 25 | 35 | 344 | 122 | 15 | 10,422 | 4 | 6 | 595 | 21 | 19 | - | - |
| | Mr Francis P Pereira, Acting ditto, from 5th June to 5th November 1850 | 238 | 127 | 25 | - | - | 107 | 16 | 10,004 | 3 | 4 | 803 | - | - | - | - |
| | Cunnanoor Ookendun Oony Nair, District Moonsiff of Palghaut, from 1st to 20th January and from 20th February to 31st December 1850 | 509 | 246 | 22 | 173 | 381 | 200 | - | 12,010 | 3 | 2 | 779 | 46 | 30 | - | - |
| | Oonikhaut Chapoo Menon, ditto of Ernaad, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 541 | 251 | 21 | 172 | 311 | 116 | 4 | 4,400 | 7 | 3 | 851 | 60 | - | - | - |
| | Mr Marcos D'Silva, ditto, of Pynaad, from 1st January to 24th August and from 26th ditto to 31st December 1850 | 362 | 243½ | 20 | 27 | 239 | 111 | 29 | 5,670 | 15 | - | 924 | 54 | 1 | - | - |
| | Palaat Ittirarappa Menon, ditto of Nedoonganaad, from 1st January to 8th April, and from 24th ditto to 31st December 1850 | 481 | 242½ | 21 | 39 | 225 | 201 | 16 | 15,333 | - | 11 | 878 | 27 | 15 | - | - |
| | Vullaat Oonichoonda Menon, ditto of Velliangode, from 1st January to 9th July and from 3d August to 15th October 1850 | 478 | 242 | 30 | - | - | 160 | 19 | 10,354 | 2 | 2 | 1,110 | - | 46 | - | - |
| | Tottekaut Shangoony Menon, Acting ditto, from 7th to 31st December 1850 | 59 | 26 | 31 | 190 | 409 | 38 | 4 | 1,156 | 1 | - | 162 | 5 | - | - | - |
| | Mr George M Bass, District Moonsiff of Choughaut, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 442 | 243½ | 20 | 26 | 174 | 150 | - | 1,574 | 13 | 2 | 1,033 | 53 | - | - | - |
| | Mr Thomas A Phillipsz, Acting ditto, of Anjengo, from 1st January to 20th February, and from 22d March to 31st December 1850 | 7 | 2 | $\frac{2}{11}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | - | - |
| CHICACOLE - | Mr E B Glass, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 31st December | 189 | 179 | 17 | 11 | 47 | 27 | - | 9,246 | - | - | 305 | 49 | 52 | 16 | 10 |
| | Mr W H Ross, Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st to 30th January | 7 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 13 | - | 1,233 | - | - | 46 | - | - | 2 | - |
| | M Juggarow, Officiating ditto, from 20th February to 3d March | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| | M G Tirmalacharry, Acting ditto ditto, from 25th March to 23d August | 109 | 55½ | 15 | - | - | 38 | - | 4,139 | - | - | 361 | - | 83 | 24 | - |
| | M Juggarow, Acting ditto ditto, from 24th August to 31st December | 141 | 67 | 15 | 92 | 179 | 54 | - | 6,242 | - | - | 289 | 71 | - | 21 | 3 |
| | Mr W Hudson, Sudder Ameen of Itchapoor - - - | 298 | 173 | 16 | 10 | 108 | 88 | 16 | 5,880 | - | - | 395 | 20 | 42 | 1 | 2 |
| | Moulavee Abdul Azeez Hoossany, ditto of Chicacole - - | 140 | 88 | 8 | 4 | 38 | 23 | 45 | 1,679 | - | - | 174 | 8 | 42 | 14 | - |
| | N Maucheerauze, District Moonsiff of Chicacole - - - | 398 | 230 | 20 | 10 | 163 | 200 | 98 | 9,342 | - | - | 740 | 36 | 14 | - | - |
| | B Ramdoss, ditto of Royaveram, from 1st January to 24th June, and from 31st July to 31st December | 400 | 252½ | 23 | 23 | 263 | 247 | 2 | 4,877 | - | - | 65 | 113 | - | - | - |

(continued)

### ABSTRACT of Civil Work performed by the several Judicial Officers during the Year 1850—*continued*

| ZILLAHS. | DESIGNATION AND NAMES<br>OFFICERS | Total Number of Suits disposed of during the Year | Total Number of Suits disposed of on their Merits during the Year | Average Number of Suits disposed of on Merits per Mensem, exclusive of the Period during which the Court was closed | State of File at the Close of the Year | | Total Number of Decrees executed during the Year | | | | | Total Number of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of by Orders during the Year | Balance of Miscellaneous Petitions remaining undisposed of at the Close of the Year | Court Closed. | Criminal | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Suits of more than 12 Months standing | Suits filed within the Year | Fully | Partially | Amount Recovered | | | | | | Cases | Miscellaneous Petitions. | |
| | | | | | | | | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | *Days.* | | | |
| CHICACOLE—*contd* | Voyez Mohomud, Acting District Moonsiff, from 25th June to 30th July | 57 | 39½ | 33 | – | – | 19 | 6 | 441 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | |
| | B Vencatasawmy, ditto of Teekaly, from 1st January to 31st December | 362 | 228 | 19 | – | 80 | 128 | 35 | 4,985 | – | – | 43 | 30 | – | – | – | |
| CHINGLEPUT - | W. A D. Inglis, esq., Civil Judge - - - - - - | 84 | 76 | 8 | 3 | 54 | 33 | 7 | 9,188 | – | – | 434 | 2 | 72 | 27 | 56 | |
| | Tandavaroyah Moodiliar, late Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 8th April 1850 | 67 | 46 | 14 | – | – | 20 | 1 | 3,219 | – | – | 167 | – | – | 24 | – | |
| | Arnachellem Pillay, Acting Principal Sudder Ameen, from 13th May to 6th October 1850 | 91 | 59½ | 15 | – | – | 17 | – | 2,522 | – | – | 324 | – | 64 | 43 | – | |
| | M. G Trimala Chariar, Principal Sudder Ameen, from 7th October to 31st December 1850 | 57 | 41½ | 15 | 61 | 140 | 17 | – | 1,691 | – | – | 194 | 34 | – | 11 | – | |
| | Moulavee Mahomed Coodrut Gunny Saib, Acting Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 9th February, and from 11th September to 22d October 1850 | 86 | 50½ | 18 | – | – | 68 | – | 2,251 | – | – | 153 | – | – | 1 | – | |
| | Moulavee Mohommud Syed Abdool Wadoodin Naknee Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 10th February to 10th September 1850 | 128 | 66 | 12 | – | – | 41 | – | 3,643 | – | – | 178 | – | 57 | 13 | 1 | |
| | Moulavee Mohummed Yahea Saib, Acting ditto ditto, from 23d October to 21st November 1850 | 36 | 16 | 16 | – | – | 10 | – | 406 | – | – | 46 | – | – | – | – | |
| | Moulavee Mohomed Ally Buksh, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 22d November to 31st December 1850 | 36 | 23½ | 17 | 10 | 166 | 5 | – | 102 | – | – | 50 | 10 | – | – | – | |
| | D Streenevasa Row, 2d Class District Moonsiff of Conjeeveram | 250 | 99 | 8 | 1 | 61 | 183 | – | 9,413 | – | – | 845 | 5 | – | – | – | |
| | Naraharee Sastry, 2d Class District Moonsiff of Tripassore - | 490 | 185½ | 17 | 61 | 401 | 189 | – | 7,073 | – | – | 967 | 13 | 32 | – | – | |
| | Narrainsawmy Naidoo, Acting District Moonsiff of Tripassore, from 18th November to 29th December 1850 | 86 | 29½ | 21 | – | – | 24 | – | 715 | – | – | 142 | – | – | – | – | |
| | T. Puttaberama Pillay, 3d Class District Moonsiff of Carangooly | 360 | 246 | 20 | 26 | 214 | 171 | 5 | 6,652 | – | – | 813 | – | – | – | – | |
| CHITTOOR - - | Mr E C Lovell, Civil Judge - - - - - - - | 130 | 110 | 11 | 16 | 168 | 43 | 12 | 4,602 | – | – | 1,094 | 36 | 65 | 39 | 70 | |
| | Mr H A. Brett, Subordinate Judge - - - - - - | 205 | 115 | 11 | 65 | 127 | 95 | 43 | 35,831 | 2 | 3 | 946 | 48 | 42 | 131 | 25 | |
| | Goolam Mohomud Dustaghur Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen - | 348 | 188½ | 17 | 47 | 212 | 113 | 19 | 15,327 | 14 | – | 641 | 38 | 42 | 9 | – | |
| | C Butcharow, Hindoo Sudder Ameen - - - - - | 453 | 230½ | 22 | 17 | 176 | 178 | 5 | 7,389 | – | – | 533 | 37 | 53 | 79 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gungadararow, District Moonsiff of Vellore | 702 | 340 | 29 | 7 | 275 | 264 | 53 | 10,862 | – | – | 195 | 68 | 8 | – | – |
| | V Soondur Naidoo, ditto of Cholungur, from 1st January to 18th July 1850 | 418 | 194 | 33 | – | – | 158 | 18 | 8,657 | – | – | 1,127 | – | 25 | – | – |
| | V Kistnamacharry, ditto of ditto, from 19th July to 31st December 1850 | 326 | 168 | 31 | 7 | 258 | 147 | 14 | 5,388 | – | – | 959 | 90 | – | – | – |
| | T Soondara Charloo, ditto of Calastry | 438 | 227 ½ | 19 | 20 | 111 | 260 | 29 | 10,575 | – | 3 | 1,103 | 117 | 8 | – | – |
| | Hamud Hoossain, ditto of Trivuttoor | 382 | 247 ½ | 20 | 29 | 137 | 113 | 2 | 5,685 | 9 | 1 | 62 | 73 | – | – | – |
| | R Boochiah, ditto of Goodyatum from 1st January to 13th June 1850 | 365 | 125 ½ | 23 | – | – | 211 | 29 | 10,474 | 5 | 3 | 262 | – | 42 | – | – |
| | V Soondur Naidoo, ditto of ditto, from 26th July to 31st December 1850 | 412 | 206 | 39 | 65 | 366 | 204 | 23 | 9,984 | 5 | 6 | 1,230 | 59 | – | – | – |
| COIMBATORE | Mr George Bird, Civil Judge, from 1st to 13th January 1850 | 4 | 3 | 6 | – | – | 1 | – | 121 | – | – | 17 | – | 50 | 1 | – |
| | Mr T B Roupell, from 5th March to 31st December 1850 | 69 | 67 | 7 | 17 | 115 | 29 | 2 | 5,758 | – | – | 326 | 17 | 42 | 46 | 36 |
| | V Narrasinga Row, Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 297 | 183 | 17 | 32 | 117 | 97 | 20 | 6,221 | 7 | 2 | 657 | 15 | 42 | 251 | 13 |
| | Syed Ghoolam Russool Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 357 | 175 | 16 | 14 | 98 | 112 | 12 | 6,859 | 11 | – | 226 | – | 42 | 9 | – |
| | Soobbaroyaloo, District Moonsiff of Oodmulcottah, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 790 | 312 ½ | 26 | 4 | 265 | 418 | 255 | 23,979 | – | – | 1,165 | – | – | – | – |
| | M Vencatachella Moodly, ditto of Cheyoor, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 552 | 280 | 25 | 5 | 163 | 301 | 38 | 7,793 | 1 | 7 | 684 | 11 | 30 | – | – |
| | Major R Hall, District Moonsiff of Ootacamund, from 1st January to 11th March 1850 | 49 | 15 | 6 | – | – | 20 | 1 | 731 | 8 | 9 | 29 | – | 14 | – | – |
| | Major G Wright, ditto of ditto, from 26th March to 31st December 1850 | 226 | 122 ½ | 13 | 2 | 57 | 66 | 10 | 1,835 | 7 | 3 | 270 | – | – | – | – |
| | Streenevassa Row, ditto of Caroor, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 304 | 202 | 16 | 5 | 64 | 158 | 2 | 4,667 | – | – | 393 | – | – | – | – |
| | R Coopoosamy Pillay, ditto of Coimbatore, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 549 | 244 ½ | 20 | 14 | 188 | 300 | 30 | 10,885 | – | – | 1,292 | 22 | – | – | – |
| | M Samoo Sastry, ditto of Bhowany, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 488 | 199 | 17 | 3 | 71 | 155 | 11 | 2,984 | – | – | 238 | 2 | 25 | – | – |
| | Visvumbara Sastry, ditto of Collegal from 1st to 13th January 1850. | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 1 | 268 | 11 | 8 | 20 | – | 42 | – | – |
| | Soodursana Sing, ditto of ditto, from 25th February to 31st December 1850 | 297 | 184 | 22 | 6 | 101 | 83 | 19 | 3,512 | 4 | 4 | 63 | 13 | 64 | – | – |
| COMBACONUM | Mr S Scott, Civil Judge | 136 | 127 | 12 | 182 | 251 | 20 | 1 | 5,224 | – | – | 813 | 4 | 56 | 46 | 44 |
| | Mr T H Davidson, Subordinate Judge | 95 | 83 | 8 | 54 | 145 | 35 | 1 | 38,022 | – | – | 919 | 14 | 56 | 110 | 100 |
| | Soobbaroyapillay, Principal Sudder Ameen | 324 | 113 ½ | 13 | 1 | 167 | 74 | 3 | 4,196 | – | – | 232 | 12 | 98 | – | – |
| | Moulavee Mehommuduttahoollah Saib, Mehomeden Sudder Ameen | 363 | 206 | 20 | 64 | 316 | 94 | – | 14,589 | – | – | 575 | 15 | 56 | 28 | – |
| | Alegiahpillay, Sudder Ameen | 437 | 190 ½ | 21 | 38 | 535 | 103 | – | 22,194 | – | – | 847 | 22 | 84 | 29 | 2 |
| | Aroonachellumpillay, Temporary Additional Sudder Ameen, from January to 1st May, and from 28th November to 31st December 1850 | 160 | 91 | 22 | 188 | 360 | 35 | – | 1,976 | – | – | 455 | 27 | 27 | 18 | 2 |
| | Rengarow, Acting Temporary Additional Sudder Ameen, from 14th May to 27th November 1850 | 243 | 96 ½ | 19 | – | – | 33 | – | 3,561 | – | – | 469 | – | 42 | 18 | – |
| | Rengarow, District Moonsiff of Combaconum, from January to 13th May, and from 28th November to December 1850 | 381 | 122 ½ | 24 | 19 | 472 | 122 | – | 9,706 | – | – | 1,301 | 66 | 12 | – | – |

(continued)

## ABSTRACT of Civil Work performed by the several Judicial Officers during the Year 1850—*continued*

| ZILLAHS | DESIGNATION AND NAMES of OFFICERS | Total Number of Suits disposed of during the Year | Total Number of Suits disposed of on their Merits during the Year | Average Number of Suits disposed of on Merits per Mensem, exclusive of the Period during which the Court was closed | State of File at the Close of the Year. | | Total Number of Decrees executed during the Year | | | | | Total Number of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of by orders during the Year | Balance of Miscellaneous Petitions remaining Undisposed of at the Close of Year | Court Closed | Criminal | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Suits of more than 12 Months Standing | Suits Filed within the Year | Fully | Partially | Amount Recovered | | | | | | Cases | Miscellaneous Petitions | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | a | p | | | Days | | | |
| **COMBACONUM** - (*continued*) | Naugalinga Moodiliar, Acting District Moonsiff of Combaconum, from 18th May to 27th November 1850 | 342 | 146 | 23 | – | – | 108 | – | 5,767 | – | – | 1,239 | – | – | – | – | |
| | Naugalinga Moodiliar, District Moonsiff of Paupanasem, from January to 16th May, and from 7th to 31st December 1850 | 208 | 111 ½ | 23 | 20 | 610 | 29 | – | 5,546 | – | – | 579 | 15 | 14 | – | – | |
| | Adesiem Pillay, Acting District Moonsiff of Paupanasem, from 23d May to 30th November 1850 | 364 | 121 | 22 | – | – | 143 | 2 | 10,145 | – | – | 616 | – | 21 | – | – | |
| | Rengarow, District Moonsiff of Mayaveram - - - - - | 740 | 251 | 22 | 54 | 441 | 173 | – | 14,172 | – | – | 2,239 | 52 | 7 | – | – | |
| | Sashiah, Acting District Moonsiff of Keevalore, from 1st to 15th January 1850 | 30 | 10 ½ | 21 | – | – | 5 | – | 161 | – | – | 85 | – | – | – | – | |
| | Kishtnarow, District Moonsiff of ditto, from 16th January to December 1850 | 820 | 356 | 33 | 48 | 626 | 188 | 20 | 16,468 | – | – | 2,632 | 27 | 21 | – | – | |
| | Adesiem Pillay, ditto, of Munnargoody, from January to 20th May, and from 2d to 31st December 1850 | 315 | 99 ½ | 27 | 1 | 204 | 23 | 16 | 3,273 | – | – | 307 | 26 | 62 | – | – | |
| | Vengatramiengar, Acting ditto of ditto, from 13th June to 1st December 1850 | 861 | 342 | 60 | – | – | 155 | – | 6,811 | – | – | 501 | – | – | – | – | |
| | Soodersenasing, District Moonsiff of Puttoocottah, from 1st to 19th January 1850 | 28 | 8 | 13 | – | – | 2 | – | 35 | – | – | 47 | – | 16 | – | – | |
| | Viswambara Sastry, ditto of ditto, from 7th February to 31st December 1830 | 611 | 207 ½ | 20 | – | 225 | 124 | 4 | 4,795 | – | – | 609 | 6 | 12 | – | – | |
| **CUDDALORE** - | Mr J Horsley, Civil Judge - - - - - - - | 79 | 76 | 8 | 18 | 117 | 19 | 1 | 2,426 | – | – | 263 | 21 | 70 | 39 | 76 | |
| | C. Vencataragavah Charry, Principal Sudder Ameen - - | 334 | 158 ½ | 15 | 159 | 249 | 131 | 14 | 15,664 | – | – | 990 | 78 | 42 | 133 | 18 | |
| | Goolam Culleem Oollah Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen - - | 330 | 166 ½ | 17 | 37 | 164 | 58 | 6 | 4,645 | – | – | 413 | 41 | 70 | 7 | – | |
| | T Teyagoo Pillay, District Moonsiff of Cuddalore, from 1st January to 13th February, and from 14th May to 31st December 1850 | 692 | 170 | 22 | 2 | 224 | 250 | 31 | 10,508 | 9 | 10 | 739 | 22 | 44 | – | – | |
| | Sooreyanaraina Iyer, Acting ditto, ditto, from 14th February to 13th May 1850. | 260 | 66 | 22 | – | – | 65 | 14 | 4,156 | – | 4 | 264 | – | – | – | – | |
| | Sashiengar, ditto, of Chedumbarum - - - - - - | 489 | 244 | 20 | 12 | 181 | 221 | 12 | 6,381 | 10 | 4 | 559 | 16 | – | – | – | |
| | Vencatachellyer, ditto, of Velloopoorum - - - - - | 515 | 252 | 21 | 20 | 204 | 268 | 48 | 12,082 | 1 | 7 | 288 | 66 | – | – | – | |
| | Ponoosawmy Pillay, ditto of Chenjee - - - - - - | 459 | 243 ½ | 20 | 10 | 190 | 170 | – | 6,600 | – | – | 240 | 31 | – | – | – | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUDDAPAH | Mr W Elliot, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 28th November 1850. | 84 | 77 | 8 | 40 | 107 | – | – | - | - | - | 692 | 91 | 75 | 91 | 39 | |
| | Mr. D Mayne, Subordinate Judge | 217 | 129 | 12 | 13 | 113 | 57 | – | 26,833 | – | 7 | 451 | 15 | 42 | 351 | – | |
| | Lootifi Russool Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen | 223 | 138 | 13 | 17 | 91 | 28 | 7 | 3,325 | 7 | 9 | 109 | – | 42 | – | – | |
| | Syed Mahomud Saib, Sudder Ameen | 355 | 202 | 19 | 42 | 188 | 90 | 14 | 9,240 | – | – | 296 | 16 | 42 | 3 | – | |
| | Auderutna Sastry, ditto | 464 | 216 | 20 | 29 | 216 | 92 | 63 | 7,635 | – | – | 363 | 14 | 42 | 6 | – | |
| | S. Bheemarow, District Moonsiff of Cuddapah | 497 | 233 | 20 | 59 | 306 | 334 | – | 8,106 | 15 | 6 | 401 | – | 20 | – | – | |
| | B Lutcheme Narasimah Sastry, ditto of Voilpaud | 749 | 344 | 28 | 239 | 304 | 207 | 17 | 8,423 | 1 | 11 | 74 | 9 | – | – | – | |
| | Junga Sastry, ditto of Tungatoor | 577 | 271 | 23 | 7 | 291 | 390 | 51 | 14,842 | 9 | 3 | 568 | 38 | 10 | – | – | |
| | V Sunjeevappah, ditto of Nossum | 732 | 340 | 28 | 44 | 428 | 158 | 14 | 5,608 | 7 | 9 | 938 | 43 | – | – | – | |
| | J Vencataramiah, ditto of Nundalumpett | 701 | 344 | 28 | 102 | 416 | 564 | 16 | 14,894 | – | – | 817 | 15 | 2 | – | – | |
| | A Soobramaneyem, ditto of Cudree | 626 | 304 | 25 | 16 | 238 | 203 | 150 | 11,991 | 6 | – | 373 | 25 | 5 | – | – | |
| | C Kristnamacharloo, ditto of Madanapully | 764 | 311 | 27 | 73 | 518 | 292 | 264 | 14,302 | 15 | 3 | 1,196 | 34 | 20 | – | – | |
| | P Vencatasawmy Naidoo, ditto of Cumbum | 468 | 224 | 20 | 5 | 131 | 243 | 193 | 8,235 | 11 | 9 | 567 | 14 | 27 | – | – | |
| GUNTOOR | Mr. P Irvine, Acting Civil Judge, from 1st to 11 January 1850 | 3 | 3 | 8 | – | – | 3 | 2 | 271 | – | – | 16 | – | – | 1 | 1 | |
| | Mr J H. Bell, Civil Judge, from 12th January to 24th August 1850 | 53 | 48 | 8 | – | – | 25 | 2 | 2,786 | – | – | 157 | – | 92 | 14 | 9 | |
| | Mr T E J Boileau, Civil Judge, from 14th October to 31st December 1850 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 2 | – | 132 | – | – | 130 | – | – | 4 | 4 | |
| | Moulavee Mahomed Yacoob Ally Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 253 | 160 ½ | 15 | – | 63 | 127 | 5 | 7,984 | – | – | 406 | 7 | 42 | 46 | – | |
| | Paukala Streecrootnooloo, 1st class District Moonsiff of Chabrole, from 1st January to 18th October 1850 | 478 | 240 | 25 | – | 153 | 214 | 11 | 7,352 | – | - | 582 | 32 | 74 | – | – | |
| | Valagapoody Veeriah, 2d class ditto, ditto of Suttanapully, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 206 | 128 ½ | 10 | – | 36 | 184 | 51 | 8,826 | – | – | 842 | 3 | – | – | – | |
| | Vudlamunnanty Venkapah Somayajee, 2d class ditto of Chilkaloor pettah, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 415 | 231 | 19 | – | 34 | 107 | 30 | 4,839 | – | – | 794 | 19 | – | – | – | |
| | Taudapully Croostniah, 3d class District Moonsiff of Datchapully, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 259 | 116 | 10 | – | 29 | 131 | 23 | 3,089 | – | – | 584 | 6 | – | – | – | |
| HONORE | Mr F Lascelles, Civil Judge | 104 | 95 | 9 | 186 | 149 | 64 | – | 16,267 | – | – | 778 | 28 | 42 | 126 | 233 | |
| | Himayet Ally Khan Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen of Honore | 299 | 193 | 18 | 347 | 534 | 103 | 20 | 9,968 | – | – | 213 | 14 | 42 | 16 | – | |
| | Jenardaniah, Sudder Ameen of Sircy | 297 | 142 ½ | 15 | 125 | 283 | 74 | 40 | 4,662 | – | – | 432 | 5 | 72 | 90 | 47 | |
| | Ganapaya, District Moonsiff of Honore | 419 | 248 | 20 | 1,484 | 425 | 274 | 377 | 32,511 | – | – | 150 | 10 | – | – | – | |
| | Luxmy Narniah, ditto of Condapoor | 411 | 239 ½ | 20 | 333 | 353 | 686 | 2,207 | 63,010 | – | – | 1,158 | 16 | – | – | – | |
| | Luxmiah, District Moonsiff of Ankala | 334 | 239 | 20 | 232 | 249 | 163 | 41 | 5,036 | – | – | 537 | 18 | – | – | – | |
| | Bhim Row, ditto of Sircy | 366 | 243 ½ | 20 | 301 | 295 | 230 | 174 | 12,659 | – | – | 739 | 55 | – | – | – | |
| | Munjiah, ditto of Soopah | 290 | 212 | 19 | 16 | 209 | 142 | 4 | 3,737 | – | – | 186 | 19 | 1 | – | – | |
| MADURA | Mr C R. Baynes, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 10th March, and from 11th April to 3d July, and from 1st October to 31st December 1850 | 57 | 56 ½ | 8 | 4 | 21 | 33 | 6 | 18,036 | – | – | 422* | 5 | 72 | 27 | 40 | *Of these 16 petitions were disposed of by the Acting Sub-Judge in charge |
| | Mr S. N Ward, Acting Civil Judge, from 10th July to 30th September 1850 | 19 | 19 | 7 | – | – | 10 | – | 8,305 | – | – | 133 | – | – | 7 | 17 | |
| | Mr G Ellis, Acting Subordinate Judge, from 14th January to 31st December 1850. | 127 | 81 ½ | 7 | 23 | 113 | 26 | – | 7,011 | – | – | 457† | 16 | 42 | 72 | 64 | †Of these eight petitions were disposed of by Hindoo Sudder Ameen in charge |
| | Syed Mahomed Maroof, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 284 | 174 | 16 | 25 | 163 | 118 | 6 | 6,486 | – | – | 454 | – | 42 | – | – | |

(continued)

ABSTRACT of Civil Work performed by the several Judicial Officers during the Year 1850—*continued*

| ZILLAHS | DESIGNATION AND NAMES of OFFICERS. | Total Number of Suits disposed of during the Year | Total Number of Suits disposed of on their Merits during the Year | Average Number of Suits disposed of on Merits per Mensem, exclusive of the Period during which the Court was closed | State of File at the Close of the Year |  | Total Number of Decrees executed during the Year |  |  |  |  | Total Number of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of by Orders during the Year | Balance of Miscellaneous Petitions remaining undisposed of at the close of the Year | Court Closed | Criminal |  | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | Suits of more than 12 Months' standing | Suits Filed within the Year | Fully | Partially | Amount Recovered |  |  |  |  |  | Cases | Miscellaneous Petitions |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *Rs* | *a* | *p* |  |  | *Days* |  |  |  |
| MADURA—*cont^d* | Narraina Sastry, Hindoo Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 353 | 160½ | 15 | 11 | 115 | 61 | 1 | 4,854 | – | – | 602 | 14 | 56 | 20 | – |  |
|  | Shaik Abdul Raheman Saib, District Moonsiff of Teroopara-goondum, from ditto to ditto | 759 | 240 | 20 | 20 | 285 | 105 | 22 | 4,536 | – | – | 1,581 | – | – | – | – |  |
|  | Annasamy Iyer, ditto of Sheyagungah, from ditto to ditto | 753 | 244 | 20 | 23 | 261 | 134 | 5 | 6,281 | 2 | 6 | 355 | 39 | 6 | – | – |  |
|  | Mr W. Boalth, District Moonsiff of Paramagoody, from 1st January to 15th, and from 23d to 31st December 1850 | 561 | 242 | 20 | 4 | 123 | 342 | 1 | 14,447 | 12 | 9 | 1,705 | 12 | 2 | – | – |  |
|  | R Moodookristnapillay, Acting ditto, from 18th to 22d December 1850 | 3 | 1½ | 9 | – | – | – | – | - | - | - | 21 | – | – | – | – |  |
| MANGALORE | Mr. Findlay Anderson, Civil Judge | 94 | 84 | 8 | – | 68 | 22 | – | 8,661 | – | – | 1,324 | 26 | 49 | 59 | 69 |  |
|  | Mr George Melvile Swinton, Assistant Judge | 148 | 141 | 14 | 1 | 60 | 83 | 2 | 13,593 | – | – | 259 | 17 | 72 | – | – |  |
|  | Mr Frank Copleston, Subordinate Judge, from 1st January to 1st March, and from 9th April to 31st December 1850 | 86 | 80 | 8 | 2 | 35 | –<br>65 | –<br>7 | -<br>19,006 | -<br>– | -<br>– | 797 | 65 | 38 | 166 | 155 |  |
|  | Mr G. M. Swinton, Acting Sub Judge, from 4th March to 8th April | 8 | 8 | 7 | – | – | - | – | - | - | - | 97 | – | 4 | 17 | 15 |  |
|  | Hafoz Mahomed Ameen, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st Jan to 11th December 1850. | 254 | 153 | 15 | – | – | –<br>111 | –<br>14 | -<br>11,173 | -<br>– | -<br>– | 649 | – | 42 | 6 | – |  |
|  | Mahomed Koodrat Ghuny, ditto, ditto, from 11th to 31st Dec. | 13 | 3 | 4 | 124 | 174 | – | – | - | - | - | – | 60 | – | – | – |  |
|  | Munjuppaya, Sudder Ameen | 317 | 200½ | 22 | 178 | 202 | 69 | 68 | 19,008 | – | – | 881 | 91 | 85 | 27 | – |  |
|  | Vencappaya ditto | 328 | 211 | 20 | 102 | 256 | 89 | 11 | 6,507 | – | – | 1,025 | 66 | 42 | 21 | – |  |
|  | N J. Saldanha, District Moonsiff of Mangalore | 498 | 279½ | 23 | 8 | 147 | 219 | 63 | 16,313 | – | – | 1,266 | 90 | – | – | – |  |
|  | Munjoonathaya, ditto of Bekel | 413 | 246½ | 20 | 115 | 335 | 93 | 26 | 5,316 | – | – | 439 | 175 | – | – | – |  |
|  | Dassappaya, ditto of Buntwal | 431 | 263 | 21 | 157 | 193 | 109 | 66 | 7,854 | – | – | 303 | 101 | – | – | – |  |
|  | J. J Saldanha, ditto of Barcoor | 545 | 309½ | 30 | 519 | 554 | 181 | 54 | 6,173 | – | – | 2,268 | 99 | 54 | – | – |  |
|  | Munjoonathya, ditto of Caup | 445 | 268½ | 24 | 332 | 498 | 161 | 70 | 7,259 | – | – | 477 | 38 | 27 | – | – |  |
|  | Linguppa, ditto of Ooperangoody | 186 | 102 | 8 | 3 | 130 | 59 | 25 | 4,090 | – | – | 474 | 23 | – | – | – |  |
| MASULIPATAM | Mr A. S. Mathison, Acting Civil Judge, from 1st to 18th January 1850. | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | - | - | - | 11 | – | – | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | Mr P. Irvine, Acting Civil Judge, from 19th January to 18th February ditto. | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | – | – | – | - | - | - | 37 | – | – | 5 | 3 |  |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mr W Dowdeswell, Civil Judge, from 19th February to 31st December 1850 | 55 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 28,124 | - | - | 551 | 87 | 42 | 45 | 22 |
| | Mowlavee Mahemmud Hameed Oodeen Saib, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 308 | 168 ½ | 16 | 28 | 113 | 58 | 6 | 5,680 | - | - | 921 | 179 | 42 | 24 | - |
| | Vudlamunnaty Seetapaty Row, 1st Class District Moonsiff of Masulipatam, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 498 | 308 ½ | 25 | 9 | 177 | 224 | 33 | 9,060 | - | - | 2,986 | 25 | - | - | - |
| | Mr. William Sloan, 2d Class District Moonsiff of Ellore, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 605 | 417 ½ | 34 | 4 | 117 | 295 | 43 | 11,188 | - | - | 3,445 | 50 | - | - | - |
| | Cholungavaram Annunta Charriar, 3d Class District Moonsiff of Bezorah, from ditto to ditto. | 172 | 86 ½ | 7 | 4 | 58 | 65 | 2 | 1,844 | - | - | 534 | 20 | - | - | - |
| NELLORE - | Mr John Walker, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 31st Dec - | 59 | 58 | 6 | - | 18 | 24 | 8 | 1,776 | 2 | -½ | 443 | 66 | 72 | 45 | 37 |
| | Moulavee Taseh-ud-din Saib, Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December | 232 | 157 | 15 | 12 | 94 | 75 | - | 6,813 | - | - | 458 | 53 | 42 | 159 | - |
| | Mahammed Bazla Alli Saib, Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December. | 369 | 186 ½ | 17 | 60 | 235 | 87 | 56 | 4,221 | 7 | 11 | 793 | 15 | 42 | 30 | - |
| | Mahummud Turab Saib, District Moonsiff of Ongole, from 1st January to 31st December. | 910 | 368 | 30 | 3 | 260 | 288 | - | 9,567 | 8 | 6 | 934 | 39 | - | - | - |
| | Ghulam Hyder Saib, District Moonsiff of Caligiri, from 1st January to 31st December | 629 | 238 ½ | 19 | - | 107 | 259 | 120 | 11,689 | 2 | 3 | 801 | 45 | - | - | - |
| | Bar Subbaroo, ditto of Madanamur, from 1st Jan to 31st Dec | 355 | 128 ½ | 10 | 3 | 73 | 150 | 27 | 5,510 | 6 | 4 | 1,046 | 55 | - | - | - |
| | Guram Ramanjul Naidoo, ditto of Naidoopett, from 1st January to 31st December | 189 | 63 ½ | 6 | 8 | 46 | 64 | 13 | 1,732 | 1 | 8 | 151 | 11 | 52 | - | - |
| RAJAHMUNDRY - | Mr T. A Anstruther, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 97 | 93 | 9 | 4 | 85 | 27 | 13 | 4,871 | - | - | 979 | 52 | 42 | 37 | 78 |
| | Mr. J H Goldie, Acting Subordinate Judge, from 1st January to 22d February 1850 | 46 | 15 ½ | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 128 | - | - | 22 | - |
| | Mr P Irvine, Subordinate Judge, from 23d February to 12th November 1850. | 177 | 81 | 11 | - | - | 48 | 6 | 7,096 | - | - | 651 | - | 42 | 67 | - |
| | Mr R E Master, Acting Subordinate Judge, from 13th Nov to 31st December 1850 | 32 | 13 ½ | 9 | 165 | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | 157 | 145 | - | 9 | - |
| | Moulavee Mahomed Ali, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st Jan to 31st December 1850 | 351 | 189 | 18 | 22 | 113 | 32 | 11 | 4,164 | - | - | 828 | 18 | 42 | 13 | - |
| | Venkoba Sastry, Pundit Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 23d April, and from 25th July to 31st December 1850 | 225 | 125 ½ | 14 | 14 | 124 | 22 | 4 | 2,863 | - | - | 429 | 50 | - | 16 | - |
| | Diggavilly Timmarauze, Acting Sudder Ameen, from 24th April to 24th July 1850 | 49 | 29 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 84 | - | 42 | 10 | - |
| | Munchella Poorooshottum, 1st Class District Moonsiff of Seetanagarum, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 334 | 219 | 18 | 17 | 88 | 146 | 29 | 3,963 | - | - | 1,404 | 31 | - | - | - |
| | Nundevada Soobbaroyadoo, 1st Class ditto of Peddapoor, from ditto to ditto | 440 | 236 | 19 | 10 | 305 | 144 | - | 2,499 | - | - | 2,223 | 87 | - | - | - |
| | Saffer Ramannah Puntooloo, 2d Class ditto of Pengondah, from ditto to ditto | 403 | 241 | 20 | 49 | 128 | 100 | 34 | 2,347 | - | - | 1,799 | 75 | - | - | - |
| | Sauminany Mooddoo Nursimha Naidoo, 2d Class ditto of Amlapoor, from ditto to ditto | 503 | 272 | 22 | 1 | 149 | 120 | 31 | 2,608 | - | - | 2,806 | 57 | - | - | - |

(*continued*)

ABSTRACT of Civil Work performed by the several Judicial Officers during the Year 1850—*continued*

| ZILLAHS | DESIGNATION AND NAMES of OFFICERS | Total Number of Suits disposed of during the Year | Total Number of Suits disposed of on their Merits during the Year | Average Number of Suits disposed of on Merits per Mensem, exclusive of the Period during which the Court was closed | State of File at the Close of the Year: Suits of more than 12 Months' standing | State of File at the Close of the Year: Suits Filed within the Year | Total Number of Decrees executed during the Year: Fully | Total Number of Decrees executed during the Year: Partially | Amount Recovered: *Rs* | *a* | *p* | Total Number of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of by Orders during the Year | Balance of Miscellaneous Petitions remaining undisposed of at the Close of the Year | Court Closed | Criminal: Cases | Criminal: Miscellaneous Petitions | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Days* | | | |
| SALEM - - | Mr J. G S Bruere, Civil Judge, *from* 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 102 | 99 | 9 | 3 | 81 | 23 | – | 1,299 | – | – | 577 | 25 | 42 | 40 | 18 | |
| | Mr R R Cotton, Acting Subordinate Judge, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 219 | 91 ½ | 8 | 136 | 90 | 60 | 5 | 9,749 | – | – | 573 | 5 | 42 | 159 | 74 | |
| | Hazee Fuzl Ally Khan, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 291 | 124 | 11 | 34 | 99 | 85 | – | 5,067 | – | – | 257 | 14 | 42 | 29 | – | |
| | M G. Teroomalacharry, Hindoo Sudder Ameen, from 1st to 31st January 1850 | 7 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 27 | 15 | 10 | 14 | – | – | 1 | – | |
| | Aroonachelliah, Acting Hindoo Sudder Ameen, from 14th February to 13th March 1850. | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 88 | 9 | 11 | 7 | – | 65 | 2 | – | |
| | Valuppa Moodely, Acting Hindoo ditto, from 1st to 17th April 1850 | 22 | 7 | 12 | – | – | 4 | – | 373 | 15 | 5 | 20 | – | – | 5 | – | |
| | Coopparow, Hindoo Sudder Ameen, from 20th May to 31st December 1850 | 269 | 145 | 20 | 10 | 168 | 42 | – | 3,643 | 6 | 7 | 287 | 2 | 8 | 19 | – | |
| | Aroonachelliah, District Moonsiff of Ummapett, from 1st January to 13th February 1850 | 67 | 27 | 18 | – | – | 23 | – | 540 | 2 | 11 | 147 | – | 12 | 12 | – | |
| | Valuppa Moodely, Acting ditto, from 20th February to 31st March 1850. | 95 | 29 ½ | 22 | – | – | 62 | – | 500 | 9 | 5 | 97 | – | | | | |
| | Vencataramiah, District Moonsiff of Ummapett, from 6th April to 31st December 1850 | 605 | 301 ½ | 34 | 5 | 288 | 355 | 126 | 17,007 | 3 | – | 1,376 | 5 | | | | |
| | Meer Goolamalli Meerunn, ditto of Kistugerry, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 733 | 281 ½ | 23 | 4 | 300 | 288 | 537 | 6,446 | 1 | 8 | 288 | 75 | – | – | – | |
| | Valuppa Moodelly, ditto of Namcul, from 1st January to 16th February 1850. | 93 | 39 | 26 | – | – | 53 | 2 | 132 | – | – | 122 | – | 19 | – | – | |
| | Vencataramiah, ditto of ditto, from 23d February to 3d April 1850. | 99 | 62 ½ | 46 | – | – | 33 | – | 130 | – | – | 263 | – | | | | |
| | Sunjeevee Naidoo, ditto of ditto, from 15th April to 31st December 1850 | 460 | 232 ½ | 27 | 29 | 318 | 416 | 17 | 10,095 | – | – | 709 | 18 | | | | |
| | Coopparow, ditto of Trippatore, from 1st January to 16th February 1850. | 62 | 43 | 28 | – | – | 31 | 4 | 839 | – | – | 52 | – | 12 | – | – | |
| | Vencataramiah, ditto of ditto, from 1st March to 31st December 1850. | 363 | 212 | 21 | 42 | 338 | 127 | 82 | 6,370 | – | – | 457 | 6 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vencataramiah, ditto of Yadapaudy, from 1st January to 15th February 1850 | 92 | 55 | 36 | - | - | 25 | - | 699 | 4 | 11 | 142 | - | 19 | - | - |
| | Vencatasoobiah, ditto of ditto, from 6th March to 31st December 1850 | 382 | 232½ | 23 | 4 | 119 | 141 | 20 | 5,258 | - | 3 | 633 | 19 | | | |
| | Vencatasoobiah, ditto of Ossoor, from 1st January to 15th February 1850 | 62 | 17 | 11 | - | - | 11 | 2 | 450 | 4 | 10 | 16 | - | 27 | - | - |
| | Copparow, ditto of ditto, from 27th February to 6th May 1850. | 56 | 20 | 8 | - | - | 44 | - | 930 | - | 9 | 74 | - | | | |
| | Soobbiah, ditto of ditto, from 21st May to 31st December 1850 | 399 | 189½ | 25 | 5 | 252 | 130 | 23 | 5,853 | 3 | 2 | 417 | 84 | | | |
| TELLICHERRY - | Mr. W. A Forsyth, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 12th March and from 1st May to 31st December 1850 | 134 | 115 | 11 | 22 | 274 | 27 | - | 3,522 | 4 | 2 | 729 | 38 | 41 | 18 | 168 |
| | Mr R W Chatfield, Acting Civil Judge, from 7th to 30th April 1850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | 1 |
| | Appalaya, Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 6th May and from 16th October to 31st December 1850 | 146 | 90 | 20 | 378 | 180 | 34 | - | 3,993 | 5 | 11 | 419 | 28 | 60 | 32 | 2 |
| | Kookel Kelloo Nair, Officiating Principal Sudder Ameen, from 25th May to 16th October 1850. | 215 | 159 | 34 | - | - | 8 | - | 4,806 | 10 | 1 | 355 | - | - | 37 | 5 |
| | Mahomed Ghouse, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 364 | 203 | 19 | 30 | 282 | 41 | 7 | 10,028 | 3 | 9 | 509 | 3 | 42 | 8 | - |
| | Mr Thomas Swyny, 1st Class District Moonsiff of Tellicherry, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 367 | 245 | 20 | 66 | 187 | 127 | 67 | 7,506 | 5 | 4 | 842 | 18 | - | - | - |
| | Coonery Row, 2d class ditto ditto of Cartenaad, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 383 | 256 | 21 | 66 | 361 | 133 | - | 10,435 | 6 | 3 | 939 | 70 | - | - | - |
| | Caroomaut Chatoo Menon, 2d class District Moonsiff of Irvenaad, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 419 | 245 | 20 | 51 | 281 | 103 | 107 | 9,164 | 1 | 3 | 748 | 57 | - | - | - |
| | Partikaat Moorgan Nair, 2d class ditto ditto of Cavye, from 1st January to 15th October and from 11th November to 24th December 1850 | 334 | 204½ | 18 | 61 | 198 | 102 | 45 | 6,095 | 5 | 1 | 702 | 57 | 33 | - | - |
| | Mahomed Ismail, 2d class ditto ditto of Wynaad, from 1st January to 6th August and from 22d August to 31st December 1850. | 156 | 50 | 4 | 3 | 39 | 39 | 25 | 2,344 | 3 | 3 | 401 | 1 | 16 | - | - |
| TINNEVELLY - | H Frere, Esq, Acting Civil Judge - - - - - - | 111 | 102 | 9 | 15 | 83 | 46 | 1 | 46,726 | - | - | 669 | 11 | 42 | 30 | 119 |
| | Mahommed Hoossain, Principal Sudder Ameen - - - | 319 | 167 | 15 | 73 | 201 | 80 | - | 27,168 | 9 | - | 1,691 | 25 | 42 | 138 | 60 |
| | Mahommed Tazooddeen, Moofty Sudder Ameen - - - | 279 | 118 | 11 | 3 | 123 | 68 | 3 | 3,719 | 2 | 2 | 450 | - | 42 | 11 | - |
| | Soobramania Pillay, District Moonsiff of Nelliumbalem - - | 457 | 230 | 19 | 9 | 197 | 76 | 5 | 6,097 | - | - | 1,236 | 20 | - | - | - |
| | Sabapathy Moodiliar, ditto of Nadoomundalum, from 1st January to 7th October 1850 | 408 | 182 | 19 | - | - | 144 | - | 5,206 | - | - | 263 | - | 45 | - | - |
| | Mr W E Carlier, ditto of ditto, from 21st October to 31st December 1850 | 71 | 28 | 22 | - | 104 | 18 | - | | | | 20 | 5 | | | |
| | Mahammud Madar, District Moonsiff of Brammadasam - | 486 | 270 | 22 | 15 | 294 | 107 | 26 | 4,862 | - | 3 | 1,851 | 20 | - | - | - |
| TRICHINOPOLY - | Mr G S Greenway, Civil Judge, from 1st January to 22d February 1850 | 6 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | 84 | - | - | 1 | 22 |
| | Mr T E J Boileau, Acting Civil Judge, from 3d March to 17th September 1850 | 23 | 19 | 3 | - | - | 13 | 1 | 2,433 | - | - | 315 | - | 45 | 20 | 54 |

(continued)

### ABSTRACT of Civil Work performed by the several Judicial Officers during the Year 1850—*continued*

| ZILLAHS | DESIGNATION AND NAMES of OFFICERS | Total Number of Suits disposed of during the Year | Total Number of Suits disposed of on their Merits during the Year | Average Number of Suits disposed of on Merits per Mensem, exclusive of the Period during which the Court was closed | State of File at the Close of the Year | | Total Number of Decrees Executed during the Year | | | | | Total Number of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of by Orders during the Year | Balance of Miscellaneous Petitions remaining undisposed of at the Close of the Year | Court Closed | Criminal | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Suits of more than 12 Months Standing | Suits filed within the Year | Fully | Partially | Amount Recovered | | | | | | Cases | Miscellaneous Petitions | |
| | | | | | | | | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | *Days* | | | |
| TRICHINOPOLY - (*continued*) | Mr J Rohde, Acting Civil Judge, from 18th September to 31st December 1850 | 20 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 99 | 11 | - | 1,525 | - | - | 250 | 49 | 7 | 14 | 77 | |
| | Mr J Gordon, Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 295 | 175 | 17 | 39 | 232 | 139 | - | 7,326 | - | - | 1,140 | 27 | 56 | 118 | 31 | |
| | Fuzloola Khan, Moofty Sudder Ameen, from 1st January to 9th October 1850. | 271 | 142 ½ | 17 | 66 | 180 | 34 | - | 4,963 | - | - | 526 | - | 119 | 27 | - | |
| | Mahomud Ameen, Conaud Moonsiff - - - - - - | 692 | 402 ½ | 35 | - | 146 | 151 | 11 | 4,729 | 3 | 4 | 1,652 | 113 | 20 | - | - | |
| | Comarasamier, Torriore Moonsiff - - - - - - - | 508 | 258 ½ | 23 | 3 | 106 | 208 | 3 | 6,670 | - | - | 1,073 | 16 | 28 | - | - | |
| | Vencataramiah, Arrealore Moonsiff, from 1st January to 9th June, and from 6th to 31st December 1850. | 315 | 125 | 22 | - | 77 | 194 | - | 2,946 | - | - | 486 | 11 | 91 | - | - | |
| | Sambaseven Pillay, Acting Moonsiff, from 10th June to 18th September 1850 | 207 | 67 ½ | 21 | - | - | 75 | - | 1,105 | - | - | 255 | - | | | | |
| GANJAM AGENT - | Mr A. P Onslow, Agent to the Governor, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 58 | 39 | 3 | 21 | 48 | 8 | 54 | 5,610 | 6 | 10 | 52 | 47 | - | 26 | - | |
| | Mr T. D Lushington, Principal Assistant, for 1st and 2d January 1850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Mr J. Fraser, Acting Principal Assistant, from 18th January to 6th March 1850 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | |
| | Mr W Knox, Principal Assistant, from 7th March to 31st December 1850 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | - | |
| | Mr Fraser, Assistant Agent, from 19th March to 31st December 1850. | 27 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | |
| | Mr Frye, Assistant Agent, from 1st January to 8th October 1850. | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | — | | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | C. Soobarow, District Moonsiff of Berhampoor, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 294 | 161 ½ | 13 | 21 | 122 | 136 | 40 | 3,388 | 6 | 9 | 176 | 179 | - | - | - | |
| | N. Bulramiah, ditto of Palasah, from 1st January to 31st December 1850. | 329 | 157 ½ | 13 | 16 | 147 | 25 | 3 | 829 | 13 | 2 | 65 | 126 | - | - | - | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KURNOOL AGENT | Mr H D Phillips, Agent, from 1st January to 23d June 1850 | 7 | 6 | ½ | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3,566 13 3 | 33 | 7 | - | 19 | - |
| | Mr T D Lushington, Agent, from 28th August to 31st December 1850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - - | 10 | - | 63 | 7 | - |
| | Lieutenant J G. Russell, Assistant Agent, from 1st January to 2d October, and from 4th to 25th November, and from 30th to 31st December 1850, | 6 | 4 | ½ | - | 2 | - | - | - - - | - | - | 65 | 17 | - |
| | Syed Khaja Shamomed Saib, Town Cauzee of Kurnool, from 1st January to 31st December 1850, | 140 | 61 | 5 | - | 30 | 45 | 23 | 3,219 9 8 | 122 | 14 | - | 14 | - |
| | Curreem Mohodeen Sahib, ditto of Nundial, from 16th January to 31st December 1850 | 85 | 34 ½ | 3 | 6 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 256 10 11 | 17 | 7 | 15 | - | - |
| | Goolam Mohodeen Sahib, ditto of Serwell, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 70 | 37 | 3 | 3 | 33 | 35 | 1 | 1,261 9 4 | 53 | - | - | - | - |
| VIZAGAPATAM AGENT | P B Smollett, Esq, Agent, from 1st January to 16th July 1850. | 56 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - - - | - | - | - | 12 | - |
| | A S Mathison, Esq., Officiating Agent, from 17th July to 13th September 1850 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 24 | 7 | 8,372 6 2 | 370 | 356 | - | 6 | - |
| | A Robertson, Esq, Agent, from 14th September to 31st December 1850 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 27 | 96 | - | - | - - - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| | A S Mathison, Esq., Principal Assistant, from 26th January to 16th July 1850, Officiating Agent, from 17th July to 14th September 1850, and again Principal Assistant from 15th September to 31st December 1850 | 55 | 43 | 4 | 39 | 38 | 14 | 6 | 657 6 - | 28 | 18 | 25 | - | - |
| | C T Arbuthnot, Esq, Acting Assistant of Vizagapatam in charge of the office of the Assistant of Vizianagrum, from 15th July to 31st December 1850. | 66 | 20 | 4 | 77 | 77 | 20 | 45 | 3,340 8 5 | 104 | 23 | - | - | - |
| | C T Arbuthnot, Esq, Acting Assistant of Vizagapatam, from 15th July to 31st December 1850 | 27 | 13 | 2 | 52 | 43 | 14 | 3 | 1,731 13 11 | 30 | 17 | - | 3 | - |
| | F H Crozier, Esq., Special Assistant to the Agent - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - - | - | - | - | 24 | - |
| | N. Soobarow, Acting District Moonsiff of Vizianagrum, from 1st January to 16 June and from 23d August to 31st December 1850 | 427 | 240 | 24 | 78 | 419 | 158 | 129 | 4,307 8 8 | 287 | 935 | 80 | - | - |
| | M Juggarow, District Moonsiff of Vizianagrum, from 17th June to 22d August 1850 | 37 | 18 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 1 | 210 5 1 | 17 | - | 42 | - | - |
| | B Parvateswarasastry, District Moonsiff of Vuddady, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 455 | 197 | 16 | 2 | 148 | 186 | 111 | 3,508 2 5 | 333 | 195 | 16 | - | - |
| | B Antanah Puntloo, District Moonsiff of Seetanagrum, from 1st January to 31st December 1850 | 643 | 366 | 30 | 42 | 307 | 260 | 59 | 8,971 5 9 | 401 | 567 | 39 | - | - |

Sudder Udalut, Register's Office,
8 December 1851.

E. E per
*G. T Beauchamp*, Register

Appendix, No. 15.

(Judicial Department)

No. 102.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 12th February 1852.

Read the following letter from the Register of the Sudder Udalut.

(Here enter 8th December 1851, No. 142.)

Submitting the Civil Reports for the year 1850

Para 1. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council proceeds to review the Tables submitted by the Court of Sudder Udalut, with their Register's letter, dated 8th December 1851, No 142, explanatory of the administration of Civil Justice under the Madras Presidency during 1850

Table (A.)

2 The number of original suits filed during the year in all the zillahs, exclusive of the agencies, for which there are no returns, amounted to 78,427, the value sued for being, rupees 54,82,053 The suits were in excess of those filed in 1849 by 7,993, and the value of property under litigation greater by rupees 7,67,218 The increase occurred chiefly in the courts of the district moonsiffs (where there had been a decrease in 1849), 4,695 suits, sudder ameens, 1,847, and village moonsiffs, 1,436 The greatest number of suits was filed in Combaconum, 10,311, in the other zillahs the number ranged from 1,915 in Chicacole, to 5,778 in Cuddapah.

| | NUMBER OF SUITS. | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* |
| 1849 - - - - - - - - - | 70,434 | 47,14,835 |
| 1850 - - - - - - - - - | 78,427 | 54,82,053 |
| Increase - - - | 7,993 | 7,67,218 |

Particulars of the above:

| | NUMBER OF SUITS. | AMOUNT. | INCREASE COMPARED WITH 1849. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SUITS. | VALUE. |
| | | *Rs.* | | *Rs.* |
| For land - - - - | 4,742 | 9,71,473 | 240 | 2,48,067 |
| Houses or other fixed property | 1,605 | 2,27,592 | 102 | 83,873 |
| Bonds and simple debts - | 64,092 | 37,13,172 | 7,089 | 3,08,841 |
| On other accounts - - | 7,988 | 5,69,816 | 562 | 1,26,437 |
| | 78,427 | 54,82,053 | 7,993 | 7,67,218 |

The number of suits filed for the recovery of sums due on bonds and as simple debts, 64,092, was more than 80 per cent of the entire number, the value of the land under litigation was above one-fourth of the sum at stake on account of bonds and simple debts. The value of the land sued for in the six zillahs named below was 72 per cent. of that under litigation in all the zillahs together —

| | *Rs* |
|---|---|
| Chittoor - - - - - - - - - | 1,24,117 |
| Combaconum - - - - - - - - | 1,42,202 |
| Madura - - - - - - - - - | 1,10,501 |
| Calicut - - - - - - - - - | 1,04,854 |
| Mangalore - - - - - - - - - | 1,27,356 |
| Honore - - - - - - - - - | 96,446 |
| | 7,05,476 |
| Total of all Zillahs - - - *Rs* | 9,71,473 |

3. Table

Appendix, No 15

3 Table showing the description of the parties in suits instituted in 1850 —

| PLAINTIFFS | | | | | | | | DEFENDANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zemindars | | Renters | | Ryots | | Merchants and Others | | Zemindars | | Renters | | Ryots | | Merchants and Others | |
| 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1840 |
| 6,604 | 8,095 | 2,416 | 3,284 | 19,286 | 21,714 | 45,822 | 52,777 | 9,061 | 11,399 | 7,337 | 5,462 | 46,179 | 53,621 | 48,821 | 60,373 |

Table (B)

4 The number of original suits decreed (including agency courts) is given at 31,742, or 4,218 more than in 1849 This excess, however, includes the suits (3,598) decided by village moonsiffs, village and district punchayets, which were omitted in last year's return, allowing for this, the actual increase is only 1,341

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Village Punchayets - - - - - - (E) | 13 | 7 |
| Village Moonsiffs - - - - - - (F) | 2,862 | 3,588 |
| District Punchayets - - - - - - (G) | 2 | 3 |
| District Moonsiffs - - - - - - (H)* | 21,573 | 21,470 |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - - - (K) | 4,425 | 4,929 |
| Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens and Assistants to Agencies - - - (N) | 1,495 | 1,700 |
| Civil Judges - - - - - - - (Q) | 31 | 45 |
| | 30,401 | 31,742 |

* The percentage of original suits decided in favour of plaintiffs to the whole number decreed was 86, and was highest in Cuddapah, 95, and Calicut, 92, and lowest in Tinnevelly, 70, and Rajahmundry, 74 The percentage of appeals decided in favour of the appellants was 44 The percentages in 1849 were respectively 85 and 45

Table (C)

5 The average duration of each suit disposed of in 1850, excluding agencies for which no returns were rendered in the preceding year, was on the whole greater than in 1849, both in original suits and in appeals

| | ORIGINAL SUITS | | | APPEAL SUITS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y | M | D | Y. | M | D |
| 1849 - - - - - - - | 0 | 11 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 15 |
| 1850 - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 25 |
| Increase - - - | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 10 |

Looking to the results of 1850, inclusive of the agencies, it is observed that in original suits the duration has been greatest in the Tellicherry zillah, years 3-0-18, in 12 zillahs it was above one year, and below it in 10 others, of which Bellary, Coimbatore, and Kurnool are the most remarkable, the average being little above three months In appeals the average period occupied was greatest in the Ganjam Agency, years 3-1-8, it was above two years in four zillahs, above one in six, and below it in 12, in six of which it was six months and under, the lowest being in Bellary, m 1 d 17

6 Comparing the new judicial system with the system in force prior to its introduction in 1843, the average time required for passing a suit through its several stages to a final judgment in appeal is less in 10 zillahs and greater in 12 The costs are higher in 11 zillahs, the same in three, and less in eight The averages in this Table (C) have been struck on the whole number of suits decreed, the instructions conveyed in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 21st June last, on this and other points, i e the returns from the agencies, p 18, apparently not having reached the Sudder Udalut in time to be acted upon for the year under review.

Appendix, No. 15

Table (D.)

7. From Table (D.) the following results appear of the suits disposed of, and depending in 1850, compared with the average of the three years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

| | ORIGINAL. | APPEAL. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disposed of | | | |
| Annual average of 1840 (1 and 2) - - | 62,067 | 2,780 | 64,847 |
| 1850 - - - - - - - - - | 64,449 | 2,650 | 67,149 |
| Increase - - - | 2,432 | Dec. 130 | Inc. 2,302 |
| Depending at the close of | | | |
| 1842 - - - - - - - - - | 35,177 | 4,468 | 39,645 |
| 1850 - - - - - - - - - | 40,336 | 3,035 | 43,371 |
| Increase - - - | 5,159 | Dec 1,433 | Inc 3,726 |

Table (F.)

8. The number of suits pending and instituted before the village moonsiffs, excluding agencies, was 14,732, or 2,404 more than in 1849, the increase was chiefly in Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Combaconum. The number disposed of was 2,257 more than in 1849.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending and instituted - - - - - | 12,328 | 14,732 |
| Disposed of. | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - | 2,862 | 3,588 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - | 3,573 | 4,182 |
| Dismissed - - - - - - - - | 2,268 | 3,190 |
| TOTAL - - - | 8,703 | 10,960 |
| Depending 31st December - - - - | 3,625 | 3,772 |
| | 12,328 | 14,732 |

9. Table (H.) shows a decrease of 2,842 in the number of suits before the district moonsiffs, and 1,884 in the number disposed of by them.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending, instituted, and referred - - - | 85,992 | 83,150 |
| Disposed of | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - | 21,573 | 21,470 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - | 17,060 | 17,041 |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - | 8,038 | 2,625 |
| Dismissed under Act XVII of 1848 - - | 7,639 | 10,851 |
| Called up, or otherwise disposed of - - | 1,240 | 1,679 |
| TOTAL - - - | 55,550 | 53,666 |
| Depending 31st December - - - - | 30,442 | 29,484 |
| | 85,992 | 83,150 |

10. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires that for the future, in this and similar* Tables, the suits pending, instituted, referred, and called up, be separately exhibited. He is at a loss to reconcile the decrease, 2,842 in the whole number of suits before

* (E.), (F.), (G.), (K.), (N.), (O.)

Appendix, No 15

before the district moonsiffs' courts, with the increase 4,695, Table (A), in the number filed. The decrease in the number pending at the beginning of the year appears to be 8,034,* and deducting the increase in suits filed, 4,695, there remains a decrease of 3,339, instead of 2,842, which would imply an increase in the number of the suits referred to the extent of the difference or 497, but the total number referred to all courts † was only 1,167 The decrease, 5,413, in the number of suits before district moonsiffs dismissed for default, and increase, 3,212, in the number dismissed under Act XVII of 1848 are considerable, and should have been explained Of the number pending, there were 4,071 suits under, and 2,070 above two years standing Nearly the whole of these last are in the zillahs on the western coast

Table (H), for 1849

| | |
|---|---|
| * Pending at end of 1848 or beginning of 1849 - | 38,476 |
| Pending at end of 1849 or beginning of 1850 - | 30,442 |
| Decrease - - | 8,034 |

† Table (Q)

| | |
|---|---|
| Tellicherry | 99 |
| Calicut - - | 199 |
| Mangalore - | 189 |
| Honore - - | 1,365 |
| | 1,852 |

Table (I)

11 There were 1,781 appeals preferred within the year from the decisions of the district moonsiffs, bearing to the total number of appealable decrees passed, the proportion of 15 per cent The number of appeals from district moonsiffs' courts disposed of within the year was 1,503, of which

| | |
|---|---|
| 800 | were affirmed by the appellate courts |
| 391 | reversed or modified |
| 219 | remanded |
| 93 | otherwise disposed of |

The ratio of appeals preferred to decrees passed was greatest in Tellicherry, 31, Tinnevelly 25, and Chicacole 24 per cent. The proportion of decrees reversed or modified on appeal to the whole number of appeals disposed of within the year was highest in those from the Chingleput district moonsiffs 51, Honore 45, and Rajahmundry 42 per cent

Tables (K),(L),(M)

12. These tables show an increase of 1,587 in the number of suits before the Sudder Ameens, and 390 in the number disposed of by them.

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Pending, instituted, and referred - - - | 18,735 | 20,322 |
| Disposed of | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - | 4,425 | 4,929 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - - | 3,424 | 3,185 |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - - | 1,366 | 931 |
| Dismissed under Act XVII of 1848 - - | 1,464 | 1,953 |
| Called up, or otherwise disposed of - - | 425 | 496 |
| | 11,104 | 11,494 |
| Depending 31st December - - - - - | 7,631 | 8,828 |
| | 18,735 | 20,322 |

Of the suits still pending, 363 are of more than two years' standing, and of these nearly one-third, 108, are in the Mangalore Court

13 The appeals preferred within the year bore to the whole number of appealable decrees passed during the same period the proportion of 23 per cent On examining the manner in which the appeals disposed of within the year were dealt with, it seems that of those from the Coimbatore zillah no less than 14 out of 23 were reversed or modified, the proportion is likewise large in Tinnevelly, 52 per cent, Rajahmundry 51.

14 Table (N) showing the number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Assistants to the Agencies

| | 1849. | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Pending, instituted, and referred - - - | 8,110 | 8,540 |
| Disposed of: | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - | 1,495 | 1,700 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - - | 1,313 | 1,244 |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - - | 290 | 247 |
| Dismissed under Act XVII of 1848 - - | 705 | 841 |
| Called up, or otherwise disposed of - - | 583 | 914 |
| | 4,386 | 4,946 |
| Pending 31st December - - - - - | 3,724 | 3,594 |
| | 8,110 | 8,540 |

15. From the above it appears that there was an increase of 430 suits over the preceding year in the number before these tribunals, an increase of 560 in the number disposed of, and a decrease of 130 in the number, 3,594, remaining at the close of the year.

16 The appeal suits disposed of by the same authorities are shown below.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending and referred - - - - - - | 1,530 | 1,733 |
| Disposed of | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - - | 894 | 804 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - | 29 | 17 |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - | 7 | 10 |
| Dismissed under Act XVII of 1848 - - | 12 | 10 |
| Called up, or otherwise disposed of - - | 24 | 69 |
| | 966 | 910 |
| Depending 31st December - - - - | 564 | 823 |
| | 1,530 | 1,733 |

Table (O.) 17. The number of appeals preferred from the decisions of the Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Assistants to Agencies was 421, or 84 above 1849, and bore to the total number of appealable decrees passed within the year the proportion of 24 per cent The number of appeals from these tribunals disposed of within the year was 329, viz.

169 affirmed
101 reversed
32 remanded.
27 otherwise disposed of.

Table (Q.) 18. Table (Q.) showing the number of original suits disposed of by Civil Judges.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending, instituted, and called up - - - | 392 | 361 |
| Disposed of. | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - - | 31 | 45 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - | 32 | 53 |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - | 11 | 11 |
| Dismissed under Act XVII. of 1848 - - | 5 | 29 |
| | 79 | 138 |
| Depending 31st December - - - - | 313 | 223 |
| | 392 | 361 |

19 The above table shows a decrease of 31 suits in the number before the civil judges, an increase of 59 in the number disposed of by them, and a decrease of 90 in the number pending at the close of the year.

20 The appeal suits disposed of by the same authorities are shown below.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending, instituted, and called up - - | 4,620 | 5,535 |
| Disposed of: | | |
| On the merits - - - - - - - - | 1,674 | 1,817 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - | 38 | 43 |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - | 51 | 66 |
| Dismissed under Act XVII. of 1848 - - | 17 | 40 |
| Referred to subordinate courts - - - | 749 | 1,167 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,529 | 3,133 |
| Depending 31st December - - - - | 2,091 | 2,402 |
| | 4,620 | 5,535 |

21 There were 16 appeals preferred within the year from the decisions of the civil judges, the number of appealable cases being 45 The number of appeals disposed of was 10, of which four were affirmed, three reversed, one remanded, and two otherwise disposed of. Table (R.)

22 Table (T) showing the number of appeal suits disposed of by the Sudder Udalut Table (T)

| | 1849 | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending and filed - - - - - - | 144 | 105 |
| Disposed of | | |
| On merits - - - - - - - - | 87 | 52 |
| Adjusted by Razeenamah - - - - | 5 | — |
| Dismissed for default - - - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| | 93 | 54 |
| Pending 31st December - - - - | 51 | 51 |
| | 144 | 105 |

Besides the above, the Sudder Court disposed of 597 petitions and 205 applications for special appeals

23 The following tables exhibit a classification of the suits disposed of by the several tribunals, according to the value of the property in litigation Tables (J), (M), (P) (S), (U)

| —— | Rs 10,000 and Upwards | Rs 5,000 to 10,000 | Rs 1,000 to 5,000 | Under Rs. 1,000 | Gross Value of Suits disposed of during the Year | Average Duration of Original Suits. | Average Duration of Appeal Suits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs* | Y M D | Y M D |
| Sudder Udalut - - - | 6 | 2 | 14 | 32 | 21,35,414 | - - | 0 11 0 |
| Civil Judges - - - | 25 | 21 | 103 | 1,955 | 7,35,360 | 1 10 0 | 1 2 28 |
| Sub Judges, Prin. Sudder Ameens, and Assts to Agencies - - - | " | 28 | 210 | 4,635 | 9,15,403 | 1 2 11 | 1 6 18 |
| Sudder Ameens - - | " | " | 176 | 10,822 | 9,30,992 | 0 5 24 | — |
| District Moonsiffs - - | " | " | " | 51,987 | 18,76,500 | 0 6 16 | — |

24 The work performed by the several judicial officers during the year 1850, as shown in the abstract* accompanying the register's letter, is viewed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council as on the whole satisfactory.

* Enclosure, No. 22

(A true Extract)

(signed) *T Pycroft,*
Secretary to Government

# BOMBAY

## CIVIL JUSTICE, 1849, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1850

## CIVIL JUSTICE, 1849

Jud Cons 1850

No 9,833

Present A Bell, J Warden, and G Grant, Esquires

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT in the Judicial Department

From the Register of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, dated 3 July 1850, No 1,975

Sir,

1 I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, to submit, to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the following Report of the Civil Judicial Administration of this Presidency during the year 1849, appended to which are the nine figured statements enumerated below, viz —

No 1 —A return of the state of business as regards the files of original suits in the several Zillah Courts

No 2 —A return of the state of business as regards the appeal files in the several Zillah Adawluts

No 3 —A return of the state of business in respect to the original suits in the several Revenue Courts

No 4 —A return of the state of business in respect to the appeals in the courts of the several Collectors

No 5 —A return of the state of the appeal file in the Court of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut

No 6 —A return of the number and description of plaintiffs and defendants, and of the number of debtors in gaol at the instance of individuals, and for arrears of revenue, at the instance of Government.

No 7.—A return of the number of plaintiffs and defendants in revenue suits

No 8 —A comparative return of the amount of business in 1849, contrasted with 1848

No 9 —A return of the officers who presided over the several Adawluts during 1849, and of the business performed by each, and by their assistants, as required by para 16 of the Government Letter, No 3,968, of the 19th December 1846

I have, &c.

Bombay Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
3 July 1850

(signed) *M. Larken*, Register

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No 9,834

### AHMEDABAD ADAWLUT.

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - | 840 | 13,113 | 13,953 | 5,806 | 1,634 | 5,712 | 13,152 | 801 | 10,864 | 13,152 | 2,288 | — |
| Appeals - - - - | 507 | 623 | 1,130 | 468 | 219 | 36 | 723 | 407 | 433 | 723 | 290 | — |

2. In

Original Suits European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —R Y Bazett, Esq, acting judge, A Spens, Esq judge, A R Forbes, Esq, assistant judge

2 In the aggregate, the arrears on the files of this zillah are less by 39 than they were at the close of 1848, though there are four individual files showing an increase, viz, those of the principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen of Dholka, and Moonsiffs of Kupurwunj and Dholka, it being reported in respect to the first that a great many suits comprised in the arrears were instituted so late in the year as to leave little time for getting them ready for trial, and in regard to the others, the excess, which is small, is ascribed to an increase in the number of suits entered during the year Included in the collective arrears are seven suits on the file of the assistant judge, which exceed by five the number at the close of 1848, and the explanation afforded respecting them is, that three, filed in December, could not be got ready for hearing before the year closed, two others were awaiting the expiration of the time allowed to the defendants to give in their answers and adduce proof, and the remaining two were stayed pending the arrival of witnesses

3 On the whole, the Court views the state of business on the files of original suits of 1849, compared with 1848, as satisfactory, seeing that notwithstanding the considerable excess of 2,249 in the total number of suits for disposal, the result of the year's administration is a decrease, as already observed, in the aggregate of the arrears, that all the files, with the exception of those of Gogo, Veerungaum, and Puranteje, the arrears on which are very small, show an increase in the number of suits disposed of, and that there were only two cases delayed longer than a year, the cause of delay being the non-attendance of witnesses residing in foreign territory, on whose account commissioners had to be sent to the political authorities

Appellate File

4 There was a greater number of appeals for disposal in 1849 than in 1848, and the number disposed of exhibits an increase of 290, diminishing the arrears from 507 to 407 included in those shown as disposed of, however, there are 193, which were struck off the file of the judge, to come up before the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut as special appeals, under its circular order of the 27th July 1849, and the interpretation on Regulation VII of 1831 of the 16th idem; and it is to be regretted that so many as 145 appeals comprised in the arrears should still be among those delayed for more than a year The measure of appointing a joint judge for this zillah, sanctioned in the Government letter, No 1,705, of the 16th April last, will have the effect, it is hoped, of speedily clearing these files, and, in anticipation of this, the Court abstain from further remark on the subject

## AHMEDABAD

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL |
| Principal Sudder Ameen: | | | | | | | | |
| Umbashumker Brijroy Row Bahadoor | 366 | 191 | 614 | 1,171 | 423 | 214 | 656 | 1,293 |
| Sudder Ameens: | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad, E. C. Watkins, Esq - | 619 | 328 | 232 | 1,179 | 857 | 275 | 213 | 1,345 |
| Dholka; Syed Surriff Shaik Syed Hoosein Khan Sahib - - - - | 155 | 158 | 469 | 782 | 253 | 142 | 578 | 973 |
| Kaira, Meerutram Gunputram Rao Sahib - - - - - - - | 274 | 103 | 176 | 553 | 426 | 114 | 247 | 787 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Nuriad Azum, Jorabhaee Dwarkadass | 260 | 41 | 292 | 593 | 443 | 26 | 422 | 891 |
| Dhundooka Azum, Bhugwan Nurberam | 455 | 79 | 443 | 977 | 587 | 41 | 418 | 1,046 |
| Gogo Azum, Muncharam Gokuldass - | 117 | 106 | 191 | 414 | 175 | 11 | 215 | 401 |
| Dholka Azum, Kalleedass Jeewundass | 192 | 147 | 427 | 766 | 336 | 135 | 499 | 970 |
| Oomrut Azum; Dowlutraee Umoolukraee - - - - - - - | 217 | 112 | 224 | 553 | 312 | 81 | 288 | 681 |
| Moundha Azum, Bhaoo Myral - - | 214 | 94 | 185 | 493 | 381 | 32 | 222 | 635 |
| Veerungam Azum, Nuthoobhaee Bhaeeba - - - - - - - | 261 | 116 | 264 | 641 | 238 | 128 | 273 | 639 |
| Puranteje Azum; Hurrylall Umbashunker - - - - - - | 114 | 17 | 182 | 313 | 33 | 8 | 250 | 291 |
| Ahmedabad Azum, Chimnajee Narrayen | 285 | 247 | 517 | 1,049 | 405 | 294 | 607 | 1,306 |
| Boresud Azum; Seolall Bhogeelall - | 111 | 39 | 168 | 318 | 161 | 39 | 337 | 537 |
| Kairah Azum, Bholanath Sorabhaee - | 307 | 116 | 165 | 588 | 491 | 78 | 219 | 788 |
| Kuppurvunj Azum, Heerachund Premchund - - - - - - - | 212 | 25 | 214 | 451 | 281 | 14 | 266 | 561 |
| TOTAL - - - | 4,159 | 1,919 | 4,763 | 10,841 | 5,802 | 1,632 | 5,710 | 13,144 |

## SURAT ADAWLUT.

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| — | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - | 722 | 3,726 | 4,448 | 2,343 | 883 | 610 | 3,836 | 612 | 3,639 | 3,836 | 197 | — |
| Appeals - - - - | 323 | 366 | 689 | 446 | 81 | 27 | 554 | 135 | 314 | 554 | 240 | — |

Original Suits

European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —W C Andrews, Esq , judge, A Rogers, Esq , acting assistant judge

5th The work in the court of the principal Sudder Ameen of this zillah shows an increase, but it is owing to the circumstance of the appointment having been vacant for six months in 1848. To this occurrence also is to be ascribed the increase in the aggregate number of cases disposed of in the principal division of the zillah, for if examined individually, the files of the other courts, with the exception of that of Balsar, in which, however, the total number of suits disposed of is only 318, and the increase, compared with the previous year, only 37, exhibit a decrease, not only in the total number of suits disposed of, but also in the number decided on merits

6 Although it is satisfactory that the arrears have been diminished from 722 to 612, it is to be regretted that they were still so heavy on the files of the principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff of Surat The whole of the arrears comprise only three cases of longer standing than a year, and, in respect to one of them, it is explained that the delay was in consequence of the temporary transfer of Mr Rogers to Broach, regarding the other two on the file of the principal Sudder Ameen, it is reported that one was subsequently decided in January last, and the other had to be postponed pending the adjudication of another case Briefly, the returns from the principal division of the zillah show an increase in the number of suits instituted in the total number for disposal, and in the number disposed of, and a decrease in the arrears, which it will be obvious, however, is owing to the increase in the amount of business in the court of the principal Sudder Ameen, under the circumstance alluded to

Appellate Files

7 The state of these files is more satisfactory, for although there is an increase in the number of appeals instituted, which, with the arrears of the previous year, form a considerable excess in the total number for disposal, yet owing to an increase of 240 in the number disposed of, in which is included an increase of 173 in the decisions on merits, the arrears have been reduced from 323 to 135, and there are only five of them of longer standing than a year, respecting which it is reported that one was decided in February last, that two others depended upon a case decided in appeal about that time and would be immediately taken up, and that of the remaining two, one had to be delayed pending the re-hearing of a case remanded to one of the moonsiff's courts, and the other was awaiting the arrival of documentary evidence called for from Broach.

## SURAT

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| — | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL |
| Principal Sudr Ameen<br>Junardun Wassoodewjee Rao Bahadoor | 223 | 46 | 51 | 320 | 582 | 233 | 91 | 906 |
| Sudr Ameen<br>Surat, Sheikh Tajood Deen Sheikh Zuherood Deen Khan Shaheb - | 638 | 301 | 103 | 1,042 | 587 | 266 | 77 | 930 |

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL |
| SURAT—*continued* | | | | | | | | |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Surat, Mr E W Fern - - - | 633 | 287 | 148 | 1,068 | 526 | 278 | 117 | 921 |
| Oolpar, Azum Maneekjee Pestonjee and Azum Azutalee Jumalood Deen | 263 | 74 | 195 | 532 | 231 | 45 | 152 | 428 |
| Balsar, Azum Eduljee Muncherjee and Azum Maneckjee Pestonjee - | 210 | - - | 71 | 281 | 218 | 4 | 96 | 318 |
| Bardolee, Azum Sheikh Uhmud Sheikh Hameed and Azum Heemutram Pranjeewundass - - - - | 193 | 54 | 101 | 348 | 192 | 57 | 77 | 326 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,160 | 762 | 669 | 3,591 | 2,336 | 883 | 610 | 3,829 |

## BROACH ADAWLUT

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - - - - - | 696 | 4,400 | 5,096 | 2,818 | 299 | 911 | 4,028 | 1,068 | 3,991 | 4,028 | 37 | — |
| Appeals - - - - - - - - | 8 | 161 | 169 | 115 | 2 | 8 | 125 | 44 | 208 | 125 | - - | 83 |

Original Suits
European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —A B Warden Esq , acting senior assistant judge
L Ashburner, Esq , acting second assistant collector in charge, Adawlut, A Rogers, Esq , acting senior assistant judge

8 In the subordinate division of the Surat zillah, the arrears have increased on the files from 696 to 1,068, notwithstanding that the work in the courts of the Sudr Ameen and Moonsiff of Broach and Moonsiff of Jumbooseer exhibit individually an increase One cause, no doubt, of this excess in the arrears is the increased aggregate number of cases for disposal, comprising an increase of 573 in the number of suits instituted, and the acting senior assistant judge in charge adduces as another reason the absence of the Sudr Ameen on special duty from the 11th November to the 14th December, and his further absence on sick leave from the latter date up to the 24th of the month The Court is constrained to believe, however, that by exertion the accumulation might have been prevented

9 There were 37 more cases disposed of than in 1848, the decisions on merits showing an increase of 147 , but beyond this, and the circumstance of there not being a single case on the file of longer standing than a year, there is nothing to commend in the state of business represented by the Broach returns, the arrears being heavy on all the subordinate files, and especially so on the file of the Sudr Ameen, and the exertions to keep them down not appearing to have been over strenuous

Appeal File

10 The state of the appellate file is even more unsatisfactory, for although there were only 169 appeals altogether for disposal, being 47 less than the number in 1848, the arrears have been allowed to swell from eight to 44, the result of a decrease of 83 in the number disposed of, the cause of this, however, is to be found in the interruption to business during two months and a half, when the charge of the Broach Adawlut had to be committed to the third assistant collector at the station, who, of course, had not the power to decide appeals Only one of the appeals in arrear had been delayed longer than a year

## BROACH

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of Suits Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries.

| — | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL. | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL. |
| Sudr Ameen<br>Moroba Canoba Rao Sahib - - | 550 | 103 | 215 | 868 | 664 | 82 | 212 | 958 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Broach, Azum Heemutram Pranjee wundass and Azum Sheikh Goolam Mohnood Deen Sheik Tajood Deen | 650 | 69 | 216 | 935 | 727 | 86 | 229 | 1,042 |
| Sujode, Azum Izutulee Jamulood Deen and Azum Eduljee Muncherjee - | 649 | 63 | 221 | 933 | 574 | 18 | 237 | 829 |
| Jumboosur, Azum Pestonjee Ispundiarjee - - - - - - - | 527 | 18 | 191 | 736 | 584 | 16 | 142 | 742 |
| Wagra, Azum Meer Kidwutoolla Hikmuttoolla - - - - - | 292 | 94 | 129 | 515 | 269 | 97 | 91 | 457 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,668 | 347 | 972 | 3,987 | 2,818 | 299 | 911 | 4,028 |

## TANNAH ADAWLUT

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| — | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - - - - | 1,276 | 9,508 | 10,784 | 7,242 | 114 | 2,224 | 9,580 | 1,204 | 8,607 | 9,580 | 973 | - |
| Appeals - - - - - - - - | 116 | 460 | 576 | 337 | 14 | 92 | 443 | 133 | 1,039 | 443 | - | 596 |

Original Suits European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —R Keays, Esq, judge, F Lloyd, Esq, assistant judge

11 The business of the courts of the principal division of the Konkan zillah, inclusive of the arrears remaining from the previous year, and the cases instituted during the twelve months of the year under notice, exhibits an addition of 901 suits to the aggregate number for disposal contrasted with 1848, an increase of 973 in the number disposed of, including an increase of 823 in the number decided on trial, and a decrease of 72 in the arrears, which are still, however, of considerable amount collectively and severally.

12 There is great inequality in the amount of work performed by the subordinate judicial functionaries individually; the file of the Moonsiff of Pauwell showing 1050 decisions on merits, and that of the Moonsiff of Tarapoor only 213, and the work in the other courts ranging at various amounts between these two extremes, the inequality appearing to have been influenced, to some extent, by the disproportion in the number of suits instituted in the different courts, and by the numerous changes which took place among the native judges.

13 Among the arrears there are 15 cases of long postponement, not a very great number in proportion to the general arrears, and the judges are satisfied with the explanations which have been afforded on the subject One of these cases was decided, and two others were appointed for hearing in the early part of the present year, and respecting another of them it is reported that it is still pending, under the circumstances submitted to Government with the Court's letter, No 120, of the 15th January 1848, in the reply to which, No 306 of the 26th January last,* it was mentioned that a reference had been made to the Government of India on the matter

* S O

14. The

Appellate Files

14 The number of appeals disposed of in 1848 having been unusually high, the number for the past year appears unfavourable by contrast, but the amount of work is still creditable to the European officers, and the arrears have not much increased, owing, it will be seen, to the very considerably reduced number of appeals for disposal compared with 1848 The arrears amounted to 567 on the 1st January 1848, and demanded an effort to reduce them, but that result accomplished, there no longer existed a necessity for the harassing exertions made by the European officers in 1848, and no blame is therefore to be attached to them on account of the present state of the arrears on these files, especially as none of the cases are of longer standing than a year

## TANNAH

### CONTRASTED STATEMENT of Suits Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL. | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL |
| Principal Sudr Ameen<br>Pandoorung Moreshwur Rao Bahadoor | 431 | 16 | 110 | 557 | 555 | 23 | 120 | 698 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Tannah Azum, Raghoonathrao Bulwunt Goolam Mohideenwullud Cajee Abdool Candeir Kristurao Wittojee Abbajee Baboorao - - | 625 | 12 | 467 | 1,104 | 706 | 8 | 363 | 1 077 |
| Bassein Azum, Sadoba Dewjee - - | 538 | 3 | 120 | 661 | 497 | 2 | 76 | 575 |
| Carranjah Azum, Naro Succaram Raghoonathrao Bulwunt Krishurao Wittojee - - - - - - | 302 | 3 | 46 | 351 | 389 | 9 | 167 | 565 |
| Tarrapoor Azum, Dajee Larba Raghoonathrao Bulwunt Mora Raghoonath | 162 | 24 | 137 | 323 | 213 | 3 | 284 | 500 |
| Callian Azum, Bulwuntrao Hurree - | 950 | 15 | 265 | 1,230 | 845 | 10 | 132 | 987 |
| Bhewndy Azum, Dadoba Dewajee - | 650 | 24 | 227 | 901 | 931 | 9 | 195 | 1,135 |
| Moorbaur Azum, Venaik Sadashew, Thakoor Moro, Raghoonath Dajee Larba - - - - - - - | 689 | 2 | 93 | 784 | 608 | 10 | 272 | 890 |
| Punwell Azum; Lalloobhaee Bhanabhoy - - - - - - - | 901 | 7 | 255 | 1,163 | 1,050 | 4 | 237 | 1,291 |
| Mhar Azum, Wittoba Ballajee Narroo Succaram - - - - | 493 | 44 | 74 | 611 | 568 | 24 | 140 | 732 |
| Penn Azum, Prulad Anundrao - - | 676 | 8 | 233 | 917 | 875 | 12 | 238 | 1,125 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6,417 | 158 | 2,027 | 8,602 | 7,237 | 114 | 2,224 | 9,575 |

## RUTNAGIRY ADAWLUT

### STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - - - - - | 968 | 3,749 | 4,717 | 2,681 | 308 | 965 | 3,954 | 763 | 3,909 | 3,954 | 45 | - |
| Appeals - - - - - - - - | 501 | 324 | 825 | 496 | 11 | 14 | 521 | 304 | 193 | 521 | 328 | - |

Original Sui

European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —F Lloyd, Esq, acting assistant and judge, A K Corfield, Esq, acting senior assistant judge

15 The files of the Moonsiffs of Sooverndroog and Scindudroog exhibit an increase in the number of original suits disposed of, but their work still contrasts unfavourably with that of some of their brethren in other zillahs, and if they, showing an increase, appear to fall under the imputation of not having exerted themselves to the utmost, how much more deservedly may it be said of the other subordinate judicial functionaries, who disposed of fewer cases, and whose work shows a decrease compared with 1848, and heavy arrears, especially the Suddur Ameens Collectively the returns exhibit a decrease in the number of suits instituted during the year, with a small increase in the number disposed of, inclusive of an excess of 125 in the decisions on trial, and a diminution of 205 in the arrears On the file of the Suddur Adawlut there are three, and on that of the Moonsiff of Sooverndroog ten cases among the arrears, which have been pending longer than a year, two of them longer than two years, the cause of delay in respect to the whole of which has been reported in detail by the acting senior assistant judge to the satisfaction of the Court

Appellate File

16 As the arrears on the appeal file of this Adawlut still amount to 304 cases, and 82 of them have been postponed for periods exceeding a year, it cannot be said that the state of this branch of the judicial administration of the division is satisfactory It must be confessed, however, that Mr Corfield has been actively and commendably engaged during the past year in diminishing the arrears, he found the returns exhibiting an increase of 328 in the number disposed of, the decisions on trial being 314 in excess In respect to the 82 appeal suits of more than a year's standing, Mr Corfield reports that they are thus numerous "in consequence of the immense number of arrears there were on the file above one year," when he went to Rutnagherree in March 1849

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## RUTNAGERY

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries.

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL |
| Sudr Ameen · | | | | | | | | |
| Wassoodew Sewram Rao Saheb - - | 472 | 169 | 194 | 835 | 506 | 144 | 172 | 822 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Vejeadroog Azum, Venack Sudasew - | 360 | 38 | 89 | 487 | 295 | 32 | 84 | 411 |
| Unjunwell Azum, Shreedhur Ladko - | 547 | 16 | 389 | 952 | 547 | 26 | 269 | 842 |
| Sooverndroog Azum, Ramcrustna Juggunnath - - - - - - | 707 | 39 | 240 | 986 | 762 | 52 | 187 | 1,001 |
| Scindudroog, Raghoonathrao Bullal - | 467 | 43 | 136 | 646 | 571 | 53 | 253 | 877 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,553 | 305 | 1,048 | 3,906 | 2,681 | 307 | 965 | 3,953 |

## POONAH ADAWLUT

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - - - - - | 2,009 | 11,117 | 13,119 | 8,294 | 46 | 2,748 | 11,088 | 2,031 | 11,478 | 11,088 | - - | 390 |
| Appeals - - - - - - - - | 340 | 882 | 1,222 | 810 | 180 | 42 | 1,032 | 190 | 1,373 | 1,032 | - - | 341 |

17 The

Original Suits

European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —H Brown, Esq , judge, W J Hunter, Esq , acting judge, H Newton, Esq , assistant judge

17 The returns from this zillah exhibit a falling off, to the extent of 390, in the number of original suits disposed of, the greater part of which is to be ascribed to a decrease in the work in the courts of the Sudder Ameens of Poona and Baramutty, in consequence of the absence of the incumbents, or vacancies in the appointments, which occasioned an interruption to business of those courts for nearly a third of the year The files of the Moonsiffs of Khair, Joonere, and Suleligaum also show a decrease, but then their work is exceeded in amount by few of their brethren in other zillahs, and that of one of them—the Moonsiff of Khair—is only exceeded by the labours of Narrain Mahadeo and Jugunath Bulal, city moonsiffs of this zillah, who decided 1,023 and 1,020 cases, respectively, on merits The arrears on the general file are heavy, but a great many of them, viz 957, are cases instituted in December 1849, the return for which month shows a total of 1,151 suits entered for trial at that late period of the year Included in the arrears are 49 cases of longer standing than a year, the disposal of some of which would appear, from the report of the judge on the subject, to have been unnecessarily delayed, and the Court has accordingly noticed the matter, with the view of giving weight to Mr Hunter's expressed dissatisfaction in addressing the officers concerned in respect to the delay.

Appeal File

18 In the disposal of appeals the returns show a startling decrease of 341, but the number actually disposed of, inclusive of the decisions on trial, bears a comparison with the work in the appellate courts in any other zillah, and the arrears amount to only 190, to which they have been reduced from 340, a result which is mainly attributable to the greatly reduced number for adjudication compared with the state of the previous year's file in this respect In explanation of the cause of the decrease in the amount of work, it is reported by Mr H. Newton, the officer who submitted the return, that the court of the judge was closed from the 1st March, the date on which Mr. Brown proceeded on leave, until the 23d of that month, when Mr Hunter took charge, and that the latter gentleman was much engaged for some time in the disposal of eight criminal cases, preferred against a district police officer and others, the investigation of which frequently took up the entire day It will be seen that there are only two cases which have been long delayed, in respect to one of which it is reported that the delay is attributable to the magistrate, who had failed to prepare a criminal case arising out of it, for which purpose the proceedings were forwarded to and retained by him, and in regard to the other, which has since been disposed of, it is stated that it was necessary to adjourn it, pending the decision of another case intimately connected with it

## POONAH

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL |
| Principal Sudder Ameen | | | | | | | | |
| Moro Trimbuck Rao Bahadoor - - | 697 | 8 | 273 | 978 | 746 | 12 | 249 | 1,007 |
| Sudder Ameens | | | | | | | | |
| Poonah, Shreedhur Luximun Rao Saheb, and Nilkunt Rao Vishnoo, Acting Sudr Ameen - - - | 772 | - - | 239 | 1,011 | 654 | 4 | 189 | 847 |
| Barramutty, Narrain Atmaram Rao Saheb, and Ragho Suddashew Rao Saheb - - - - - - | 803 | 5 | 293 | 1,101 | 414 | 1 | 276 | 691 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Poonah Azum, Juggunath Bullal - | 896 | 1 | 179 | 1,076 | 1,020 | - - | 174 | 1,194 |
| Joonere Azum, Pootlajee Ramchunder, and Ramchunder Dhoondew, Acting Moonsiff - - - | 1,001 | 2 | 357 | 1,360 | 902 | 2 | 335 | 1,239 |
| Tullegaum, Nelkuntrao Vishnoo, and Pootlajee Ramchunder, Acting Moonsiff - - - - - - | 865 | 9 | 429 | 1,303 | 811 | 5 | 395 | 1,211 |
| Poonah Azum, Narrain Mahadeo - | 806 | 2 | 222 | 1,030 | 1,023 | 11 | 239 | 1,273 |
| Khair Azum, Gopinath Raghoonathjee - - - - - - - | 1,045 | 24 | 564 | 1,633 | 1,009 | 9 | 456 | 1,474 |
| Wurgaum Azum, Ardeseer Kursetjee | 575 | 4 | 276 | 855 | 681 | - - | 273 | 954 |
| Poonah Azum, Chintamunrao Hurry | 914 | - - | 179 | 1,093 | 993 | 2 | 162 | 1,157 |
| TOTAL - - - | 8,374 | 55 | 3,011 | 11,440 | 8,253 | 46 | 2,748 | 11,047 |

## POONAH AGENT

### Statement of Civil Business in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | Total | Total Number disposed of: On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c | Total | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits decided in the Years 1848 and 1849: Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original suits - - - | 27 | 23 | 50 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 33 | 17 | 58 | 33 | - - | 25 |
| Appeals - - - - | 11 | 13 | 24 | 10 | - - | 1 | 11 | 13 | 31 | 11 | - - | 20 |

Original Suits.

European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —H Brown, Esq , agent, W J Hunter, Esq , acting agent, H Newton, Esq , assistant agent

19 On the agent's file there were five original suits disposed of on merits, and on that of the assistant agent 22, together with one dismissed on default, and five adjusted, making a total of 33, which is 25 less than the number disposed of in 1848 The arrears, however, have been reduced from 27 to 17, and include only one case of longer standing than a year, the delay having been occasioned by the return of certain queries transmitted to the Judge of Benares, who required them to be drawn up in the Oordoo language, this was done, and the case was decided on the 9th of January last.

Appeal File

20 On the appeal file there is a decrease of 20 cases disposed of, and an increase of two in the arrears, none of which, however, have been long delayed

## JAGHEERDARS IN THE DECKAN

### Statement of Civil Business in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | Total | Total Number Disposed of: On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | Total | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849: Disposed of in the Year 1848. | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original suits - - - | 254 | 487 | 741 | 381 | 24 | 206 | 611 | 130 | 672 | 611 | - - | 61 |

Original Suits

21 The agent's return of the civil business of the courts of the Jagheerdars holding sunnuds exhibits a decrease in the number of suits disposed of, together with a decrease of 124 in the arrears, which have been reduced from 254 to 130 The cases of longer standing than a year included among them amount to 14, of which four on the file of the agent of Holkar have been postponed, in consequence of his absence on leave to Indore, and as there are 28 other cases on his file in arrear, the Court addressed the Judge of Ahmednuggur to ascertain whether any steps have been taken for their disposal; and it has been intimated in reply, that the agent resumed his duties on the 16th May last. The sunnuds of four of the Jagheerdars, viz., Balwuntrow Krishu Malundulley, Bapoojee Naik Jondulley, deceased, Appajeerow Moondhey, deceased, and Krishnarow Mahdeo Pansey, deceased, have either already been, or are about to be cancelled, and their business has been transferred to the proper zillah courts, but none of their files show any arrears, excepting that of Bapoojee Naik Jondulley, on which there were four cases, which have been transferred to the Ahmednuggur Adawlut.

## SHOLAPOOR ADAWLUT

### STATEMENT OF CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of. On Merits | Total Number Disposed of. Dismissed on Default | Total Number Disposed of. Adjusted, &c | Total Number Disposed of. TOTAL | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849. Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849. Disposed of in the Year 1849 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849. More in 1849 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849. Less in 1849 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original suits - - - | 1,055 | 3,724 | 4,779 | 2,738 | 26 | 960 | 3,724 | 1,055 | 4,002 | 3,724 | - - | 278 |
| Appeals - - - - | 20 | 258 | 278 | 186 | 65 | 3 | 254 | 24 | 212 | 254 | 42 | — |

Original Suits European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —A. K Corfield, Esq, acting judge, W Birdwood, Esq, judge

22 The number of original suits disposed of in the courts of this zillah is less by 278 than in 1848, and it is only owing to a decrease of 486 in the number of cases filed that the arrears are not heavier than they were at the close of 1848 Viewed with reference to the extent of litigation compared with other zillahs, the arrears are heavy collectively, and on individual files, but especially so on those of the Moonsiff of Marha, and Suddur Ameen of Sholapoor, and as in the latter officer's court there were only 394 suits disposed of on trial, and the highest number disposed of in that way by any of the subordinate judicial functionaries is only 622, the number shown on the file of the Moonsiff of Marah, the state of business represented by the return of original suits cannot be considered satisfactory, nor can it be held to be sufficiently accounted for by the closing of the court of the Sudr Ameen for three months, in consequence of several changes in the appointment, and the shutting of the Barsee Court for a month and a quarter, occasioned by sickness, the only reasons assigned It is further unsatisfactory that there are 39 cases of longer standing than one year, and 11 which have been delayed beyond two, the delay of which is imputed to the necessity of making references on each of them to certain authorities, domestic and foreign. These remarks have been communicated to the zillah judge, with the expression of the assurance the Court feels that under his vigilant superintendence the courts of his zillah will be more industrious than they have been during the past year

Appellate Files

23 There is an increase of 42 in the number of appeals disposed of, but it is not followed by a diminution of the arrears, which are four in excess, attributed to an excess of 51 in the number of appeals instituted. The whole of the arrears amount to only 24, and none of them are of long standing.

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## SHOLAPOOR.

### CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judical Functionaries

| ——— | IN THE YEAR 1848. On Merits. | IN THE YEAR 1848. Dismissed on Default. | IN THE YEAR 1848. Adjusted, &c | IN THE YEAR 1848. TOTAL | IN THE YEAR 1849. On Merits. | IN THE YEAR 1849. Dismissed on Default | IN THE YEAR 1849. Adjusted, &c | IN THE YEAR 1849. TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sudder Ameen<br>Sholapoor, Govindrow Jyram Rao Saheb, Raghoo Sadashew, Acting Sudr Ameen, and Dajee Bullal, Acting Sudr Ameen - - - | 533 | 1 | 158 | 692 | 394 | 1 | 107 | 502 |
| Moonsiffs<br>Sholapoor, Azum Damodhur Chintanum Deshmookh - - - - | 549 | 1 | 139 | 689 | 621 | 2 | 123 | 746 |
| Marah, Azum Gunputrao Krishna - | 613 | - - | 230 | 843 | 622 | 3 | 212 | 837 |
| Barsee, Azum Gopal Janardhun - | 694 | - - | 315 | 1,000 | 606 | 9 | 260 | 885 |
| Hippurgah, Azum Amachell Row - | 436 | 14 | 316 | 766 | 484 | 11 | 258 | 753 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,825 | 16 | 1,158 | 3,999 | 2,737 | 26 | 960 | 3,723 |

## AHMEDNUGGUR ADAWLUT

### STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL. | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - - - - | 2,353 | 14,247 | 16,600 | 11,042 | 33 | 2,730 | 13,805 | 2,795 | 15,756 | 13,805 | - - | 1,951 |
| Appeals - - - - - - - - | 41 | 456 | 497 | 324 | 1 | 10 | 335 | 162 | 998 | 335 | - - | 663 |

Original Suits European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —W J Hunter, Esq, judge, R Y Bazett, Esq, acting judge, C G Prendergast, Esq, acting judge, J W Woodcock, Esq, acting judge, J W Woodcock, Esq, acting joint judge, D C Leighton, Esq, acting assistant judge, H P St G Tucker, Esq, assistant judge

24 A decrease in the number of suits instituted on the files of the Sudder Ameens of Seroor and Nassick, and Moonsiffs of Rahoory, Newasa, Nassick, Rahata, and Nuggur, is referred to as the cause of a falling off in the number disposed of by these officers; and an additional reason assigned in the case of the courts of the Moonsiffs of Rahata and Nuggur is, that they were closed, the latter from the 1st November to the 11th December, and the former from the 7th March to the 16th April There is also a decrease in the amount of work performed in the courts of the Moonsiffs of Sungumnair, Sinnur, and Jamkair, and this leaves only the courts of the principal Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs of Patoda and Chandore as exhibiting an increase The judges are not disposed to accept the first cause as sufficient to explain the falling off in the amount of work on the files referred to, seeing that the arrears on each of them are heavy, though at the same time they are ready to admit that the work on some, especially the files of the Moonsiff of Nuggur, who has usually a heavy amount of work to dispose of, and of the Sudder Ameen of Seroor, is very creditable in respect to amount The general result is a decrease of 1,951 suits disposed of

25 There is not a single subordinate file on which the arrears are not comparatively heavy, their aggregate showing an increase of 442, an increase in the balance on the files of the principal Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Patoda being ascribed to a greater number of suits instituted The Sudder Ameen of Seroor, and Moonsiffs of Sungumnair, Chandore Newasa, and Sinnur, have urged that most of the suits in arrear on their files were filed at the close of the year, but on referring to the monthly return for December, it is found that only 611 suits were entered in that month in their courts, while their arrears amount to 1,365 Respecting the aggregate arrears, it is so far satisfactory that there are only 20 cases among them of longer standing than a year, and that only two of these have been attended with any unnecessary delay, which the zillah judge has not failed to notice with proper reprehension

Appellate Files

26 On the appellate files the arrears have increased from 41 to 162, and the number disposed of shows a great decrease of 663, which the acting judge attributes to the withdrawal of the temporary assistance which the appointment of a joint judge afforded; but another cause no less operative would appear to have been the frequent changes which took place among the European officers during the past year, the falling off in the number disposed of on the judge's file being very considerable There is not a single case of long standing among the arrears, which is satisfactory

## AHMEDNUGGUR.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL |
| Acting Principal Sudder Ameen Govindrow Jyram Rao Bahadoor | 1,133 | - - | 139 | 1,272 | 1,149 | 6 | 171 | 1,326 |
| Sudder Ameens | | | | | | | | |
| Kurda Wamanrow Jugunnath Row Saheb | 1,156 | 2 | 376 | 1,534 | 1,041 | 1 | 350 | 1,392 |
| Nassick Succaram Khundoo Row Saheb | 907 | - - | 291 | 1,198 | 735 | - - | 183 | 918 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmednuggur Azum, Shamrow Appajee | 1,941 | 5 | 348 | 2,294 | 1,212 | 3 | 206 | 1,421 |
| Nassick Azum, Ragvendrow Kantrow | 721 | 1 | 273 | 995 | 703 | 2 | 220 | 925 |
| Rahooree Azum, Narrayen Dadajee | 792 | - - | 149 | 941 | 539 | 4 | 108 | 651 |
| Newassa Azum, Mr J. Hanson | 665 | 2 | 234 | 901 | 639 | 3 | 194 | 836 |
| Patoda Azum, Vishwasrow Bhasker | 648 | 1 | 113 | 762 | 807 | - - | 132 | 939 |
| Rahatta Azum, Gunputrow Janardhun | 734 | 4 | 159 | 897 | 507 | 2 | 136 | 645 |
| Sungamnair Azum, Mukbool Allee | 978 | - - | 205 | 1,183 | 966 | 1 | 178 | 1,145 |
| Sinnur Azum, Succaram Bajee | 974 | 5 | 193 | 1,172 | 888 | 5 | 159 | 1,052 |
| Chandore Azum, Dajee Luximon | 992 | 14 | 398 | 1,404 | 1,073 | 5 | 138 | 1,416 |
| Jamkhair Azum, Ramrow Balcrustna | 784 | - - | 408 | 1,192 | 755 | 1 | 355 | 1,111 |
| TOTAL - - - | 12,425 | 34 | 3,286 | 15,745 | 11,014 | 34 | 2,730 | 13,777 |

## KHANDESH ADAWLUT

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849. | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits | 889 | 8,360 | 9,249 | 5,845 | 35 | 2,229 | 8,109 | 1,140 | 7,215 | 8,109 | 894 | — |
| Appeals | 106 | 205 | 311 | 209 | 29 | 8 | 246 | 65 | 188 | 246 | 58 | — |

Original Suits

European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —W J Hunter, Esq, judge, H P St G Tucker, Esq, acting senior assistant judge, J W Woodcock, Esq, senior assistant judge; Dr Atkinson, assistant magistrate in charge, Adawlut, R Y Bazett, Esq, judge, R. S Bagshaw, Esq, assistant judge, W H Havelock, Esq, second assistant collector in charge, Adawlut

27. In this zillah the Sudr Ameen of Malligaum, and Moonsiff of Yawul and Dhoolia, appear to have exerted themselves to dispose of a heavy amount of business, and all the files show an increase of work performed, excepting the Moonsiff of Baglan's, which shows a small decrease in the total number of suits disposed of There is a great disproportion, however in the amount of work done in some of the courts, which is most apparent in that of the Moonsiff of Nundoorbar, in which the number of suits entered and the number disposed of, bear little proportion to the business, say of the Moonsiff of Dhoolia, who disposed of 1,570 suits on trial, and 2,069 altogether. The general file shows an increase of 894 cases disposed of, but in consequence of an increase of 1,145 in the number of suits for adjudication collectively, the arrears are heavier by 251 than those for 1848, they include, however, only one case of longer standing than a year, which is a satisfactory feature of the year's judicial administration in this zillah

Appellate Files

28. The Appellate Files exhibit an increase of 58 in the number disposed of, and a diminution of 41 in the arrears, which in the aggregate amount to only 65 cases, another satisfactory feature of the administration of civil justice in this quarter, though the total amount of business is not considerable The case among the arrears of longer standing than a year is reported to be the one referred to in the Government Letter, No 1,933, of the 17th May 1849, and correspondence preceding it, the summons to the respondent in which, issued through the resident at Hydrabad, had not been returned at the date of the judge's report.

## KHANDESH

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL. | On Merits. | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL |
| Sudr Ameen. | | | | | | | | |
| Malligaum, Abbajee Nanajee Rao Saheb, and Succaram Rhundoo Rao Saheb - - - - - - - | 901 | - - | 305 | 1,206 | 1,110 | 6 | 358 | 1,474 |
| Moonsiffs - | | | | | | | | |
| Yawul Azum, Shaik Kumaloodeen Wulud Ukmaloodeen - - - | 958 | 1 | 584 | 1,543 | 1,531 | 11 | 622 | 1,864 |
| Dhoolia Azum, Narrain Dadajee and Ballajee Pandoorung - - - | 1,368 | 5 | 477 | 1,850 | 1,570 | 3 | 496 | 2,069 |
| Nundoorbar Azum, Bapoojee Govind | 329 | 2 | 155 | 486 | 370 | 4 | 154 | 528 |
| Baglan Azum, Shamrao Appajee and Appajee Luxumon - - - | 674 | - - | 250 | 924 | 680 | - - | 231 | 911 |
| Errondole Azum, Luxumon Khunderow - - - - - - | 794 | 1 | 411 | 1,206 | 884 | 4 | 368 | 1,256 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5,024 | 9 | 2,182 | 7,215 | 5,845 | 28 | 2,229 | 8,102 |

## DHARWAR ADAWLUT

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - | 1,396 | 8,729 | 10,125 | 6,565 | 141 | 2,115 | 8,821 | 1,304 | 7,598 | 8,821 | 1,223 | — |
| Appeals - - - - | 161 | 892 | 1,053 | 592 | 19 | 195 | 806 | 247 | 991 | 806 | - - | 185 |

Original Suits
European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —W E Frere, Esq , judge, M A Coxon, Esq , assistant judge, A B Warden, esq , acting assistant judge

29. The state of business on the file of this zillah would be every way satisfactory, as the decisions on trial are more numerous by 919, and the total number disposed of by 1,223, whilst the arrears are reduced from 1,396 to 1,304, were it not that the arrears are still heavy in the aggregate, as well as individually, excepting on the file of the Moonsiff of Roan, the work in whose court, however, falls short in amount of that of most of the other courts There are 24 cases among the arrears which have been delayed longer than a year, of these 14 at the date of the judge's report were awaiting the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents, &c , seven were suits that had been previously decided, but were returned in appeal for reinvestigation, two were awaiting the expiration of the time allowed at the request of the parties; and one was then under investigation

Appellate Files.

30 On the appeal files the total number of cases disposed of is less by 185, and the arrears have increased from 161 to 247, in explanation of which the zillah judge states, that, notwithstanding his having been left without an assistant for more than half the year, he disposed of 33 appeals more than in 1848, and is not answerable, therefore, for the increase of arrears The returns show that the judge disposed of 375 cases himself, and that there are no appeals among the arrears of longer standing than a year

## DHARWAR

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of SUITS Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL. |
| Principal Sudr Ameen | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum, Bheemrowaunut Row Bahadoor - - - - - - - | 903 | 13 | 298 | 1,214 | 915 | 13 | 308 | 1,236 |
| Suder Ameens | | | | | | | | |
| Hoobly, Syed Kummaloodeen Khan Saheb - - - - - - - | 563 | 12 | 90 | 665 | 507 | 17 | 125 | 649 |
| Bagulcote; Burgorjee Bhiccajee Khan Saheb - - - - - - - | 681 | 6 | 391 | 1,078 | 1,033 | 5 | 452 | 1,490 |
| Moonsiffs | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar; Azum Firmab Row Venkuteshe - - - - - - | 908 | 16 | 275 | 1,199 | 939 | 19 | 286 | 1,244 |
| Haveree, Azum Seenappa Naik - | 892 | 4 | 266 | 1,162 | 968 | 4 | 215 | 1,187 |
| Chickore, Azum Prubhakur Bullal - | 494 | 17 | 427 | 938 | 804 | 59 | 600 | 1,463 |
| Soundutty, Azum Goondoo Jummajee | 575 | 5 | 105 | 685 | 650 | 16 | 102 | 768 |
| Roan Azum, Kristna Row Narrayen - | 627 | 2 | 25 | 654 | 749 | 4 | 26 | 779 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5,643 | 75 | 1,877 | 7,595 | 6,565 | 137 | 2,114 | 8,816 |

## SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY, POLITICAL AGENT.

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849.

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL. | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c. | TOTAL. | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | - - | 1 |
| Appeals - - - - | - - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - - | 1 | 3 | - - | 12 | 3 | - - | 9 |

Original Suits
European officers who presided in the court in 1849 —J D Inverarity, Esq , acting political agent, H W Reeves, Esq , political agent

31. The arrears on the original suits' file have increased from four cases to six, which the political agent attributes to the recent lapse of the Tasgaom estate to Government, five of the cases in arrear having originated therein None of the arrears are of longer standing than a year, one of them having been instituted on the 2d of April, four on the 28th November, and one on the 11th December, and it is reported that they will all be disposed of in due course.

Appeal File

On the appeal file the business has been very light, there having been only two cases decided on trial, and one adjusted, and there are no arrears

## COLABA STATE

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of. | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850. | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - | 477 | 1,138 | 1,615 | 984 | 12 | 232 | 1,228 | 387 | 1,045 | 1,228 | 183 | — |
| Appeals - - - - | 35 | 104 | 139 | 82 | 2 | 1 | 85 | 54 | 42 | 85 | 43 | — |

Original Suits
European officer who presided in the court in 1849 —E C Jones Esq , agent

32 The number of original suits disposed of in the Colaba courts, viz the agent's and moonsiff's, show an increase of 183, and the arrears are less by 90 than the ywere for 1848. The agent takes occasion in his report to mention, in terms of commendation, the care and assiduity of the moonsiff in the discharge of the duties of his court, and the praise appears merited, as that officer's file shows an increase of 177 decisions on trial, the total number disposed of in this way being 968, which is very creditable, and there is not a single case among his arrears of longer standing than a year, in which respect the state of the file of the agent himself is satisfactory, as there is only one case on it, which has been delayed beyond a year

Appellate File.

33 The number of appeals for disposal, inclusive of the arrears of 1848 and the cases instituted in 1849, exhibits an increase of 62, and the number disposed of an increase of 43, but the arrears are heavier by 19 The agent reports that he was only enabled to dispose of more cases during the past year by setting apart certain days for this duty exclusively, a measure he found it necessary to adopt in consequence of the varied nature of his duties, he also reports that he disposed of 60 disputed claims to attached property, each of which cost him as much time as would an appeal. The arrears on this file amount to 54 cases, the whole of which were entered during the year

## COLABA

Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided by Native Judicial Functionaries

| — | IN THE YEAR 1848 | | | | IN THE YEAR 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | Total. | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | Total |
| Monsiff<br>Azun Appajee Ramchunder Gooptay - | 791 | 1 | 235 | 1,027 | 968 | 12 | 232 | 1,212 |

Aggregate of the Files of the Zillah and District Adawluts and other Civil Courts

| — | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Numbers Filed during the Year 1849 | Total | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | Total | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849 |
| Original suits - - - | 12,959 | 82,327 | 95,286 | 56,768 | 3,557 | 21,648 | 81,973 | 13,313 | 78,839 | 81,973 | 3,134 | — |
| Appeals - - - - | 2,169 | 4,747 | 6,916 | 4,077 | 623 | 438 | 5,138 | 1,778 | 6,034 | 5,138 | - - | 896 |

General Original Suit File

34 The general result of the past year's judicial administration of this presidency, as exhibited in the above abstract statement, is on the whole satisfactory In 1848 there was a decrease of 2,018 in the number of original suits instituted, and in 1849 there is an increase shown of 3,361 In the former year a decrease of 6,501 occurred in the number disposed of, while in the latter there is an increase of 3,134, the increase in the number decided on merits being 3,153, and although the arrears have increased from 12,959 to a total of 13,313, the increase, viz 354, bears a very small proportion, about a ninth, to the increase in the number of suits instituted Again, the arrears for 1848 comprised as many as 390 cases which had been delayed longer than a year, but the number of such postponed cases for 1849 is reduced to 193, or about 1 in 69 of the collective amount of arrears, which is not a high proportion, compared with the usual state of the files in this respect Most of the zillahs show an increase in the average number of cases decided on trial, the only exceptions being those noted in the margin, and perhaps this average might be increased if the jurisdictions of the several subordinate functionaries were more nicely adjusted, so as to ensure a more accurate division of labour among them, the work to be performed in some courts being considerably lighter than in others

Poonah, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur.

General Appeal File

35. An analysis of the general appellate file shows a decrease of 465 in the number instituted, a decrease of 896 in the number disposed of, the falling off in the decisions on trial being 1,401, and a decrease of 391 in the arrears. During the past year the measure of erecting Khandesh into a separate zillah was carried into effect, and was productive of immediate good as regards the branch of the judicial administration in that zillah, and if it has failed of equal success in the Ahmednuggur division, it is owing to the fortuitous circumstances already mentioned The decrease in the number of appeals disposed of is the aggregate result of individual decreases in the Adawluts noted in the margin, moderated by increases on the remaining files

Broach, Tannah, Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar

Revenue Courts

36 The general original suit file of the Revenue Courts (*vide* Statement No 3) shows a total of 1,533 instituted, being an increase of 139 over 1848, a total of 1,511 disposed of, or 68 in excess, and an increase of arrears from 408 to 430, included among which are 32 cases of longer standing than a year The arrears in the appellate files of these courts (*see* Statement No 4), have increased from 87 to 102, which is chiefly owing to the greater number of cases instituted, as the number disposed of exhibits an increase Among the arrears there are 22 cases which have been postponed longer than a year.

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## SUDDER ADAWLUT.

STATEMENT of CIVIL BUSINESS in the Year 1849

| —— | Balance on 1 January 1849 | Number Filed during the Year 1849 | TOTAL | Total Number Disposed of | | | | Balance on 1 January 1850 | Contrasted Statement of Suits Decided in the Years 1848 and 1849 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Merits | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted, &c | TOTAL | | Disposed of in the Year 1848 | Disposed of in the Year 1849 | More in 1849 | Less in 1849. |
| Appeals - - - - - | 194 | 158 | 352 | 104 | 6 | - - | 110 | 242 | 114 | 110 | - - | 4 |

37 Compared with 1848, the number of appeals filed in the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut shows an increase of 57, and an excess of 44 in the total number for disposal, the difference in the former being attributable to the operation of the law under the interpretation of the 16th July 1849, on Regulation VII of 1831, declaring that special appeals only lie to this court, in consequence of which numerous appeals were handed up to it from the files of the different zillah Adawluts In the disposal of work, a comparison between the two years exhibits a difference of four against 1849 in the number of cases disposed of, including those dismissed on default and settled by adjustment, but a difference of two in favour of it in the number of decisions on investigation

38 The result of this small decrease in the number disposed of, and the more than proportionate increase in the number for disposal, is an increase of 48 in the arrears The court during the year was constituted of Messrs. A. Bell, B Hutt, (who proceeded to Europe on the 1st May) J Warden, P W Le Geyt, and G Grant, and the following is an abstract of the appeals these gentlemen decided severally and conjointly.

| —— | Decided as Single Judge | Referred to a Full Court. | Decided in conjunction with other Judges. | Referred by a Full Court to a Single Judge. | Total Number Disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. A. Bell - - | 13 | 20 | 51 | - - - | 84 |
| B Hutt - - | - - - | - - - | 1 | - - - | 1 |
| J Warden - | 29 | 28 | 61 | 1 | 119 |
| P W Le Geyt - | 7 | 18 | 36 | 1 | 62 |
| G Grant - - | - - - | - - - | 34 | 1 | 35 |

39 Besides this work there were 983 petitions presented for the admission of special appeals, which, with the arrears, 638, at the close of the previous year, make a total of 1,621, of which 181 were admitted, 160 dismissed on default, and 444 rejected, leaving 836 under consideration The work of each judge in respect to this branch of the business of the court is as follows

| — | In Arrear on 1 January 1849. | Presented during the 12 following Months. | TOTAL | Disposed of during 1849 | In Arrear on 1 January 1850 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. A Bell - - | 74 | 243 | 317 | 202 | 115 |
| J Warden - | 163 | 329 | 492 | 290* | 202 |
| P W Le Geyt - | 203 | 274 | 477 | 195 | 282 |
| G Grant - - (Appointed 1 May 1849) | 198 | 137 | 335 | 98 | 237 |
| TOTAL - - - | 638 | 983 | 1,621 | 785 | 836 |

*Three of these were disposed of by Mr Simson

40 Mr Hutt was engaged on his circuit as Judicial Commissioner for the Konkun and Goozerat at the beginning of the year, and completed it on the 29th March, after which he was absent on leave from the 15th to the 30th April, preparatory to his departure to Europe on furlough When Mr Hutt's circuit was concluded, Mr Le Geyt's commenced, and lasted to the 30th July, and he was absent on leave a further period, from the 7th September to the 6th October Mr. Bell's circuit through the Deccan and Khandesh, and Mr Grant's through the Konkun and Goozerat next followed in succession, but the periods for which the court was deprived of the presence of the judges is shown more distinctly in the following figured abstract

| — | ON CIRCUIT | | ON LEAVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days |
| Messrs. A Bell - - - - - | 3 | 20 | 1 | — |
| W. Simson (left the Court on 3d January) - - - | — | — | — | — |
| B Hutt (left the Court on 1st May) - - - - | 2 | 29 | - - - | 15 |
| J. Warden (Appointed, 4th January - - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 | — |
| P W Le Geyt - - - | 3 | 26 | 1 | — |
| G. Grant (Appointed, 1st May) | - - - | 16 | — | — |

(signed) *M Larken*, Register.

No 1 —A STATEMENT of ORIGINAL SUITS on the File of the Zillah Courts, &c., on the 1st January 1849;

| 1 | | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8. | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | DISPOSED OF | | | | |
| NAMES of THE ZILLAHS | | On the File on the 1st January 1849 | Instituted in the 12 following Months | TOTAL | On Trial.<br>Decreed wholly or in part. | Dismissed. | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted. | Transferred from one File to another |
| | Ahmedabad - - - | 840 | 13,113 | 13,953 | 5,191 | 615 | 1,634 | 5,645 | 67 |
| Surat Zillah | Surat - - - - | 722 | 3,726 | 4,448 | 2,101 | 242 | 883 | 610 | - - |
| | Broach - - - - | 696 | 4,400 | 5,096 | 2,628 | 190 | 299 | 903 | 8 |
| Konkun Zillah | Tannah - - - - | 1,276 | 9,508 | 10,784 | 6,384 | 858 | 114 | 1,481 | 743 |
| | Rutnagherrie - - - | 968 | 3,749 | 4,717 | 2,630 | 51 | 308 | 956 | 9 |
| Poona Zillah | Poona - - - - | 2,002 | 1,117 | 13,119 | 8,275 | 19 | 46 | 2,676 | 72 |
| | Poona Agent - - - | 27 | 23 | 50 | 27 | - - | 1 | 5 | - - |
| | Jageerdars in the Deckun - | 254 | 487 | 741 | 355 | 26 | 24 | 125 | 81 |
| | Sholapoor - - - | 1,055 | 3,724 | 4,779 | 2,699 | 39 | 26 | 941 | 19 |
| | Ahmednuggur - - - | 2,353 | 14,247 | 16,600 | 10,187 | 855 | 33 | 2,716 | 14 |
| | Kandeish - - - - | 889 | 8,360 | 9,249 | 5,389 | 456 | 35 | 2,227 | 2 |
| | Dharwar - - - - | 1,396 | 8,729 | 10,125 | 5,008 | 1,557 | 141 | 2,001 | 114 |
| Southern Mahratta Country Political Agent | | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | - - | 1 | 1 | - - |
| Colaba State - - - - - - - | | 477 | 1,138 | 1,615 | 855 | 129 | 12 | 231 | 1 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 12,959 | 82,327 | 95,286 | 51,731 | 5,037 | 3,557 | 20,518 | 1,130 |

No 1 —ABSTRACT of ORIGINAL SUITS - - - - - - - - - -

| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES of the ZILLAHS | | Under 10 Rupees | Under 50 Rupees |
| Ahmedabad - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 5,148 | 5,880 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 205 | 378 |
| Surat - - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 1,197 | 1,777 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 131 | 244 |
| Broach - - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 1,287 | 1,951 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 252 | 563 |
| Tannah - - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 4,158 | 4,418 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 438 | 553 |
| Rutnagherry - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 1,839 | 1,705 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 278 | 334 |
| Poona - - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 4,946 | 4,956 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 749 | 889 |
| Poona Agent and Jageerdars - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 270 | 268 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 38 | 73 |
| Sholapoor - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 1,672 | 1,651 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 364 | 477 |
| Ahmednuggur - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 5,783 | 6,648 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 942 | 1,415 |
| Kandeish - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 3,115 | 4,111 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 385 | 553 |
| Dharwar - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 3,812 | 3,954 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 442 | 631 |
| Southern Mahratta Country Political Agent | Disposed of - - - - - | - - - | 3 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 2 | 3 |
| Colaba State - - - - - - | Disposed of - - - - - | 490 | 589 |
| | Pending - - - - - - | 125 | 200 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 38,068 | 44,224 |

No 2 —ABSTRACT of DECISIONS on the MERITS, by Native Judicial

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ahmedabad | | Surat. | | Broach | | Tannah | | Rutnagherrie | |
| | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No. of Decisions. |
| Principal Sudr Ameen - - - - - | 1 | 423 | 1 | 582 | - - | - - | 1 | 555 | - - | - - |
| Sudr Ameen - - - - - | 3 | 1,536 | 1 | 587 | 1 | 664 | - - | - - | 1 | 506 |
| Moonsiff - - - - - - | 12 | 3,843 | 4 | 1,167 | 4 | 2,154 | 10 | 6,682 | 4 | 2,175 |
| By Jageerdars - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| By Punchayet - - - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| TOTAL - - - | 16 | 5,802 | 6 | 2,336 | 5 | 2,818 | 11 | 7,237 | 5 | 2,681 |

Bombay, Sudr Dewanee Adawlut,
3 July 1850

the Number Constituted and Disposed of in the Twelve following Months, with the Arrears on the 1st January 1850

| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By European Agents, &c | | | By Native Agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| By the Judges | By the Agent, and Assistant & Jageerdars | By the Assistant Judges | By the Principal Sudr Ameens | By Sudr Ameens | By Moonsiffs | By Punchayet | Total Number Disposed of | In Arrears on the 1st January 1850 | Aggregate Value of the Suits Decided under Column 17 | Number of Cases on the File for One Year, and under One | From One to Two Years | From Two Years and upwards | Notes of Fines Levied |
| - | - | 8 | 1,292 | 3,102 | 8,745 | 5 | 13,152 | 801 | 7,83,114 - 10½ | 799 | 2 | - | 189 4 - |
| 2 | - | 5 | 906 | 930 | 1,993 | - | 3,836 | 612 | 4,88,484 - 4 | 609 | 3 | - | 18 - - |
| - | - | - | - - | 958 | 3,069 | 1 | 4,028 | 1,068 | 2,19,846 10 9¼ | 1,068 | - - | - | 41 - - |
| - | - | 5 | 698 | - - | 8,877 | - | 9,580 | 1,204 | 5,32,159 2 3 | 1,189 | 6 | 9 | 444 14 - |
| - | - | 1 | - - | 822 | 3,131 | - | 3,954 | 763 | 1,43,164 11 1 | 750 | 11 | 2 | 128 4 - |
| - | - | - | 1,007 | 1,538 | 8,502 | 41 | 11,088 | 2,031 | 4,65,051 5 9 | 1,982 | 33 | 16 | 105 14 - |
| - | 33 | - | - - | - - | - - | - | 33 | 17 | 76,327 2 2 | 16 | 1 | - | — |
| - | 607 | - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | 611 | 130 | 35,530 2 10 | 116 | 13 | 1 | — |
| 1 | - | - | - - | 502 | 3,221 | - | 3,724 | 1,055 | 1,63,292 6 8½ | 1,005 | 39 | 11 | 93 8 - |
| 24 | - | 4 | 1,326 | 2,310 | 10,141 | - | 13,805 | 2,795 | 4,56,806 9 8 | 2,775 | 10 | 10 | 149 15 2 |
| 6 | - | 1 | - - | 1,474 | 6,628 | - | 8,109 | 1,140 | 2,69,029 11 9 | 1,139 | 1 | - | 142 8 - |
| - | - | 5 | 1,236 | 2,139 | 5,437 | - | 8,821 | 1,304 | 5,02,203 15 9½ | 1,280 | 13 | 11 | 146 10 9 |
| - | 4 | - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7,066 3 - | 6 | - - | - | — |
| - | 16 | - | - - | - - | 1,212 | - | 1,228 | 387 | 39,625 13 - | 386 | 1 | - | 140 8 - |
| 33 | 660 | 29 | 6,465 | 13,775 | 60,956 | 55 | 81,973 | 13,313 | 41,81,701 15 11¾ | 13,120 | 133 | 60 | 1,600 5 11 |

- - - - - - - - - No 1—ABSTRACT of ORIGINAL SUITS

| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 100 Rupees | Under 200 Rupees | Under 500 Rupees | Under 1,000 Rupees | Under 10,000 Rupees | Upwards of 10,000 Rupees | TOTAL |
| 1,127 | 590 | 273 | 61 | 71 | 2 | 13,152 |
| 95 | 55 | 36 | 11 | 18 | 3 | 801 |
| 410 | 246 | 131 | 24 | 43 | 8 | 3,836 |
| 67 | 48 | 45 | 18 | 50 | 9 | 612 |
| 422 | 243 | 89 | 21 | 15 | - - - | 4,028 |
| 140 | 70 | 28 | 12 | 3 | - - - | 1,068 |
| 581 | 250 | 118 | 33 | 18 | 4 | 9,580 |
| 88 | 68 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 1,204 |
| 201 | 125 | 57 | 17 | 10 | - - - | 3,954 |
| 58 | 60 | 20 | 5 | 8 | - - - | 763 |
| 592 | 330 | 154 | 62 | 35 | 13 | 11,088 |
| 181 | 100 | 57 | 18 | 33 | 4 | 2,031 |
| 43 | 34 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 644 |
| 8 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | - - - | 147 |
| 204 | 114 | 58 | 12 | 13 | - - - | 3,724 |
| 99 | 69 | 33 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1,055 |
| 779 | 371 | 170 | 34 | 19 | 1 | 13,805 |
| 218 | 136 | 55 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 2,795 |
| 493 | 242 | 100 | 32 | 16 | - - - | 8,109 |
| 102 | 49 | 32 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 1,140 |
| 563 | 290 | 133 | 46 | 20 | 3 | 8,821 |
| 100 | 56 | 34 | 14 | 22 | 5 | 1,304 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 | - - - | 4 |
| - - - | - - - | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6 |
| 86 | 34 | 22 | 5 | 2 | - - - | 1,228 |
| 34 | 16 | 9 | - - - | 3 | - - - | 387 |
| 6,691 | 3,603 | 1,707 | 469 | 463 | 61 | 95,286 |

Functionaries, under the Presidency of *Bombay*, for the Year 1849

| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poonah | | Deccan Jageerdars | | Sholapoor | | Ahmednuggur | | Kandeish | | Dharwar | | Colaba State | | General result | |
| No. of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions |
| 1 | 746 | - | - - | - | - - | 1 | 1,149 | - | - - | 1 | 915 | - | - - | 6 | 4,370 |
| 2 | 1,068 | - | - - | 1 | 394 | 2 | 1,776 | 1 | 1,110 | 2 | 1,540 | - | - - | 14 | 9,181 |
| 7 | 6,439 | - | - - | 4 | 2,343 | 10 | 8,089 | 5 | 4,735 | 5 | 4,110* | 1 | 968 | 66 | 42,705 |
| - | - - | 15 | 377 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | 15 | 377 |
| 1 | 41 | 4 | 4 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | 5 | 45 |
| 11 | 8,294 | 19 | 381 | 5 | 2,737 | 13 | 11,014 | 6 | 5,848 | 8 | 6,565 | 1 | 968 | 106 | 56,678 |

* Inclusive of three Suits decided on merits by Punchayet

(signed) *M, Larken,*
Register

No 2 —A STATEMENT of Appeals to the Zillah Judges and Political Agents from the Decrees of the Assistant Judge, of the

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS. | On the File on the 1st January 1849 | Preferred in the 12 following Months, from the Assistant Judges' Decrees | From the Native Functionaries. | Total. | DISPOSED OF<br>On Trial.<br>Decreed wholly or in part | DISPOSED OF<br>Dismissed on Default | DISPOSED OF<br>Adjusted. | DISPOSED OF<br>Transferred from one File to another |
| Ahmedabad | 507 | 64 | 559 | 1,130 | 468 | 219 | 20 | 16 |
| Surat { Surat | 323 | 46 | 320 | 689 | 446 | 81 | 27 | - - |
| Surat { Broach | 8 | - - | 161 | 169 | 115 | 2 | 8 | - - |
| Conkun { Tannah | 116 | 40 | 420 | 576 | 337 | 14 | 9 | 83 |
| Conkun { Rutnagerrie | 501 | - - | 324 | 825 | 496 | 11 | 14 | - - |
| Poona | 340 | 106 | 776 | 1,222 | 810 | 180 | 15 | 27 |
| Poona Agent | 11 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 10 | - - | 1 | - - |
| Sholapoor | 20 | - - | 258 | 278 | 186 | 65 | 3 | - - |
| Ahmednugur | 41 | 13 | 443 | 497 | 324 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Khandeish | 106 | - - | 205 | 311 | 209 | 29 | 8 | - - |
| Dharwar | 161 | 115 | 777 | 1,053 | 592 | 19 | 29 | 166 |
| Political Agent of Southern Mahratta Country | - - | - - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - - | - - | 1 |
| Colaba State | 35 | - - | 104 | 139 | 82 | 2 | 1 | - - |
| TOTAL | 2,169 | 388 | 4,359 | 6,916 | 4,077 | 623 | 144 | 294 |

No 1 —ABSTRACT of Appeals - - - - - - - - - - -

| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS | | Under 10 Rupees | Under 50 Rupees. |
| Ahmedabad | Disposed of | 98 | 401 |
| | Pending | 22 | 96 |
| Surat | Disposed of | 55 | 250 |
| | Pending | 14 | 53 |
| Broach | Disposed of | 14 | 68 |
| | Pending | 4 | 23 |
| Tannah | Disposed of | 96 | 227 |
| | Pending | 32 | 50 |
| Rutnagherry | Disposed of | 190 | 191 |
| | Pending | 33 | 124 |
| Poona | Disposed of | 212 | 491 |
| | Pending | 40 | 43 |
| Poona Agent | Disposed of | 3 | 2 |
| | Pending | 2 | 5 |
| Sholapoor | Disposed of | 47 | 118 |
| | Pending | 4 | 14 |
| Ahmednuggur | Disposed of | 48 | 173 |
| | Pending | 27 | 91 |
| Khandeish | Disposed of | 33 | 103 |
| | Pending | 9 | 26 |
| Dharwar | Disposed of | 148 | 396 |
| | Pending | 63 | 111 |
| Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta Country | Disposed of | - - - | 3 |
| | Pending | — | — |
| Colabar State | Disposed of | 23 | 44 |
| | Pending | 15 | 29 |
| | | 1,282 | 3,132 |

Bombay Sudr Dewanee Adawlut,
3 July 1850

Assistant Agents, and of Native Functionaries, in Arrears, Preferred and Disposed of, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1849

| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appeals from the Assistant Judges, &c. | | | Appeals from the Native Functionaries and Punchayets | | | Of these Decided by the Judges | Of these Decided by the Agent | Of these Decided by the Senior Assistants and Assistant Judges | Of these Decided by the Principal Sudder Ameen | Total Disposed of within 12 Months | On the File on the 1st January 1850 | Appeals on the File under One Year | From One Year and upwards | Note of Fines | Transferred to the Revenue Courts, under Sec 3, Regulation XVII of 1827, and Act No XVI of 1838 |
| Confirmed | Amended | Reversed | Confirmed | Amended | Reversed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 4 | 10 | 233 | 54 | 132 | 332 | - | 307 | 84 | 723 | 407 | 262 | 145 | 4 - - | - |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 270 | 46 | 124 | 319 | - | 235 | - | 554 | 135 | 130 | 5 | 146 - - | - |
| - | - | - | 72 | 9 | 34 | - - | - | 125 | - | 125 | 44 | 43 | 1 | 50 - - | - |
| 14 | 1 | 2 | 188 | 26 | 106 | 287 | - | 156 | - | 443 | 133 | 133 | - | 50 - - | - |
| - | - | - | 247 | 47 | 202 | - - | - | 521 | - | 521 | 304 | 222 | 82 | 105 - - | 3 |
| 128 | 1 | 22 | 331 | 40 | 288 | 417 | - | 615 | - | 1,032 | 190 | 188 | 2 | 302 - - | - |
| - | - | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - - | 11 | - - | - | 11 | 13 | 13 | - | — | - |
| - | - | - | 122 | 25 | 39 | 254 | - | - - | - | 254 | 24 | 24 | - | — | - |
| 17 | - | 4 | 177 | 18 | 108 | 221 | - | 114 | - | 335 | 162 | 162 | - | 37 5 4 | 1 |
| - | - | - | 138 | 25 | 46 | 157 | - | 89 | - | 246 | 65 | 64 | 1 | 10 - - | - |
| 91 | 10 | 27 | 244 | 26 | 194 | 375 | - | 431 | - | 806 | 247 | 247 | - | 2,633 4 - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - - | 3 | - - | - | 3 | - | - | - | — | - |
| - | - | - | 61 | 4 | 17 | - - | 85 | - - | - | 85 | 54 | 54 | - | — | - |
| 277 | 17 | 69 | 2,091 | 331 | 1,292 | 2,362 | 99 | 2,593 | 84 | 5,138 | 1,778 | 1,542 | 236 | 3,337 9 4 | 4 |

- - - - - - - - - - No 1 —ABSTRACT of APPEALS

| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 100 Rupees | Under 200 Rupees | Under 500 Rupees | Under 1,000 Rupees | Under 10,000 Rupees | Upwards of 10,000 Rupees | TOTAL |
| 161 | 36 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 723 |
| 41 | 119 | 62 | 23 | 39 | 5 | 407 |
| 88 | 87 | 37 | 11 | 24 | 2 | 554 |
| 21 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 10 | - - - | 135 |
| 25 | 11 | 6 | 1 | - - - | - - - | 125 |
| 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - - - | 44 |
| 58 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 12 | - - - | 443 |
| 22 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 3 | - - - | 133 |
| 66 | 52 | 19 | 2 | 1 | - - - | 521 |
| 35 | 30 | 22 | 4 | 6 | - - - | 304 |
| 142 | 89 | 62 | 21 | 15 | - - - | 1,032 |
| 43 | 24 | 20 | 7 | 13 | - - - | 190 |
| 4 | 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - - - | - - - | 13 |
| 42 | 20 | 19 | 2 | 6 | - - - | 254 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | - - - | 1 | - - - | 24 |
| 54 | 32 | 18 | 2 | 8 | - - - | 335 |
| 19 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - - - | 162 |
| 47 | 33 | 21 | 5 | 4 | - - - | 246 |
| 11 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - - - | 65 |
| 132 | 70 | 33 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 806 |
| 31 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 247 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 6 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 85 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 54 |
| 1,070 | 715 | 402 | 133 | 170 | 12 | 6,916 |

(signed) *M Larken*,
Register.

No 3.—A STATEMENT of ORIGINAL SUITS on the File of the Collectors and Sub-collector of Nassick, on the 1st January

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES of THE ZILLAHS | | | | | DISPOSED OF | | | | |
| | | | | | On Trial. | | | | |
| | | On the File on the 1st January 1849 | Instituted in the 12 following Months | TOTAL | Decreed wholly or in part | Dismissed | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted. | Transferred from one File to another |
| Ahmedabad | Ahmedabad | 25 | 124 | 149 | 43 | 3 | 5 | 55 | - - |
| | Kaira | 18 | 144 | 162 | 57 | 11 | 18 | 50 | - - |
| Surat | Surat | 27 | 161 | 188 | 58 | - - | 18 | 81 | - - |
| | Broach | 90 | 270 | 360 | 187 | 21 | 14 | 72 | 1 |
| Konkan | Tannah | 48 | 180 | 228 | 70 | 3 | 48 | 30 | - - |
| | Rutnagiree | 140 | 411 | 551 | 201 | 7 | 93 | 121 | - - |
| Poonah | - - - | 9 | 79 | 88 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 17 | - - |
| Sholapoor | - - - | 3 | 12 | 15 | 11 | - - | 1 | 1 | - - |
| Ahmednuggur | Ahmednuggur | 8 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | - - |
| | Nassick | 6 | 13 | 19 | 12 | - - | - - | 3 | - - |
| Khandesh | - - - | - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Dharwar | Dharwar | 18 | 80 | 98 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 1 |
| | Belgaum | 16 | 42 | 58 | 40 | 3 | 3 | 5 | - - |
| | TOTAL - - - | 408 | 1,533 | 1,941 | 763 | 63 | 218 | 465 | 2 |

No 1.—ABSTRACT of ORIGINAL SUITS - - - - - - - - - -

| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES of the ZILLAHS | | Under 10 Rupees. | Under 20 Rupees. |
| Ahemedabad | Disposed of | 45 | 49 |
| | Pending | 14 | 15 |
| Kaira | Disposed of | 54 | 18 |
| | Pending | 8 | 15 |
| Surat | Disposed of | 72 | 67 |
| | Pending | 13 | 13 |
| Broach | Disposed of | 85 | 159 |
| | Pending | 13 | 37 |
| Tannah | Disposed of | 101 | 49 |
| | Pending | 39 | 27 |
| Rutnagiree | Disposed of | 253 | 145 |
| | Pending | 64 | 48 |
| Poonah | Disposed of | 37 | 25 |
| | Pending | 3 | 17 |
| Sholapoor | Disposed of | 3 | 7 |
| | Pending | - - | 2 |
| Ahmednuggur | Disposed of | 3 | 16 |
| | Pending | - - | - - |
| Nassick | Disposed of | 9 | 5 |
| | Pending | 1 | 3 |
| Khandesh | Disposed of | 1 | - - |
| | Pending | 1 | - - |
| Dharwar | Disposed of | 32 | 44 |
| | Pending | 9 | 4 |
| Belgaum | Disposed of | 10 | 33 |
| | Pending | 1 | 6 |
| | TOTAL - - - | 871 | 854 |

No 2.—ABSTRACT of DECISIONS on the Merits, by Native Functionaries,

| | Ahmedabad | | Kaira. | | Surat. | | Broach. | | Tannah | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions | No of Function-aries | No of Decisions. | No of Function-aries. | No. of Decisions. |
| Mamlutdars | 3 | 46 | 7 | 68 | 5 | 58 | 6 | 208 | 10 | 73 |

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
3 July 1850

1849, the Number Instituted and Disposed of in the Twelve following Months, with the Arrears on the 1st January 1850

| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By European Agents | | By Native Agents. | | | | | | | | |
| By the Collector. | By the Assistant Collector | By Mamlutdar | By Punchayets | Total Number Disposed of. | In Arrears on the 1st January 1850 | Aggregate Value of the Suits Decided under Column 14 | Number of Cases on the File for One Year and under | From One to | | Note of Fine Levied. |
| - - | - - | 106 | - - | 106 | 43 | 2,786 4 7 | 42 | 1 | – | — |
| - - | - - | 136 | - - | 136 | 26 | 3,216 5 7 | 23 | 3 | – | — |
| 1 | - - | 156 | - - | 157 | 31 | 5,456 10 10 | 30 | 1 | – | — |
| 1 | - - | 294 | - - | 295 | 65 | 13,378 14 10 | 63 | 2 | - - | 15 - - |
| - - | - - | 151 | - - | 151 | 77 | 1,647 5 7 | 68 | 8 | 1 | — |
| 1 | - - | 421 | - - | 422 | 129 | 9,459 8 7 | 116 | 12 | 1 | — |
| - - | - - | 62 | - - | 62 | 25 | 1,009 1 1 | 22 | 3 | – | — |
| - - | - - | 13 | - - | 13 | 2 | 533 15 4 | 2 | - - | - - | - 8 - |
| - - | - - | 20 | - - | 20 | 3 | 551 8 3 | 3 | – | – | — |
| - - | - - | 15 | - - | 15 | 4 | 241 7 2 | 4 | – | – | — |
| - - | - - | 1 | - - | 1 | 1 | 15 10 – | 1 | – | – | — |
| - - | - - | 81 | - - | 81 | 17 | 1,701 13 – | 17 | – | – | — |
| - - | - - | 51 | - - | 51 | 7 | 1,617 2 1 | 7 | – | – | — |
| 3 | - - | 1,508 | - - | 1,511 | 430 | 41,615 10 11 | 398 | 30 | 2 | 15 8 - |

- - - - - - - - - No 1 —ABSTRACT of ORIGINAL SUITS

| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 100 Rupees | Under 200 Rupees | Under 500 Rupees | Under 1,000 Rupees | Under 10,000 Rupees | Upwards of 10,000 Rupees. | TOTAL |
| 8 | 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 104 |
| 7 | 4 | 2 | - - - | 1 | - - - | •43 |
| 13 | - - - | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 136 |
| 2 | - - - | - - - | 1 | - - - | - - - | 26 |
| 11 | 4 | 2 | - - - | 1 | - - - | 157 |
| 4 | - - - | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 31 |
| 28 | 19 | 3 | 1 | - - - | - - - | 295 |
| 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - - - | - - - | 65 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 151 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 77 |
| 14 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - - - | - - - | 422 |
| 8 | 6 | 2 | - - - | 1 | - - - | 129 |
| - - - | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 63 |
| 4 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 25 |
| 2 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 13 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 |
| - - - | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 20 |
| 2 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 81 |
| 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 17 |
| 6 | 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 51 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 |
| 134 | 57 | 18 | 4 | 3 | - - - | 1,941 |

under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Year 1849

| Rutnagiree | | Poonah | | Sholapoor | | Ahmednuggur | | Nassick | | Khandesh | | Dharwar | | Belgaum | | General Result | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions | No of Functionaries | No of Decisions |
| 5 | 207 | 5 | 40 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 47 | 8 | 43 | 62 | 825 |

(signed) *M. Larken,*
Register.

No 4 —A STATEMENT of APPEALS to the Collectors, &c. from the Decrees of the Assistant Collectors

| NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS | | On the File on the 1st January 1849 | Referred in the 12 following Months from the Assistant Collectors' Decrees | From the Native Functionaries | TOTAL | DISPOSED OF | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | On Trial. Decreed wholly or in part. | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted. | Transferred from one File to another |
| Ahmedabad | Ahmedabad | 15 | - - | 14 | 29 | - - | - - | 2 | - - |
| | Kaira | 4 | - - | 13 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - - |
| Surat | Surat | 10 | - - | 17 | 27 | 14 | 2 | - - | - - |
| | Brouch | 17 | - - | 36 | 53 | 35 | 2 | - - | 5 |
| Konkan | Tannah | - - | - - | 3 | 3 | - - | - - | - - | 1 |
| | Rutnagiree | 26 | - - | 45 | 71 | 41 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Poonah | | 8 | - - | 10 | 18 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Sholapoor | | 2 | - - | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - - | - - |
| Ahmednuggur | Ahmednuggur | - - | - - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - - | - - | - - |
| | Nassick | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - |
| Khandeish | | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | - - |
| Dharwar | Dharwar | 1 | - - | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | - - | - - |
| | Belgaum | 3 | - - | 5 | 8 | - - | 5 | - - | - - |
| TOTAL | | 87 | - - | 155 | 242 | 105 | 21 | 7 | 7 |

No 1 —ABSTRACT of APPEALS - - - - - - - - - - -

| NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS | | Under 10 Rupees. | Under 50 Rupees |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | Disposed | 2 | - - - |
| | Pending | 12 | 10 |
| Kaira | Disposed | 2 | 4 |
| | Pending | 2 | 5 |
| Surat | Disposed | 3 | 9 |
| | Pending | 2 | 8 |
| Broach | Disposed | 10 | 26 |
| | Pending | 1 | 7 |
| Tannah | Disposed | 1 | - - - |
| | Pending | 2 | - - - |
| Rutnagiree | Disposed | 24 | 22 |
| | Pending | 9 | 8 |
| Poonah | Disposed | — | — |
| | Pending | 6 | 11 |
| Sholapoor | Disposed | 2 | 3 |
| | Pending | — | — |
| Ahmednuggur | Disposed | - - - | 1 |
| | Pending | - - - | 1 |
| Nassick | Disposed | 1 | - - - |
| | Pending | — | — |
| Khandesh | Disposed | 1 | - - - |
| | Pending | — | — |
| Dharwar | Disposed | 1 | 4 |
| | Pending | — | — |
| Belgaum | Disposed | 2 | 2 |
| | Pending | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 84 | 122 |

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
5 July 1850

and Mamlutdars, in Arrears, Preferred and Disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December 1849

| Appeals from the Assistant Collectors | | | Appeals from the Native Functionaries and Punchayet. | | | Of these Decided by the Collector | Of these Decided by Assistant Collector | Total Disposed of within 12 Months | On the File on the 1st January 1850 | Appeals on the File under One Year. | From One Year and upwards | Note of Fines | Transferred to the Judge under Section 31, Regulation XVII of 1827, and Act XVI of 1838 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Confirmed. | Amended. | Reversed | Confirmed | Amended | Reversed | | | | | | | | |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 | - | 2 | 27 | 14 | 3 | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | 7 | 10 | 10 | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 1 | 5 | 8 | 16 | - | 16 | 11 | 11 | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 19 | 1 | 15 | 42 | - | 42 | 11 | 11 | - | - - - | 5 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - - - | 1 |
| - - | - - | - - | 35 | 2 | 4 | 52 | - | 52 | 19 | 18 | 1 | - - - | 1 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - | - - | 18 | 10 | 8 | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 2 | - - | 3 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | — | — |
| - - | - - | - - | 62 | 10 | 33 | 140 | - | 140 | 102 | 80 | 12 | — | 7 |

- - - - - - - - No 1 —ABSTRACT of Appeals

| Under 100 Rupees | Under 200 Rupees | Under 300 Rupees | Under 1,000 Rupees. | Under 10,000 Rupees | Upwards of 10,000 Rupees | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 |
| 4 | 1 | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 |
| - - - | 2 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10 |
| 3 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 42 |
| 2 | 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 52 |
| 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 19 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 18 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5 |
| 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 |
| 25 | 9 | 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 242 |

(signed) *M Larken*, Register

## No 5.—A STATEMENT of Appeals on the File of the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, on the 1st January 1849, and Preferred and Disposed of within the 12 following Months, and the Arrears on the 1st January 1850

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Decided | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | On Trial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Names of the Zillahs from which Appeals have been Admitted | On the File on the 1st January 1849 | Preferred within the 12 following Months | Total | Decreed wholly or in part | Dismissed on Default | Adjusted | Confirmed | Amended | Reversed. | Settled by Arbitration | Total Number Disposed of | On the File on 1 January 1850 | On the File under One Year | On the File under One Year and upwards | Aggregate Value of the Appeal Decided | REMARKS |
| Ahmedabad - - - - - - | 22 | 10 | 32 | 11 | 1 | – | 9 | – | 2 | – | 12 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 2,381 12 9 | |
| Surat - - - - - - - - | 53 | 29 | 82 | 33 | 2 | – | 12 | – | 21 | – | 35 | 47 | 29 | 18 | 79,274 5 9 | |
| Konkun - - - - - - - | 34 | 40 | 74 | 15 | – | – | 9 | – | 6 | – | 15 | 59 | 38 | 21 | 1,638 11 11 | |
| Poonah - - - - - - - | 17 | 26 | 43 | 8 | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | 8 | 35 | 26 | 9 | 10,667 13 7 | |
| Sholapoor - - - - - - - | 18 | 12 | 30 | 7 | – | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 7 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 1,607 2 7 | |
| Ahmednuggur - - - - - - | 22 | 30 | 52 | 16 | 3 | – | 8 | – | 8 | – | 19 | 33 | 29 | 4 | 8,298 5 8 | |
| Khandeish - - - - - - | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | — | |
| Dharwar - - - - - - - | 12 | 4 | 16 | 6 | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 6 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1,887 15 9 | |
| Bombay Revenue Judge - - - - | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1,260 – – | |
| Colaba State - - - - - - | 15 | 4 | 17 | 19 | – | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 7 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 4,728 10 5 | |
| Total - - - | 194 | 158 | 352 | 104 | 6 | – | 54 | – | 50 | – | 110 | 242 | 152 | 90 | 111,744 14 5 | |

### ABSTRACT of APPEALS

| | Under 10 Rupees. | Under 50 Rupees | Under 100 Rupees. | Under 200 Rupees. | Under 500 Rupees | Under 1,000 Rupees. | Under 10,000 Rupees. | Upwards of 10,000 Rupees. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disposed of - - - - | 4 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 110 |
| Pending - - - - - | 23 | 63 | 26 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 43 | 5 | 242 |

(signed) M. Larken,
Register

Bombay, Sudr Dewanee Adawlut, 3 July 1850

### No 6—A STATEMENT of the Number and Description of PLAINTIFFS and DEFENDANTS in SUITS, and of DEBTORS in GAOL, at the instance of Individuals, and for Arrears of Revenue due to Government, from the 1st January to 31st December 1849

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plaintiffs | | | Defendants | | | Civil Debtors in Gaol on the 1st January 1850 | | | | |
| NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS | Zumindars | Ryots | Miscellaneous | Zumindars | Ryots | Miscellaneous | At the instance of Individuals | Amount of Debts | For Arrears of Revenue, at the instance of Government | Amount of Arrears | Total Number in Gaol |
| Ahmedabad | 1,057 | 10,777 | 1,873 | 7,504 | 2,886 | 7,065 | 22 | 2,954 4 11 | - - | - - - | 22 |
| Surat - - - Surat | 58 | 62 | 2,924 | 59 | 366 | 4,884 | 6 | 5,023 5 2 | - - | - - - | 6 |
| Broach | 53 | 489 | 3,478 | 73 | 2,157 | 1,790 | 13 | 5,470 – –½ | - - | - - - | 13 |
| Konkan - - - Tannah | 1,307 | - - | 8,895 | 1,413 | - - | 8,903 | 18 | 1,955 4 5 | - - | - - - | 18 |
| Rutnagiree | 3 | 163 | 3,583 | 2 | 107 | 3,640 | 5 | 589 1 7 | - - | - - - | 5 |
| Poonah - - - Poonah | - - | 138 | 326 | 2 | 220 | 240 | 14 | 2,867 3 7 | - - | - - - | 14 |
| Poonah Agent | 9 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 12 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sholapoor | 491 | 370 | 2,860 | 789 | 1,135 | 2,785 | 19 | 676 11 – | - - | - - - | 19 |
| Ahmednuggur | 1,368 | 1,125 | 13,063 | 3,520 | 5,970 | 8,899 | 53 | 4,340 10 1 | - - | - - - | 53 |
| Khandesh | 743 | 67 | 7,530 | 2,273 | 952 | 6,733 | 14 | 898 9 11 | - - | - - - | 14 |
| Dharwar | 1,064 | 5,320 | 2,580 | 1,523 | 6,035 | 2,359 | 23 | 3,030 4 7 | - - | - - - | 23 |
| Southern Mahratta Country Political Agent | - - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colaba Agent | 22 | 54 | 1,108 | 214 | 584 | 833 | 2 | 162 4 7 | - - | - - - | 2 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6,175 | 18,578 | 48,246 | 17,379 | 20,424 | 48,160 | 189 | 27,967 12 1½ | - - | - - - | 189 |

Bombay, Sudr Dewanee Adawlut,  
3 July 1850.

(signed) *M. Larken*, Register

## No 7 —A STATEMENT of the Number and Description of PLAINTIFFS and DEFENDANTS in Revenue Suits, from 1 January to 31 December 1849

| NAMES of THE ZILLAHS | | PLAINTIFFS | | | DEFENDANTS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Zumindars | Ryots. | Miscellaneous | Zumindars | Ryots | Miscellaneous. |
| Ahmedabad | Ahmedabad | 11 | 128 | - - | 3 | 183 | 56 |
| | Kairah | 35 | 126 | 31 | 23 | 228 | 22 |
| Surat | Surat | 58 | 30 | 132 | 9 | 192 | 13 |
| | Broach | 105 | 81 | 119 | 20 | 245 | 59 |
| Konkan | Tannah | 7 | 145 | 27 | 15 | 247 | 7 |
| | Rutnagheree | 260 | 105 | 69 | 161 | 520 | 71 |
| Poonah | | 67 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 62 | 5 |
| Sholapoor | | 3 | 10 | - - | 4 | 21 | — |
| Ahmednuggur | Ahmednuggur | 20 | - - | - - | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| | Nassick | 15 | 3 | - - | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Khandesh | | - - | 2 | - - | 1 | — | — |
| Dharwar | Dharwar | 34 | 11 | 56 | 29 | 66 | 31 |
| | Belgaum | 4 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 40 | — |
| | TOTAL | 619 | 654 | 470 | 296 | 1,824 | 270 |

Bombay, Sudr Dewanee Adawlut,
3 July 1850

(signed) *M. Larken,*
Register

## No 8 —A STATEMENT showing the Quantity of CIVIL BUSINESS Disposed of, from 1 January to 31 December 1849, as compared with the preceding Year

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES of the ZILLAHS, COLLECTORATES, and AGENCIES | From 1 January to 31 December 1848 | | | | | | From 1 January to 31 December 1849 | | | | | | TOTAL of the Year 1848 | | TOTAL of the Year 1849 | | Increase | | Decrease | |
| | Original Suits | | | Appeals | | | Original Suits | | | Appeals | | | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals | Original Suits | Appeals |
| | By Judicial Authorities | By Revenue Authorities | TOTAL | By Judicial Authorities | By Revenue Authorities | TOTAL | By Judicial Authorities | By Revenue Authorities | TOTAL | By Judicial Authorities | By Revenue Authorities | TOTAL | | | | | | | | |
| Sudr Dewanee Adawlut | - | - | - | 114 | - | 114 | - | - | - | 110 | - | 110 | - | 114 | - | 110 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Ahmedabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad | 10,864 | 88 | 10,952 | 433 | 13 | 446 | 13,152 | 106 | 13,258 | 723 | 2 | 725 | 10,952 | 446 | 13,258 | 725 | 2,306 | 279 | - | - |
| Kaira | - | 97 | 97 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 136 | 136 | - | 7 | 7 | 97 | 2 | 136 | 7 | 39 | 5 | - | - |
| Surat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 8,639 | 134 | 3,773 | 314 | 21 | 335 | 3,836 | 157 | 3,993 | 554 | 16 | 570 | 3 773 | 335 | 3,993 | 570 | 220 | 235 | - | - |
| Broach | 3,991 | 288 | 4,279 | 208 | 13 | 221 | 4,028 | 295 | 4,323 | 125 | 42 | 167 | 4,279 | 221 | 4,323 | 167 | 44 | - | - | 54 |
| Kankun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tannah | 8,607 | 113 | 8,720 | 1,039 | 22 | 1,061 | 9,580 | 151 | 9,731 | 443 | 1 | 444 | 8,720 | 1,001 | 9,731 | 444 | 1,011 | - | - | 617 |
| Rutnagiree | 3,909 | 373 | 4,282 | 193 | 23 | 216 | 3,954 | 422 | 4,376 | 521 | 52 | 573 | 4,282 | 216 | 4,376 | 573 | 94 | 357 | - | - |
| Poonah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poonah | 11,478 | 174 | 11,652 | 1,373 | 4 | 1,377 | 11,088 | 63 | 11,151 | 1,032 | - | 1,032 | 11,652 | 1,377 | 11,151 | 1,032 | - | - | 501 | 345 |
| Poonah Agent | 58 | - | 58 | 31 | - | 31 | 33 | - | 33 | 11 | - | 11 | 58 | 31 | 33 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 20 |
| Deccan Jageerdars | 672 | - | 672 | - | - | - | 611 | - | 611 | - | - | - | 672 | - | 611 | - | - | - | 61 | - |
| Sholapoor | 4,002 | 6 | 4,008 | 212 | 1 | 213 | 3,724 | 13 | 3,737 | 254 | 5 | 259 | 4,008 | 213 | 3,737 | 259 | - | 46 | 271 | - |
| Ahmednuggur | 15,756 | 27 | 15,783 | 998 | 3 | 1,001 | 13,805 | 20 | 13,825 | 335 | 2 | 337 | 15,783 | 1,001 | 13,825 | 337 | - | - | 1,958 | 664 |
| Nassick | - | 11 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | - | 1 | 1 | 11 | - | 15 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| Khandesh | 7,215 | 3 | 7,218 | 188 | - | 188 | 8,109 | 1 | 8,110 | 246 | 1 | 247 | 7,218 | 188 | 8,110 | 247 | 892 | 59 | - | - |
| Dharwar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar | 7,598 | 84 | 7,682 | 991 | 10 | 1,001 | 8,821 | 81 | 8,902 | 806 | 6 | 812 | 7,682 | 1,001 | 8,902 | 812 | 1,220 | - | - | 189 |
| Belgaum | - | 45 | 45 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 51 | 51 | - | 5 | 5 | 45 | 3 | 51 | 5 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country | 5 | - | 5 | 12 | - | 12 | 4 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Colaba State | 1,045 | - | 1,045 | 42 | - | 42 | 1,228 | - | 1,228 | 85 | - | 85 | 1,045 | 42 | 1,228 | 85 | 183 | 43 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 78,839 | 1,443 | 80,282 | 6,148 | 115 | 6,263 | 81,973 | 1,511 | 83,484 | 5,248 | 140 | 5,388 | 80,282 | 6,263 | 83,484 | 5,388 | 6,019 | 1,027 | 2,817 | 1,902 |

Bombay, Suder Dewanee Adawlut,
3 July 1850

(signed) *M Larken*,
Register

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under

| Names of the Zillahs | Name of the European Officers. | Designations. | Period of holding Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad - - | R Y. Bazett, Esq. - | Acting Judge and Session Judge | 1 January to 5 February 1849 - |
| | A Spens, Esq - - | Judge and Session Judge - - | 15 February to 22 October 1849 - |
| | A K Forbes, Esq - | - - Assistant Judge and Session Judge | 1 January to 31 December 1849 - |
| Surat - - - | W. C Andrews, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | Twelve months - - - |
| | | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | - - From 16 March to 10 December 1849, 8 months and 25 days |
| | A Rogers, Esq - - | Acting Senior Assistant - - | 1 January to 21 September 1849 - |
| Broach - - - | A B Warden, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | Eight months and 24 days - |
| | L. Ashburner, Esq - | - - Acting Second Assistant Collector, and Magistrate in Charge of Adawlut | - - 25 September to 10 December 1849, two months and 16 days |
| | A Rogers, Esq - - | - - Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | 11 to 31 December 1849, 21 days. |
| Tannah - - - | R Keays, Esq - - | Judge and Session Judge - - | - - From 1 January to 31 December 1849. |
| | F. Lloyd, Esq - - | - - Assistant Judge and Session Judge | - - From 14 March to 31 December 1849, being 9 months and 18 days. |
| Rutnagherree - | F Lloyd, Esq - - | - - Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Charge | From 1 January to 8 March 1849 |
| | A K Corfield, Esq. - | - - Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge | - - From 9 March to 31 December 1849 |
| Poona - - - | H Brown, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | - - From 1 January to 28 February 1849. |
| | W J Hunter, Esq - | - - Acting Judge and Session Judge | - - From 23 March to 11 September, and from 27 September to 31 December 1849. |
| | H Newton, Esq. - | - - Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | - - From 1 January to 31 December 1849. |
| | H Brown, Esq - - | Agent - - - - - | Two months - - - - |
| | W J Hunter, Esq - | Acting Agent - - - - | Ten months - - - - |
| | H. Newton, Esq - | Assistant Agent - - - | Twelve months - - - |
| Sholapoor - - | A K Corfield, Esq - | - - Acting Judge and Session Judge. | From 1 to 9 January 1849 - |
| | W. Birdwood, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | 10 January to 31 December 1849 |
| | | | Carried forward - - - |

this Presidency, during the Year 1849, and what was the proportion of Business disposed of by each

| DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS | | | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Cases | Originals Suits | Appeals | Criminal Miscellaneous Orders | Civil Miscellaneous Orders | |
| 5 | - - | 17 | 131 | 320 | From 6 to 14 February, and from 23 October to the end of the year 1849, the work performed by Mr A R Forbes, as in charge, has been accounted for to that gentleman's name |
| 81 | - - | 315 | 1,083 | 1,929 | |
| 51 | 8 | 292 (*a*) | 329 | 20,045 | (*a*) The appeals disposed of by transfer are not included here |
| 52 | 2 | 319 | 1,298 | 3,751 | |
| 8 | 5 | 235 | - - | 4,650 | |
| 23 | - - | 111 | 923 | 6,640 | Besides the criminal cases noted in column four, there were 22 cases decided by W C Andrews, Esq , as session judge, holding sessions at Broach |
| - - | - - | - - | 246 | 1,916 | |
| - - | - - | 14 | 58 | 590 | |
| 80 | - - | 234 (*b*) | 3,645 | 15,710 | This officer was absent on circuit for the 1st and 2d session at Rutnagherry, from 26 March to 30 April, and from 10 October to 27 November 1849, and also on leave of absence from 1 to 31 May 1849<br>(*b*) The appeals disposed of by transfer are not included here |
| 49 | 5 | 126 (*c*) | 1,253 | 24,228 | This officer was deputed to Rutnagherry and returned on 13 March 1849, and was on leave of absence from 16 August to 15 September 1849<br>(*c*) The appeals disposed of by transfer are not included here |
| 7 | - - | 44 | 255 | 1,798 | Mr Lloyd was acting for Mr Campbell until relieved by Mr. Corfield |
| 32 | 1 | 477 | 1,216 | 12,749 | Mr Corfield acted for Mr Campbell until 17 March 1849, Mr Bazett was then appointed, and Mr Corfield continued to act for him until 30 May 1849, when Mr Woodcock was appointed, since which date Mr Corfield has acted |
| 2 | - - | 62 | 429 | 1,569 | |
| 20 | - - | 355 | 1,873 | 8,544 | |
| 52 | - - | 615 | 201 | 13,016 | |
| - - | - - | 3 | - - | 383 | |
| - - | 5 | 8 | - - | 1,461 | |
| - - | 28 | - - | - - | 121 | |
| - - | - - | - - | 24 | 508 | |
| 80 | 1 | 254 | 1,276 | 12,873 | |
| 542 | 55 | 3,481 | 14,242 | 132,801 | |

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over th e

| Name of the Zillahs | Name of the European Officers | Designations | Period of holding Office |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought forward - - - |
| Ahmednuggur - | W J Hunter, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | Two months and 15 days - - |
| | R. Y. Bazett, Esq. - | Acting Session Judge - - | Two months and 15 days - - |
| | C J. Prendergast, Esq | Ditto - - ditto - - - | Three months and 21 days - |
| | J W Woodcock, Esq | Ditto - - ditto - - - | Two months and 11 days - - |
| | J. W Woodcock, Esq | - - Acting Joint Judge and Session Judge. | Thirteen days - - - - |
| | D C Leighton, Esq - | - - Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge | One month and 13 days - - |
| | H P St G Tucker, Esq | Assistant ditto - - - | Ten months and 15 days - - |
| Khandesh - - | W J Hunter, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | - - Holding sessions from 15 to 20 January 1849 |
| | H P St G Tucker, Esq | - - Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge | From 1 to 30 January 1849 - |
| | J W Woodcock, Esq | - - Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge | - - From 31 January to 8 March, and from 26 March to 13 June 1849 |
| | Dr Atkinson - - | - - Assistant Magistrate in Charge Adawlut | From 9 March to 24 March 1849 |
| | R Y Bazett, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | - - From 14 June to 31 December 1849 |
| | R S Bagshaw, Esq - | Assistant Judge & Session Judge | - - From 2 November to 31 December 1849 |
| | W H Havelock, Esq | - - Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Charge Adawlut | - - From 22 December to 31 December 1849 |
| Dharwar - - | W E Frere, Esq - | Judge and Session Judge - - | One year - - - - - |
| | M A Coxon, Esq - | Assistant Judge and Session Judge | Five months and six days - - |
| | A B Warden, Esq - | - - Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge | Ten days - - - - - |
| Belgaum - - | J D Inverarity, Esq - | - - Acting Political Agent, S M County | 1 January to 2 November 1849 - |
| | H W Reeves, Esq - | Political Agent, S M Country - | 3 November to 31 December 1849 |
| Colaba - - - | E C Jones, Esq - | Agent - - - - - | - - From 1 January to 31 December 1849 |
| | | | TOTAL - - - |

Bombay, Sudur Dewanee Adawlut, 3 July 1850

CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency, during the Year 1849, &c—*continued*

| DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Cases | Original Suits | Appeals | Criminal Miscellaneous Orders | Civil Miscellaneous Orders |
| 542 | 55 | 3,481 | 14,242 | 132,801 |
| 8 | 1 | 21 | 338 | 1,301 |
| 13 | 4 | 41 | 582 | 2,111 |
| 21 | 13 | 73 | 1,077 | 7,409 |
| 11 | 6 | 74 | 560 | 2,768 |
| - - | - - | 12 | 66 | 246 |
| 9 | - - | 22 | 132 | 5,132 |
| 23 | 4 | 92 | 289 | 26,498 |
| 8 | - - | - - | - - | 2 |
| 6 | - - | 1 | 18 | 1,435 |
| 26 | 1 | 88 | 557 | 4,545 |
| - - | - - | - - | 52 | 517 |
| (*a*) 74 | 6 | 157 | 591 | 7,551 |
| 2 | - - | - - | 90 | 1,603 |
| - - | - - | - - | 35 | 547 |
| 156 | - - | 375 | (*b*) 3,801 | (*c*) 19,879 |
| 30 | 4 | (*d*) 265 | 45 | 1,073 |
| 3 | 1 | - - | 66 | 475 |
| - - | 3 | 2 | - - | 42 |
| - - | 1 | 1 | - - | 4 |
| 111 | 16 | 85 | 2,612 | 4,064 |
| 1,043 | 115 | 4,790 | 25,153 | 220,003 |

REMARKS

In addition to the work performed by the judges and session judges as herein shown, the number of criminal cases confirmed and reviewed on petitions by them during the period embraced in this statement is as follows:

| Names of European Officers. | Confirmed | Reviewed on Prisoners' Petitions |
|---|---|---|
| W. J Hunter, Esq - - - | 4 | 10 |
| R Y Bazett, Esq - - - | 4 | 5 |
| C G Prendergast, Esq - - | 2 | 2 |
| J W Woodcock, Esq - - | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL - - - | 11 | 19 |

Mr D C Leighton was acting assistant judge and session judge from 1 January to 13 February 1849

Mr H P St G Tucker, as assistant judge and session judge from 14 February to 31 December 1849

The assistant judge, Mr Tucker, was absent from the Sudur station on leave from 20 August to 1 October 1849

In last year Mr Hunter, the judge and session judge, was absent from the Sudur station as follows —From 6 January to 4 February 1849 on circuit to Dholl, from 16 March transferred to Poona as acting judge and session judge of that place, and acting agent for sirdars in the Deccan

Mr Bazett was acting judge and session judge from 23 March to 8 June 1849

Mr Prendergast was acting judge and session judge from 11 June to 2 October 1849

Mr Woodcock was acting joint judge and session judge from 1 to 13 January 1849, and acting judge and session judge from 20 October to 31 December 1849

(*a*) Two cases against prisoner (Luxumon Aya Wullud Nagaya) entered as disposed of in the return, for the month of September 1849, have since been readmitted, and consequently they have been omitted in the statement

In addition to the number of criminal cases shown as disposed of in this return, one case from the magisterial department was reviewed by Mr Hunter while holding sessions at Dhoolia, and five cases by Mr Bazett, from 14 June up to 31 December 1849

Orders in the English department, or outward English letters, are not entered in the accounts of miscellaneous business

(*b*) This includes three cases from the assistant session judge sent up for confirmation, and ten cases appealed to the session judge

(*c*) This includes 28 inquiries into petitions of persons claiming to sue or defend as paupers, and 59 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors to persons deceased

(*d*) This does not include 165 cases transferred to the judge's file on Mr Coxson's departure to assume charge of his appointment as first assistant to the commissioner of Sattara, nor one transferred previous to that

(signed) *M Larken*, Register

Appendix, No 15

## RESOLUTION.

*Resolved,* That the following letter be addressed to the Register of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, in reply to his letter, dated the 31st July last, No 1,975, submitting the returns of civil business transacted by the several judicial authorities under this presidency during the year 1849

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No 6,016 of 1850

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No 9,835

To the Register of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3d July last, No 1,975, submitting the returns of civil business transacted by the several judicial authorities under this presidency during the year 1849.

Ahmedabad

2 The results presented by the returns from Ahmedabad are favourable to the civil administration of that zillah during the year reported on. They show an increase in the aggregate number, both of original suits and appeals disposed of The arrears, however, although less, are very heavy, and his Lordship in Council hopes that the expectation of the Court of seeing these arrears speedily cleared away by the assistance of the joint judge sanctioned for this zillah will be realized

Suits

3 The file of original suits from Surat does not suggest any remarks from Government. His Lordship in Council has observed with satisfaction the great reduction in the arrears of appeals

Broach.

4 The Broach files are unsatisfactory, they exhibit a great increase in arrears, both of original suits and appeals the number of cases disposed of, as shown in the file of the former, although little in excess compared with that given in the returns of the previous year, is still considerably less than the decisions of the year preceding it. This result is not creditable to the several functionaries of this division of the Surat zillah, and his Lordship in Council desires that they may be so informed

Tannah

5 The amount of work performed in the Tannah zillah shows an excess of original suits disposed of, but it should be borne in mind that this excess is over the returns of the previous year, which exhibited a considerable decrease of decisions compared with the returns for 1847 As respects the appeal file, his Lordship in Council concur with the Court, that because there were fewer cases for disposal during the year, " there no longer existed a necessity for the harassing exertions made by the European officers in 1848," seeing that the arrears have increased

6 Adverting to the 13th para., I am desired to observe that Government have recently received from Calcutta forms used by the Mofussil courts under that presidency in issuing process for execution within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's courts The Honourable Company's solicitor has been requested to report as to the expediency of introducing similar forms at this presidency When his opinion has been received, Government will address the Sudder Adawlut on the subject.

Rutnagherry

7 The great increase in the decisions of appeals, especially on merits, as observable in the returns from this collectorate, is very creditable to Mr Corfield. By the further continued exertions of the senior assistant judge, Government hopes that the arrears now pending will be speedily reduced

Poonah

8 The files of the Poonah zillah are not satisfactory; they show a diminution in the amount of work performed, especially with regard to original suits Government approve of the Court having addressed to the judge the communication alluded to in the 17th para. of your letter The reduction by nearly one-half of the appeals in arrear is however favourable

9 The Poonah agent's file also exhibits a decrease in decisions both of original suits and appeals, had the exertions of the agent and his assistant during the year reported on equalled their exertions during the previous year, there would have remained no arrears.

Deckan Jagheerdars

10 The reduction by nearly one-half of the arrears on the files of the Deckan Jagheerdars is satisfactory The falling off in the decisions would appear to have been owing to the same cause which was apparent on inspecting the returns of the previous year, viz, the reduction of their courts

11 His Lordship in Council concurs with the Court in considering the returns of original suits from the Sholapoor zillah unsatisfactory, and approves of the communication made to the judge to the effect stated in the 22d para of your letter It is further to be remarked with regard to this file, that the number of decisions has decreased since 1847 by nearly one-third The appeal file does not call for any remarks from Government

Ahmednuggur

12 The returns from Ahmednuggur present a very unfavourable contrast as exhibiting a considerable decrease in decisions, and increase in arrears, notwithstanding there were fewer suits instituted, and fewer appeals preferred The causes assigned may perhaps be partly admissible, but his Lordship in Council desires that the Court will impress on the several functionaries of this zillah the necessity for greater exertions on their part for the future.

13 With the exception of an increase in arrears of original suits, the files from the Candesh zillah are satisfactory This increase, however, is not owing to any laxity on the part of the functionaries in the performance of their work, for the decisions show an excess in the aggregate, but to a more than proportionate increase in the number of suits filed With regard to the letter quoted in the 28th para of your letter, I am desired to state, that a further reference will be made to the Resident at Hydrabad, to expedite the return of the summons therein referred to Candesh

14 The arrears of original suits on the files of the Dharwar zillah are still heavy It is, however, satisfactory to observe, that the cause is not attributable to any want of exertion on the part of the deciding authorities, as the amount of their work shows an excess by nearly one-sixth, compared with the returns of the previous year, and by nearly one-half contrasted with those of 1836, from which year the decisions have been on the increase. The decrease in decisions, and increase in arrears on the appellate file are to be regretted, but Government are of opinion, that under the explanation afforded by the judge, he is exonerated from all blame in this respect Dharwar

15 The state of the files of the political agent in the Southern Mahratta Country calls for no comments from Government, the cause of the increase in arrears of original suits having been accounted for by him satisfactorily Southern Mahratta Country political agent

16 The contrast presented by the returns from Colaba is, on the whole, satisfactory His Lordship in Council considers both the agent and the moonsiff of this state fully entitled to the commendations expressed by the Court. Colaba

17 Under the circumstances stated in the 37th and succeeding paras of your letter, no comments would appear to be necessary on the file of the Sudder Adawlut Sudder Adawlut

18 The state of the files of original suits in the aggregate are, on the whole, satisfactory They show an increase in the number of cases disposed of over the returns of the previous year, but on a contrast with those of the year preceding it, the work performed during the year reported on would appear to be less by about four per cent The increase in arrears may be fairly attributed to the increase in the number of suits instituted, and the reduction by more than one-half of cases remaining undisposed of for longer than a year is favourable General results.

19 With respect to the suggestion contained in the latter part of the 34th para of your letter, for better adjusting the division of work among the subordinate functionaries, I am instructed to state that his Lordship in Council will be happy to have before him any plan the Court may propose to adopt for ensuring this object

20 The general appellate file contrasts very unfavourably, as exhibiting a falling off in decisions in the aggregate at about 15 per cent, and on merits at about 25 per cent

21. Adverting to the remarks contained in the 35th para. of your letter, I am desired to observe, that however fortuitous the causes may have been, Government still regret to gather from those remarks, that the relief afforded to the Ahmedunggur zillah by separating Candesh from it has apparently not been attended with immediate advantage

I have, &c
Bombay Castle, 10 October 1850 (signed) *J G Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

(signed) *Falkland,*
*J P Willoughby,*
*D A Blane.*

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No 83 of 1850.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

To *F J Halliday,* Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Judicial Department No 6,017

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, copy of a letter from the Register of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, No 1,975, dated the 3d July last, submitting returns of civil business disposed of by the authorities under this presidency during the year 1849, together with a copy of my reply of this date No 9,836

I have, &c
Bombay Castle, 10 October 1850. (signed) *J G Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

(True extract)
(signed) *J. G Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government

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# BOMBAY

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1850

List of Contents

| From | To | Subjects | Date of Document. | Date of Cons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Annual and Periodical Reports<br>Criminal Returns | 1852 | 1852 |
| Government - | - - Honourable Court of Directors | Transmitting the Criminal Returns for 1850 - | 16 April, No 14 | — |
| Register Sudder Adawlut | - - Secretary to Government | Submitting the above - - - - - | 26 January | April, No 3,293/94 |
| Secretary to Government | - - Register Sudder Adawlut | - - The Observations and Instructions of Government on the above communicated | 15 April | April, No 3,295 |
| Secretary to Government | - - Secretary to Government of India | - - The Returns and the Reply of Government forwarded | 15 April | April, No 3,296 |

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department.

Jud Cons 1852 April, No 3,293

From the First Assistant Register of the Suddur Foujdarree Adawlut, dated 26th January 1852, No. 263

Present, John Warden and P W Le Geyt, Esquires

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the Court of Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, to submit the following tables, showing the state of crime and of the police administration of this presidency for 1850, drawn up agreeably to the forms furnished with your letter, No 3,403, of the 17th December 1847

No 1 —Of the Number of Cases before and disposed of by the Village Police.
No 2 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - District Police
No 3 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates
No 4 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - Session Judges
No 5 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut
No 6 —Of the Number of References to Criminal Courts of superior jurisdiction
No 7 —Of the result of such References
No 8 —Of the Sentences passed by the Village Police.
No 9 Ditto - - - ditto - - - District Police.
No 10 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - by the Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.
No 11 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - by the Session Judges.
No 12 —Ditto - - - ditto - - - by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut
No 13 —Of the Average Duration of Cases referred to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut
No 14 —Of the Number of Convicts in the several Gaols

2 The four following tables required by the Government letter above quoted are not submitted, as being unsuited to the circumstances of this presidency

1 Of the Number of Cases before and disposed of by Suddur Ameens (No. 3 of the forms), which description of officers disposed of no criminal cases
2 Of the Number of Cases before and disposed of by Principal Suddur Ameens (No 4 of the forms), who dispose of no criminal cases
3 Of the Sentences passed by Suddur Ameens (No 12 of the forms).
4 Ditto - - ditto - - by Principal Suddur Ameens (No 13 of the forms)

3 Appended to the tables herewith submitted is a specification of crime for 1850 contrasted with 1849, and a few of the elucidatory remarks contained in the reports of the several local authorities

4 I am further instructed to submit an abstract statement of the number of criminal cases referred or appealed to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, and of the orders passed thereon, inclusive of cases disposed of by the judges as judicial commissioners The following gaol hospital returns are also submitted

No. 1 General

No 1 —General Abstract of the Returns of Sick in the Gaols
No 2 —General Results of ditto - - ditto
No 3 —General Abstract of the Returns of Sick of Gangs of Convicts employed on the Roads at a distance from the Gaols
No 4 —General Results of ditto - - - ditto
No 5 —Abstract, showing the Average Number of Prisoners and the Number of Deaths in each of the Gaols.

5 The latter five statements, though not required by the Government letter above quoted, are submitted in compliance with previous orders, which are not stated to be superseded, and I am desired to add, that this being the first year of the introduction of the new form of criminal returns, considerable difficulty has been encountered in reducing the mode of preparing them in the offices of the subordinate authorities to uniformity, which has occasioned much delay

I have, &c
(signed) *J Morris*,
First Assistant Register

Bombay, Suddur Foujdarree Adawlut,
26 January 1852

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No 3,294

## No 1 Village Police

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Depending - - - - - - - - - - | — | — |
| Apprehended during the year - - - - - - | 2,400 | 2,398 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,400 | 2,398 |
| Discharged without trial - - - - - - - - | 824 | 786 |
| Acquitted after investigation - - - - - - - | 531 | 351 |
| Convicted and punished - - - - - - - - | 1,045 | 1,261 |
| Depending - - - - - - - - - - - | — | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 2,400 | 2,398 |

*Note* —The form furnished with the Government letter, No 3,403, of the 17th December 1847, is deviated from by the substitution of "apprehended" for "summoned" in the second entry, as the most suitable

## No 2 —District Police

| | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Depending - - - - - - - - | 371 | D 313 |
| Apprehended during the year - - - - - - | 58,810 | 60,676 |
| TOTAL - - - | 59,181 | 60,989 |
| Discharged without trial - - - - - - - - - | A 18,151 | B 17,765 |
| Acquitted after investigation - - - - - - - | 15,829 | 16,564 |
| Convicted and punished without reference to magistrate - | 24,854 | 26,352 |
| Ditto, after ditto - - - - - - - - - | — | — |
| Depending - - - - - - - - - - - | C 347 | 308 |

*Note*—Two prisoners who died before trial are included in A., and one in B The difference, 34, between the numbers in C and D is caused by the transfer of that number of prisoners to Statement No 3, they having been tried by the assistant magistrate The entry, "Convicted and punished, after reference to the magistrate," required by the forms furnished with the Government letter, No 3,403, of the 17th December 1847, is necessarily blank, the Bombay Regulations not providing for references to magistrates by district police officers in cases which may be disposed of by themselves.

### No 3 —MAGISTRATES AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

| | 1849. | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Depending | 585 | 572 |
| Apprehended during the year | 13,111 | 15,514 |
| TOTAL | 13,696 | 16,086 |
| Discharged without trial | 3,317 | 4,295 |
| Acquitted | 2,667 | 3,096 |
| Convicted | 4,021 | 4,792 |
| Committed to session judge, &c | 2,209 | 2,455 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 944 | 867 |
| Depending | 538 | 581 |

*Note* —The total of "depending" and "apprehended" in 1849, according to statements 1, 2, 3, is 75,277. The "apprehended and brought to trial," and of "brought from last return," according to columns 3, 4, 5, of the return for 1849, is 72,760, showing a difference of 2,517, which is owing to the omission in the old form of return of persons apprehended on suspicion, but afterwards liberated without trial.

### No. 4.—SESSION JUDGES.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Depending | 129 | 182 |
| Committed during the year | 2,209 | 2,455 |
| TOTAL | 2,338 | 2,637 |
| Discharged without trial | 18 | 17 |
| Acquitted | 786 | 853 |
| Convicted | 1,066 | 1,258 |
| Referred to Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut | 209 | 252 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 77 | 94 |
| Depending | 182 | 163 |

### No. 5 —SUDDUR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Depending | — | — |
| Referred during the year | 209 | 252 |
| TOTAL | 209 | 252 |
| Released unconditionally | 20 | 18 |
| Ditto on security | - - - | 1 |
| Convicted | 186 | 196 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 3 | 4 |
| Depending | - - - | 33 |

*Note*—The form furnished with the Government letter, No. 3,403, of the 17th December 1847, is deviated from, by the substitution of "referred" for "committed" in the second entry, as the most suitable expression.

## No 6.—References to Criminal Courts of Superior Jurisdiction

| | 1849 | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Depending - - - - - - - - - - - | 18 | 28 |
| From village and district police - - - - - - - | 559 | 771 |
| Ditto, magistrates and assistant magistrates, and session judges - - - - - - - - - - - | 253 | 262 |
| Ditto, session judges and magistrates to the Suddur Fouj-daree Adawlut - - - - - - - - - | 497 | 386 |
| Total - - - | 1,327 | 1,447 |

*Note*.—The form furnished with the Government letter, No 3,403, of the 17th December 1847, is deviated from by the omission of the words "and circuit" between session and "judges," and by the alteration of entries 2, 3, and 4, to suit present circumstances. The form provides for no entry from the assistant magistrate to the magistrate, but it is requisite

## No 7.—Result of References in preceding Table

| | 1849 | | | | 1850 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reference Rejected | Sentence Confirmed | Sentence Mitigated | Sentence Annulled | Reference Rejected. | Sentence Confirmed | Sentence Mitigated. | Sentence Annulled |
| From village and district police courts | 22 | 385 | 34 | 104 | 71 | 504 | 84 | 105 |
| Ditto, magistrates and assistant magistrate, and the session judges - - | 44 | 173 | 18 | 21 | 60 | 152 | 14 | 37 |
| Ditto, session judges and magistrates to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut - | 331 | 90 | 15 | 62 | 216 | 101 | 15 | 54 |
| Depending - - - - | 28 | | | | 34 | | | |

*Note*.—The form is deviated from.—*See* Note to Statement 6

## No 8.—Sentences by Village Police

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Confined in village chundee - - - - - - - | 1,045 | 1,261 |
| Ditto in the stocks - - - - - - - - - | — | — |
| Total - - - | 1,045 | 1,261 |

*Note*.—The entry "fined," provided for in the form, is omitted, as unsuited to the circumstances of this presidency.

Appendix, No. 15

### No 9.—SENTENCES BY DISTRICT POLICE

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Confined without labour | 1,449 | 2,482 |
| Confined in the stocks | 1,156 | 1,191 |
| Fined | 22,249 | 22,679 |
| TOTAL | 24,854 | 26,352 |

*Note*.—The entry "Confined in the stocks," not provided for in the form, is added to this statement.

### No 10.—SENTENCES BY MAGISTRATES AND ASSISTANTS.

| | 1849 | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Imprisonment above a year | — | — |
| Ditto 9 to 12 months | 260 | 236 |
| Ditto 6 to 9 months | 125 | 112 |
| Ditto 3 to 6 months | 539 | 399 |
| Ditto 3 months and under | 1,193 | 1,464 |
| Flogged and discharged | 36 | 46 |
| Fined | 1,868 | 2,535 |
| TOTAL | 4021 | 4792 |

*Note*.—Prisoners sentenced to fine are also sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment.

### No 11.—SENTENCES BY SESSIONS JUDGES

| | 1849 | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Imprisonment 5 to 7 years | A<br>78 | 93 |
| Ditto 3 to 5 years | B<br>189 | 196 |
| Ditto 1 to 3 years | 420 | 508 |
| Ditto 1 year and under | 214 | 310 |
| Fined | 163 | 151 |
| Flogged and discharged | 2 | — |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1,066 | 1,258 |

*Note*.—An error in the Sholapore return for 1849, in respect to the entries A. and B., brought to notice by the session judge, is corrected in this return. The words "and circuit," required by the form, are omitted in the heading as inapplicable.

### No 12 —SENTENCES BY THE SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT

| — | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Death | 19 | 13 |
| Transportation for life | 118 | 88 |
| Imprisonment for life | 6 | 1 |
| Ditto 10 to 14 years | 3 | 12 |
| Ditto 7 to 10 years | 22 | 26 |
| Ditto for less than 7 years | 18 | 56 |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — |
| TOTAL | 186 | 196 |

*Note* —The entry, "Transportation for less than life," provided for in the form, is omitted

### No 13 —AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE SUDDER FOUJDARRY ADAWLUT

| Years | From Apprehension to Commitment | From Commitment to Reference | Transmission | From Receipt of Reference to Sentence | Total from Apprehension. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Days* | *Days* | *Days* | *Days* | *Days* |
| 1850 | 50 | 29 | 19 | 11 | 109 |

### No 14.—PRISONERS IN GAOLS

| — | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Imprisonment for life (with labour in irons) | 141 | 131 |
| Ditto - - (with labour without irons) | 70 | 65 |
| Ditto - - 10 to 14 years | 318 | 270 |
| Ditto - - 7 to 10 years | 540 | 495 |
| Ditto - - less than 7 years | 2,786 | 2,762 |
| Ditto - - without labour | 458 | 499 |
| TOTAL on 31st December | 4,313 | 4,222 |
| Deaths in the year | 251 | 318 |

*Note* —The entry " Imprisonment for life, with labour without irons," not provided for in the form, is added

Appendix, No 2

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The following is a specification of Crime in 1850 in contrast with 1849.

| | 1849. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Adultery | 213 | 201 |
| Assault with homicide | 15 | 26 |
| Ditto, with wounding or other violence | 503 | 499 |
| Ditto, simple | 13,564 | 14,022 |
| Arson | 677 | 570 |
| Child stealing | 20 | 27 |
| Forgery, or counterfeiting the coin | 95 | 103 |
| Homicide | 33 | 39 |
| Murder | 165 | 146 |
| Perjury | 155 | 167 |
| Rape | 69 | 84 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 374 | 421 |
| Gang robbery, with murder | 18 | 13 |
| Ditto - with violence | 221 | 204 |
| Ditto - unaggravated | 56 | 81 |
| Robbery, including burglary and cattle stealing, with murder | 13 | 9 |
| Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - with violence | 2,087 | 2,211 |
| Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - unaggravated | 3,667 | 4,334 |
| Theft, with murder, including that of children for the sake of ornaments | 11 | 14 |
| Ditto, simple | 7,276 | 8,406 |
| Treason, rebellion, and riot | 5 | 19 |
| Thuggee | - - - | 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES, VIZ.: | | |
| Abuse of authority | 25 | 69 |
| Abusive language | 9,342 | 9,481 |
| Abortion, procuring and attempting, or assistant at ditto | 70 | 76 |
| Attempt at theft or robbery | 639 | 783 |
| Breach of contract | 67 | 84 |
| Breach of religious law | 153 | 124 |
| Breaking or destroying boundaries | 30 | 60 |
| Bribery, and attempt at ditto | 120 | 192 |
| Conspiracy | 130 | 112 |
| Concealment of robbery or theft | 17 | 19 |
| Concealment of murder | 7 | 3 |
| Dhurna | 5 | 8 |
| Embezzlement | 53 | 83 |
| Escape from custody, and attempts and connivance at ditto | 49 | 71 |
| Fraud | 302 | 277 |
| Failure to furnish security | 62 | 30 |
| Infraction of police rules | 999 | 729 |
| Jhansa | 431 | 509 |
| Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders | 916 | 950 |
| Return from banishment or transportation | 30 | 36 |
| Suicide, attempts at | 27 | 22 |
| Traga, and attempts at | 73 | 103 |
| Uttering base coin and using false weights | 159 | 263 |
| Not included in the above | 2,408 | 2,301 |
| TOTAL - - - | 45,351 | 47,982 |

1. The

Appendix, No 15

1. The above exhibits an excess of 2,631 in the total number of crimes in 1850, compared with 1849, but it is satisfactory to observe that the increase is mostly confined to trivial offences, and that there is a decrease under,

1. Murder.
2 Gang robbery with murder.
3 Gang robbery with violence less than murder
4 Robbery with murder
5. Arson
6 Adultery.

The head of "Assault with wounding," which in the aggregate shows a decrease, is in excess in the Ahmedabad magistracy, owing, the magistrate states, to the prevailing practice among the people of that part of the country of going armed on all occasions, which practice he recommends to be suppressed, but the Court, I am desired to state, see no good reason for changing the opinion on the subject expressed in its letter, No 12, of the 3d January last

2 A considerable decrease in gang robbery, in the Kaira magistracy, is ascribed to the vigilance of the police, and an increase under the same head, in the Surat magistracy, is stated to be owing to distress occasioned by a failure of the rains The returns furnished by the magistrate of Belgaum show a remarkable decrease in gang robbery and murder, there having been 26 of the latter and 26 of the former in 1849, and only 9 of the latter and 6 of the former in 1850 In the Dharwar magistracy, a decrease of crime is attributed to the employment afforded to the tribe of Wudurs in constructing numerous tanks and other public works undertaken during the past year, especially in the Southern Talookas, this class of people being said to be prone to plunder when unemployed

3 The sums lost by robbery, and those recovered through the instrumentality of the police, together with the amount destroyed by arson in the several divisions of the presidency, are set down as follows —

| | LOST BY ROBBERY | RECOVERED | LOST BY ARSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 90,082 | 6,178 | 3,299 |
| Kaira | 36,140 | 3,016 | 5,562 |
| Broach | 27,138 | 4,748 | 4,831 |
| Surat | 49,528 | 5,966 | 1,865 |
| Tannah | 48,965 | 8,072 | 2,858 |
| Rutnagherry | 15,798 | 3,762 | 750 |
| Poona | 33,928 | 25,124 | 209 |
| Ahmednuggur | 29,235 | 10,638 | 1,296 |
| Nassick | 15,126 | 1,658 | 185 |
| Sholapore | 32,932 | 4,193 | 280 |
| Belgaum | 48,144 | 28,529 | 1,028 |
| Dharwar | 43,330 | 5,240 | 1,670 |
| Khandeish | 71,971 | 42,988 | 201 |
| Colaba | 6,028 | 448 | — |
| TOTAL | 558,345 | 150,560 | 24,034 |

4 The above exhibits great disproportion in the amounts stolen in the several divisions as well as in the sums recovered In respect to the heavy amount stolen in the Khandeish magistracy (more than a moiety of which has been recovered), the excess, compared with 1849, is reported to be owing to two extensive gang robberies (in one of which 21,428 rupees was carried off, and 17,955 rupees in the other) committed by plunderers by profession from

the Marwar Country The amount of stolen property recovered in the Poonah magistracy is larger in proportion than elsewhere, and reflects great credit on the exertions of the police

5 As regards the loss by arson, which is now, and always has been, heaviest in Guzerat, it is conjectured by one of the magistrates of that province (the magistrate of Surat) that most of the cases reported were merely accidental fires. He also reports that the town of Bardolee suffered severely from fire, but that there was no suspicion of its having been the work of an incendiary

6 The supposed number of offenders is reported be 96,591, and the number apprehended 78,366 Of the offenders brought to trial, the number who could read and write is stated at 8,123, and the number tried for second offences 2,503. The number of supposed offenders in the Dharwar magistracy alone is set down at 4,300, which, the magistrate observes, forms a vast body of criminals, but he explains, that under existing orders, every person against whom a complaint has been made is apprehended, and shown as engaged in the offence imputed to him, and that it happens that many persons are included in the list of criminals who, in fact, are innocent, and the crime with which they are charged has never been committed

7. On the subject of the general state of the police, the magistrate of Ahmedabad notices the inadequate remuneration of mookies or police patels, and promises to return to the subject on the completion of certain inquiries he is making He reports that strict injunctions have been issued throughout his charge to muster suspicious characters every night, and he recommends that extended powers be given to police amildars, being of opinion that they might safely be trusted to decide cases requiring heavier punishment than those they are now in the habit of disposing of, but he proposes that the sentences passed by them should be subject to the confirmation of the magistrate and assistant magistrate

8 The magistrate of Broach refers to a report he made to the Judicial Commissioner, in which he stated that he could confidently speak well of the stipendiary police of his charge as a body, but that he was unable to say anything favourable of the wutania or village hereditary police To the former, aided by detachments of the Guycrat provincial battalion and Guzerat irregular horse, he considers is owing the present peaceable condition of that part of the country, but the latter, he states, is unfortunately so badly remunerated by grants of land, &c, and are, at the same time, so hampered with wretched families and poorer brethren, that the village bheel, kolie, and tulavio establishments, are held in far more dread than esteem, and require quite as much looking after on the part of the patels and patrolling bodies, as do the worst characters in the country The report containing these and other remarks on the subject of the police of Broach is now before the Judicial Commissioner, and the Court has every reliance that the subject will receive that functionary's attention

9 The magistrate of Tannah again refers to the reduction of his police corps as an evil; but he considers that the capture of the remnants of the kolie gangs affords proof of the efficiency of the police system of his charge In the Rutnagherry division of the Konkun, the only stipendiary police, (if we except the magistrate observes, the Government peons, who do duty in both the revenue and police departments) is the Rutnagherry Rangers, which the magistrate considers is too reduced in number, and too burthened with onerous duties, to be able to render the efficient aid it otherwise would The system of night watch by the villagers is reported to be kept up throughout this division, but it is added that much cannot be expected as watchmen from men who are obliged to labour all day long for a livelihood. The magistrate also reports that he cannot discover that any organized police ever existed in the Peishwa's time in any portion of the Konkun

10 It is a general complaint in the Kaira magistracy (it is stated by the magistrate), that the numerical strength of the police is insufficient, and in some villages the inhabitants have entertained watchmen at their own cost, for the protection of their property These watchmen, it appears, sometimes fail to make good the losses from robberies which they are bound to do by their agreements, on which point the magistrate observes "I am not aware of there being any regulation authorising a magistrate to enforce such private arrangements, the only remedy the parties have appears to me to be by civil action" He further states, that if parties of the kolie police corps were more numerously stationed throughout the country, it would be the means of diminishing crime greatly

11 The magistrate of Sholapore, in observing that crime has not diminished in his charge, remarks, that its frontier position, and the absence of an organized village police, afford great facilities for the commission of offences The Ahmednuggur magistracy is reported to have exhibited great tranquillity during the year under report, there having been no unusual degree of insecurity to life from violence or sickness, and all the necessaries of life having been procurable at fair average rates. In the subdivision of Nassick, the magistrate observes that crime was more against the individual than against the community.

12 The new police system in the Belgaum magistracy is spoken of in terms of approbation by the magistrate, who states that he has no hesitation whatever in saying that it is already very efficient, and has given satisfaction to everybody, excepting a few shetsundies, who express discontent And this may fairly be attributed to the long time which has elapsed since remuneration to the scale fixed for the minimum has been promised, and never to this time fulfilled.

13 Taking the number apprehended of the supposed number of offenders as a criterion to judge by, the police is more efficient in the Belgaum, Nassick, Poona, Rutnagherry, Tannah, and Surat divisions than in any of the other divisions of the presidency, especially in the Ahmedabad and one or two other of the divisions in Guzerat, but it has become a trite remark, which is not the less true, however, that the number of supposed offenders, as reported to the authorities by the sufferers, is never to be depended on

14. As regards the statistics exhibited by the Gaol Hospital Returns, it will be seen that the rate of mortality exceeds 6 per cent in only the Broach, Surat, Tannah, Ahmednuggar, and Ahmedabad gaols The rates in each of the gaol hospitals are as follows —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad gaol | - - - - - - | 7 421 | per cent. |
| Kaira ,, | - - - - - - | 4 166 | ditto |
| Surat ,, | - - - - - - | 20 814 | ditto |
| Broach ,, | - - - - - - | 25 563 | ditto |
| Tannah ,, | - - - - - - | 8 784 | ditto |
| Rutnagherry ,, | - - - - - - | 2 839 | ditto |
| Poona ,, | - - - - - - | 2 258 | ditto |
| Sholapoor ,, | - - - - - - | 5 759 | ditto |
| Ahmednuggur | - - - - - - | 7 323 | ditto |
| Nassick ,, | - - - - - - | 2 272 | ditto |
| Khandesh ,, | - - - - - - | 5 323 | ditto |
| Dharwar ,, | - - - - - - | 3 143 | ditto |
| Colaba ,, | - - - - - - | 5 970 | ditto |

15 The average mortality of six per cent. is exceeded in the Broach, Surat, Tannah, Ahmedabad, and Ahmednuggur gaols Out of a total of 26 deaths in the last-mentioned gaol, 10 occurred from cholera. In the Broach gaol there were 34 deaths, of which 13 were from cholera and diarrhœa, and there were 25 out of 46 from the same diseases in the Surat gaol, and 8 from dysentery In the Tannah gaol there were 7 deaths from cholera, 9 from diarrhœa, 11 from intermittent fever, and 16 from ulcers, out of a total of 73 In the Dharwar gaol, besides 21 deaths in the gaol hospital, giving a rate of 3 143, there were 21 deaths from cholera among the prisoners, which increases the rate to a little more than 6½ per cent, but they were not shown in the hospital return, because the cases were not medically treated, most of the convicts attacked suppressing all knowledge of it until too late

16. On the whole, the results shown by this report are considered favourable, inasmuch as crime in general has not materially increased, whilst the most serious offences have diminished. The Court would also direct the attention of Government to the favourable result of the reform, as far as it has gone, of the village police in Belgaum, as it affects crime in that district, and would observe that there appears to be no reason to believe that equally good results would not follow similar measures in other zillas

(signed) *J Morris*, First Assistant Register.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
26 January 1852.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number of CRIMINAL CASES Referred or Appealed
Judicial Commissioners) during the Year

| | CASES REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION | | | | | | | | Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36 | | | | | | | Cases Referred on a Difference of Opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on Doubtful Points, and by the Magistrate to Extend the Period of Imprisonment in Cases in which Prisoners have failed to give Security for Good Conduct. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17. | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| — | Cases Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Cases received during the Year 1850 | Total Number of Persons under Trial | Number of Persons Convicted | Number of Persons whose Sentences were Mitigated | Number of Persons Acquitted | Number of Persons whose Cases were Remanded | Number of Cases Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | TOTAL | Order Confirmed | Order Modified | Order Reversed. | Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | Pending on the 1st January 1850 | Received during the Year 1850 | TOTAL | Sentence Confirmed | Sentence Modified | Sentence Reversed | Pending at the end of the Year 1850. |
| | 7 | 138 | 246 | 132 | 93 | 21 | - | 6 | 9 | 170 | 179 | 101 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 4 | 41 | 45 | 18 | 3 | 24 | - |
| 1849 - | 2 | 115 | 219 | 118 | 56 | 25 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 169 | 176 | 90 | 15 | 62 | 9 | 3 | 36 | 39 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 4 |
| 1850 - | 7 | 138 | 246 | 132 | 93 | 21 | - | 6 | 9 | 170 | 179 | 101 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 4 | 41 | 45 | 18 | 3 | 24 | - |
| Increase | 5 | 23 | 27 | 14 | 37 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | - | 13 | - |
| Decrease | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 4 |

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
26 January 1852

to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut (inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges as 1850, and of the Orders passed thereon.

| Referred by the Judicial Commissioners | | | | | | | Petitions of Appeals against the Decision of the Session Judges and Magistrates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 Pending on the 1st January 1850 | 25 Received during the Year 1850 | 26 TOTAL | 27 Sentence Confirmed | 28 Sentence Modified | 29 Sentence Reversed | 30 Pending at the end of the Year 1850 | 31 Pending on the 1st January 1850 | 32 Received during the Year 1850 | 33 TOTAL. | 34 Petition Rejected | 35 Petition Admitted and Proceedings called for | 36 Pending at the end of the Year 1850 |
| 1 | 43 | 44 | 21 | 6 | 17 | - | - | 527 | 527 | 216 | 309 | 2 |
| - | 40 | 40 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 545 | 548 | 331 | 217 | - |
| 1 | 43 | 44 | 21 | 6 | 17 | - | - | 527 | 527 | 216 | 309 | 2 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92 | 2 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 115 | - | - |

| Of the 398 Trials decided during the Year 1850 | Cases referred under the Regulations called for on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeals | Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honourable J P Willoughby, recorded his opinion - - - | 3 | - | |
| A Bell, Esq, ditto - | 141 | 145[1] | [1] From 2d August to 30th November |
| J Warden, Esq, ditto | 305 | - | |
| P W Le Geyt, Esq, ditto - - - | 173 | 439[2] | [2] From 24th March to 31st July. |
| G Grant, Esq, ditto - | 201 | 218[3] | [3] From 1st January to 7th April, and from 11th to 31st December |
| TOTAL - - - | 823 | 842 | |

Mr A Bell was absent on leave from the 1st to the 31 July, and on Circuit from the 2d August to the 30th of November

Mr Warden was absent on leave from the 1st to the 31st October

Mr Le Geyt was absent on Circuit from the 24th March to the 31st July, and on leave from the 1st to the 31st August

Mr Grant was absent on Circuit from the 1st January to the 7th April, and from the 11th to the 31st December He was also absent on leave from the 21st to the 30th June, and from the 19th to the 26th September

(signed) *J Morris*,
First Assistant Register.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Returns of Sick of the Prisoners in the Gaols under the Presidency of *Bombay*, for the Year 1850

| | — | DISEASES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | Average Daily Number of Sick for the Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Fever | | | | | Inflammation of Viscera. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Apoplexy | Berberi | Cholera | Diarrhœa. | Dropsy | Dysentery. | Ephemeral | Continued | Intermittent. | Remittent | Hepatic Diseases | Abdominal | Cephalic. | Thoracic. | Insanity | Pulmonary Diseases | Rheumatism | Small Pox | Venereal Diseases | Ulcers | Wounds and Accidents | Diseases of the Eyes | Diseases of the Skin. | Other Complaints. | | | |
| Average Number of Prisoners, 4,489 | Remained 31st Dec 1849 - | – | – | 2 | 17 | 1 | 19 | – | 5 | 54 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 19 | – | 7 | 24 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 34 | 224 | 263 |
| | Admitted since | 1 | 3 | 133 | 415 | 14 | 382 | 93 | 95 | 1,504 | 76 | 25 | 93 | 28 | 107 | 17 | 63 | 208 | 3 | 101 | 457 | 230 | 88 | 372 | 970 | 5,478 | |
| | Discharged - | – | 3 | 76 | 380 | 9 | 366 | 93 | 94 | 1,495 | 70 | 25 | 90 | 27 | 83 | 17 | 54 | 218 | 2 | 99 | 448 | 228 | 86 | 364 | 880 | 5,207 | |
| | Died - - | 1 | – | 56 | 45 | 4 | 26 | – | 4 | 27 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 3 | – | 2 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 79 | 313 | |
| | Remaining 31st Dec 1850 - | – | – | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | 2 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 45 | 182 | |

## GENERAL RESULTS for 1850 of Sick of the Prisoners in Gaols.

| | PER CENT. |
|---|---|
| Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners - - - - - - - - - - | 122 031 |
| Proportion of deaths to the number of prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - | 6 972 |
| Proportion of deaths to the number of prisoners, excluding deaths from cholera - - - - | 5 725 |
| Proportion of deaths to the total sick treated - - - - - - - - - - - | 5 480 |
| Proportion of deaths to the total sick treated, excluding cholera - - - - - - - | 4 616 |
| Proportion of the average number of prisoners to the average daily number of sick for the year - | 5 858 |

## GENERAL ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of SICK of the Gangs of CONVICTS employed on the Roads at a distance from GAOLS, under the Presidency of *Bombay*, for the Year 1850

| | | DISEASES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Fever | | | | | Inflammation of Viscera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | | Apoplexy | Beriberi | Cholera. | Diarrhœa. | Dropsy | Dysentery | Ephemeral | Continued | Intermittent | Remittent | Hepatic Diseases | Abdominal | Cephalic | Thoracic | Insanity | Pulmonary Diseases | Rheumatism | Small Pox | Venereal Diseases | Ulcers | Wounds and Accidents | Diseases of the Eyes | Diseases of the Skin | Other Complaints | TOTAL | Average Daily Number of Sick for the Year |
| Average Number of Prisoners, 113 | Remained 30th April 1850 - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| | Admitted since | - | - | - | 4 | - | 24 | - | - | 57 | 40 | - | 13 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 24 | - | 4 | 28 | 29 | - | 4 | 20 | 252 | |
| | Discharged - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 24 | - | - | 53 | 39 | - | 13 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 23 | - | 4 | 26 | 28 | - | 4 | 18 | 241 | |
| | Died - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| | Remaining 31st Dec 1850 - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10 | |

## GENERAL RESULTS for 1850 of SICK of the Gangs of CONVICTS employed on the Roads at a Distance from GAOLS.

| | PER CENT |
|---|---|
| Proportion of admissions to the number of prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - | 223 008 |
| Proportion of deaths to the number of prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - | 884 |
| Proportion of deaths to the number of prisoners, excluding deaths from cholera - - - - | 884 |
| Proportion of deaths to the total sick treated - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 396 |
| Proportion of deaths to the total sick treated, excluding cholera - - - - - - - - | 396 |
| Proportion of the average number of prisoners to the average daily number of sick - - - - | 6 194 |

*N B* —This Return embraces a period of eight months, viz, from May to December 1850

Appendix, No. 15.

ABSTRACT showing the Average Number of PRISONERS, and the Number of DEATHS in each of the GAOLS, during the Year 1850.

| | Average Number of Prisoners. | Number of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 768 | 57 |
| Kaira | 144 | 6 |
| Surat | 221 | 46 |
| Broach | 133 | 34 |
| Tannah | 831 | 73 |
| Rutnagirry | 317 | 9 |
| Poonah | 487 | 11 |
| Sholapore | 191 | 11 |
| Ahmednuggur | 355 | 26 |
| Nassick | 44 | 1 |
| Khandesh | 263 | 14 |
| Dharwar | 668 | 21 |
| Coloba | 67 | 4 |
| Konkun subsidiary gaol* | 113 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 4,602 | 314 |

* The average for the gaol is taken for a period of eight months

(signed) *J. Morris*,
First Assistant Register.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
26 January 1852.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That the following letter be written to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, in reply to their register's letter of the 26th January last, No 263, forwarding the returns of crime in the several zillahs under this presidency, for the year 1850.

No. 1,981 of 1852.

To the Register of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Sir,

No 5,295. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th January last, No 263, submitting the returns of crime in the several zillahs under this presidency, for the year 1850

2 These returns do not call for any lengthened remarks. In the aggregate they show an increase in the number of offenders and offences, as also in the amount of property lost by robbery

3. Although the excess in the number of cases is confined specially to those of minor description, yet the more heinous crimes, taken separately, as will appear from the annexed statement, exhibit an increase, principally under the heads of unaggravated gang robberies, and robberies with or without violence.

| ——— | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|
| Heinous crimes, assaults, with homicide | 11 | — |
| Ditto - - - with wounding or other violence | - - - | 4 |
| Arson | - - - | 107 |
| Child-stealing | 7 | — |
| Forgery, or counterfeiting the coin | 8 | — |
| Homicide | 6 | — |
| Murder | - - - | 19 |
| Perjury | 12 | — |
| Rape | 15 | — |
| Receiving stolen goods | 47 | — |
| Gang robbery, with murder | - - - | 5 |
| Ditto - - - with violence | - - - | 17 |
| Unaggravated robbery | 25 | — |
| Robbery, with murder | - - - | 4 |
| Ditto - with violence | 124 | — |
| Ditto - unaggravated | 667 | — |
| Theft, with murder | 3 | — |
| Treason, rebellion, and | 14 | — |
| Thuggee | 1 | — |
| | 940 | 156 |
| | 156 | — |
| Increase - - - | 784 | — |
| Minor thefts, adultery | - - - | 12 |
| Assaults, simple | 458 | — |
| Thefts, simple | 1,130 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 271 | — |
| | 1,859 | 12 |
| | 12 | — |
| Increase - - - | 1,847 | — |
| Aggregate heinous crimes | 900 | 156 |
| Minor offences | 1,859 | 12 |
| | 2,799 | 168 |
| | 168 | — |
| Increase - - - | 2,631 | — |

4 The crimes against person also show an increase, but those against life a small decrease. Of the stolen property a little more than one-fourth only has been recovered

5 In para. 1 of your remarks it is stated that the excess in the crime of assault in the Ahmedabad magistracy is attributed to the prevailing practice among the people of that part of the country of going armed on all occasions. This practice the magistrate recommends should be suppressed.

6 But on this point the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is inclined to agree with the Court The time may arrive hereafter, but it has not yet arrived, when the state of the country would warrant the proposal being entertained

7 Government are in daily expectation of receiving the sanction of the Government of India for the introduction of the plan of reform for the police of this presidency, when the remarks in paras 7 to 12 of your letter will engage attention

8 The statements of work performed by the several judicial authorities give satisfactory results The decisions on trials are in excess, with trifling exceptions, as regards the number of prisoners "acquitted after investigation" before the village police, and of those "otherwise disposed of" by the magistrates and assistant magistrates The following table will show these results in the aggregate, as compared with the returns for 1849.

| | Offenders in Custody at the close of the preceding Year | Offenders Apprehended. | Total | Discharged without Trial | Acquitted after Trial | Convicted and Punished | Otherwise Disposed of | Released on Security | Remaining Undisposed of at the close of the Year | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 - - - | 1,085 | 74,321 | 75,406 | 22,310 | 19,833 | 31,172 | 1,024 | - | 1,067 | 75,406 |
| 1850 - - - | 1,067 | 78,588 | 79,655 | 22,863 | 20,882 | 33,859 | 965 | 1 | 1,085 | 79,655 |
| Increase - - | – | 4,267 | 4,249 | 553 | 1,049 | 2,687 | - | 1 | 18 | 4,249 |
| Decrease - - | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | 59 | – | – | – |

9 The aggregate of mortality among the prisoners in gaols amounts to above seven and a half per cent., being one and a half per cent in excess of the rate, demanding no special explanation But this excess would seem to have been occasioned principally by the greater number of deaths in the Surat and Broach gaols, in which the mortality amounted to 20 and 25 per cent respectively

10 I am, in conclusion, desired to draw the Court's attention, with reference to para. 12 of this Report, to my letter No 4,657, dated 28th November 1848 (para. 6), and request to be informed whether the magistrate did not consider that the passage in question authorised the fulfilment by him of any pledge to the purport stated which the superintendent, under the magistrate's order, may have given If this were not the case, why did not the magistrate refer to Government for explicit instructions?

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
15 April 1852

(signed) *J G. Lumsden*,
Secretary to Government.

(Approved)

(signed) *A Bell*
*J. Warden*

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No 20 of 1852

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

(No 1,982)

No. 3,296.

To *F J Halliday*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Judicial Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Register of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 26th January last, No 262, submitting tables showing the state of crime and of the police administration of this presidency for 1850, together with a copy of my reply of this date.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
15 April 1852.

(signed) *J G Lumsden*,
Secretary to the Government.

(True copy)

(signed) *J G. Lumsden.*

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COPY of ACTS passed by the Legislature of India as to SLAVERY.

*Note*—No Acts have been passed by the Legislature of India as to slavery since No V. of 1843, which was laid before the House of Commons on the 19th May 1845

East India House,
4 June 1852

JAMES C. MELVILL

## Appendix, No 16

STATEMENT of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50, in *India* and in *England* on Account of the INDIAN NAVY, including the Cost of Building and Repairs, the Charges on Account of Ships and Vessels Afloat engaged in the Conveyance of Mails and otherwise, and the Charges for Services Ashore and Afloat.

| YEARS | Cost of Building Vessels. | Charges on Account of Ships and Vessels engaged in the Conveyance of Mails, and otherwise. | Charges of the Receiving Ship, Block Ship, Water Boats, Coal Boats, Engineers' Boat Pay of Engineers Engineer Apprentices, and Artificers Working on Shore, &c. | Charge of the several Marine Departments, including Staff and Establishments at Bombay the Persian Gulf on the River Indus, and in the Bombay Dockyard the Pilot Establishment, Lighthouse, and Floating Lights Steam Factory Officers Unattached on Furlough, and Non effective and General and Miscellaneous Charges | Total Expenditure, including Cost of Building Vessels. | RECEIPTS: Freight and Passage Money, Deducting the Proportion Paid to Commanders. | RECEIPTS: Lighthouse Dues, Anchorage Dues, Pilotage, Hire of Dry Docks and Mooring Chains and Sale of Old Stores | RECEIPTS: TOTAL RECEIPTS | Net Amount of Expenditure in India and in England. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1834-35 - - | - - | 72,358 | 5,005 | 49,295 | 126,658 | 382 | 9,146 | 9,528 | 117,130 |
| 1835-36 - - | 39,451 | 77,260 | 5,584 | 50,876 | 173,171 | 1,716 | 10,384 | 12,100 | 161,071 |
| 1836-37 - - | 41,755 | 75,635 | 4,999 | 52,252 | 174,641 | 962 | 14,187 | 15,149 | 159,492 |
| 1837-38 - - | 42,906 | 79,658 | 5,441 | 67,658 | 195,663 | 5,771 | 16,580 | 22,351 | 173,312 |
| 1838-39 - - | 150,164 | 85,090 | 7,910 | 73,038 | 316,202 | 13,981 | 17,023 | 31,004 | 285,198 |
| 1839-40 - - | 90,602 | 82,670 | 14,095 | 87,651 | 275,018 | 17,414 | 18,056 | 35,470 | 239,548 |
| 1840-41 - - | 99,039 | 122,773 | 22,284 | 85,369 | 329,465 | 19,376 | 13,083 | 32,459 | 297,006 |
| 1841-42 - - | 102,440 | 135,750 | 31,785 | 91,165 | 361,140 | 29,026 | 20 815 | 49,841 | 311,299 |
| 1842-43 - - | 43,052 | 146,538 | 36,799 | 100,842 | 327,231 | 28,676 | 15,121 | 43,797 | 283,434 |
| 1843-44 - - | 73,795 | 157,497 | 33,867 | 100,513 | 365,672 | 27,435 | 45,593 | 73,028 | 292,644 |
| 1844-45 - - | 15,651 | 161,043 | 29,726 | 119,895 | 326,315 | 26,307 | 37,214 | 63,521 | 262,794 |
| 1845-46 - - | 81,576 | 163,543 | 30,564 | 111,490 | 387,173 | 24,283 | 44,133 | 68,416 | 318,757 |
| 1846-47 - - | 80,515 | 178,968 | 32,962 | 145,543 | 437 988 | 28,341 | 40,879 | 69,220 | 368,768 |
| 1847-48 - - | 2,343 | 167,689 | 29,392 | 104,134 | 303,558 | 21,509 | 46,035 | 67,544 | 236,014 |
| 1848-49 - - | - - | 189,611 | 29,970 | 103,032 | 322,613 | 18,990 | 41,464 | 60,454 | 262,159 |
| 1849-50 - - | 78,576 | 207,601 | 29,896 | 113,512 | 429,585 | 18,878 | 26,214 | 45,092 | 384,493 |
| 1850-51 - - | Statements for this year not yet received from India | | | | | | | | |

*Note* —The cost of repairs is not separately shown in the books received from India No deduction is made in this account for any portion of the annual sum of 50,000*l* received from Her Majesty's Government on account of the steam communication with India

East India House,
25 June 1852

*James C Melvill,*
Secretary

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## Appendix, No 17

Appendix, No 17.

RETURN of SUMS Borrowed from any NATIVE PRINCE since 1834, with the Rate of Interest, Conditions of Loan, and Period of Repayment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1834 | King of Oude - - | - - Invested in the 4 per cent Government loan 3,00,000 of rupees, as a perpetual charity to the poor of the city of Lucknow |
| 1836 | King of Oude - - | - - 33,00,000 in the 4 per cent loan. |
| 1839 | King of Oude - - | - - 17,00,000 in Government securities, and the interest at 4 per cent per annum, to be paid to certain members of his family, in perpetuity |
| 1840 | King of Oude - - | - - 12,00,000 to the 4 per cent loan, and interest payable to other trustees than the Resident. |
| 1841 | Indore Chimna - | - - Appa Bolia, adopted son of Bheema Baee, invested 2,50,000 rupees in the 4 per cent loan |
| 1841 | Rajah of Mysore - - | - - 3,00,000 in the Government loan. |
| 1841 | Rajah of Gurhwal - | - - 1,00,000 in the 5 per cent. loan. |
| 1842 | Rajah of Mysore - - | - - 3,00,000 in the 5 per cent. loan |
| 1842 | King of Oude - - | - - 14,00,000 in the 5 per cent loan, on the following conditions, viz, that for 2,00,000, loan certificates be issued to various members of the royal family, and the 12,00,000 as a special loan, the interest to be paid in the shape of a stipend to his favourite begum. |

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 17

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1842 | Rajah of Mysore - - | - - 2,32,000 in 5 per cent loan |
| 1843 | King of Oude - - | - - 20,00,000 in 5 per cent. loan, 12,00,000 in the ordinary mode in his Majesty's name, and for the 8,00,000, promissory notes in the names of the three begums. |
| 1843 | King of Oude - - | - - 12,00,000 in 5 per cent. loan, promissory notes in the names of certain parties, to be kept in the British Treasury. |
| 1843 | Bajee Rao - - - | - - 5,00,000 in 5 per cent loan. |
| 1846 | Tanjore Pretaup Sing | - - 59,505. 9. 4 in the 4 per cent loan. |

East India House,
29 June 1852

(signed) *T. L Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

Appendix, No. 18.

## Appendix, No. 18

### LIST

Letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, dated 18th March 1835 - 785
Letter from P Auber, Esq, to W M Praed, Esq, dated 2d April 1835 - 787
Letter from Sidney Herbert, Esq, to P Auber, Esq, dated 4th April 1835 - 787
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 2d March (No 1) 1836 - 788
Letter from the Secretary to Government in General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 20th January (No 6) 1836 - 789
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th January 1836 - 789
Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 2d October 1835 - 789
Note by the Governor, dated 2d December 1835 - 793
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 9th December 1835 - 795
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 9th January 1836 - 795
Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 22d December 1835 - 796
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Agra, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 27th January 1836 - 796
Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 22d January 1836 - 797
Letter from the Secretary to Government of Agra, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1836 - 798
Letter from the Secretary to Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated 6th February 1836 - 798
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 1st February (No 2) 1837 - 799
Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 15th May (No 24) 1837 - 800
Minute by Honourable Mr Ross, dated 17th April 1837 - 800
Extract Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 6th February (No 5) 1839 - 801
Act No XIV of 1836, dated 30th May 1836 - 801
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 7th June (No 5) 1837 - 807
Act No XIV of 1843, dated 5th August 1843 - 810
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 6th March (No 2) 1844 - 812
Letter from the Lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces to the Governor-general, dated 12th June (No 2,218) 1844 - 814
Letter from the Government of Agra to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, (enclosing Statements), dated 22nd May (No 1,950) 1844 - 818
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent to the Governor-general, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, dated 31st May 1844 - 822
Extract Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to Agent to Governor-general for Affairs of Scindiah's Dominions, dated 19th June 1844 - 822
Letter from Secretary to Government of India, to Secretary to Government of Agra, dated 4th June (No 162) 1844 - 822
Extract General Orders, dated 13th March 1843 - 823
Translation of a Letter from Nubab Mahomed Bhawul Khan Buhadoor Umbasee, to the Governor-general, dated 7th February 1844 - 823
Notification, dated 28th October 1843 - 824
Notification, dated 8th February 1844 - 824
Act No VI of 1844, dated 16th March 1844 - 825
Act No I of 1838, dated 3rd January 1838 - 835
Act No XIX of 1844, dated 14th September 1844 - 845
Resumption Statements of Charges, dated 16th April 1849 - 846
Statement of Increase to Government Land Revenue obtained by Resumption Proceedings, from the passing of Regulation III of 1828, dated 12th June 1849 - 849
Return of Profit and Loss, dated 20th April 1849 - 852

East India House,
29 June 1852.

*T. L Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

Appendix, No 18.

Gentlemen, India Board, 18 March 1835

The Court of Directors and this Board have, on more than one occasion, intimated to the local Government their wish that the people of India might be relieved from the transit duties, but that measure has not hitherto been adopted

The report lately made by Mr Trevelyan upon the inland customs and town duties of the Bengal Presidency enables us to estimate the whole extent of the injury which these duties bring upon trade, and at the same time to calculate the immediate effect which their abolition would produce upon the revenue

To that report I request that you will direct the attention of the Court

It would be impossible for me to state in a letter the substance of that able document, which contains a full exposition of facts, and a luminous commentary upon them, but it may be convenient that I should place before the Court some of the more important particulars

It is unnecessary for me to observe upon the extreme importance to India of encouraging the cotton manufacture, which has of late years been so nearly superseded by the importation of British cottons.

While the cotton manufactures of England are imported into India on payment of a duty of 2 ½ per cent, the cotton manufactures of India are subjected to a duty on the raw material of 5 per cent, to a further duty on yarn of 7 ½ per cent., to an additional duty upon the manufactured article of 2 ½ per cent, and finally, to another duty of 2 ½ per cent if the cloth should be dyed after the rowannah has been taken out for it as white cloth

Thus altogether the cotton goods of India pay 17 ½ per cent

We have been endeavouring to improve the leather manufactures of India, but our efforts are to no inconsiderable extent counteracted by the duties which have been suffered to remain

The raw hide pays 5 per cent., on being manufactured into leather it pays 5 per cent more, and when the leather is made into boots and shoes, a further duty is imposed of 5 per cent Thus, in all, there is a duty of 15 per cent

We desire that at the earliest period consistent with the safety of the West Indian colonies, the sugar of India may be admitted on payment of the same duty which may be imposed upon West Indian sugar, but in what manner do we continue to treat our own sugar? On being imported into a town it pays 5 per cent in customs, and 5 per cent in town duty, and when manufactured, it pays, on exportation from the same town, 5 per cent more, in all, 15 per cent

It is unnecessary to multiply instances The effect of these and similar duties is virtually to prohibit the manufacture in towns of all articles not absolutely required for their own consumption, to confine manufactures to the place where the raw material is produced, and by such restrictions, much more than by any tax actually levied, to depress the productive industry of the people

Not less than 235 separate articles are subjected to inland duties The tariff includes almost everything of personal or domestic use, and its operation, combined with the system of search, is of the most vexatious and offensive character, without materially benefiting the revenue.

The power of search, if really exercised, by every custom-house officer, would put a stop to internal trade by the delay it must necessarily occasion It is not exercised except for the purpose of extortion The salary of the officers employed is too small to secure their honesty The system gives advantages to the great capitalist over the small trader The small trader cannot afford the necessary bribes. The capitalist employs an agent to negotiate the undisturbed passage of his goods

The effect upon national morals is yet more serious than the effect upon national wealth Every merchant, every manufacturer, and every traveller is, as it were, compelled, for the security of his property, or the protection of his personal comfort, and not unfrequently for that of the feelings of the females of his family, to enter into unlawful collusion with the officers of Government

It is a system which demoralizes our own people, and which appears to excite the aversion of all the foreign traders of Asia

All the maritime imports of the Presidency of Bengal, having once paid the import duty, may, by law, be taken duty free throughout the interior But the practice is widely different Exposed like other articles to the power of search, they are, in fact, subjected to whatever duty the custom-house officers may impose in redemption of the delay they may inflict This was not always so Under the government of Lord Cornwallis the intercourse was free, these duties were imposed at a subsequent period of financial difficulty, and I am disposed to think, that the best thing we can do for the relief of present financial difficulty is to remove them

You will find on investigation that the revenue actually produced by duties strictly internal is far from considerable, and certainly not such as to be deemed a compensation, if, indeed, anything could be so, for the vexation occasioned by the system of the transit duties, and for their injurious effect upon the morals and industry of the people

Duties levied upon the import and export of goods across the land and sea frontiers are totally distinct from duties levied in the interior It is from the last branch of duties that the evils to which I have adverted are derived

Both

Both branches produced in the year 1830-31 the following sums —

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Lower Provinces - - - - - - - | Rs. 13,90,696 |
| „ Western - - - - - - - - | 28,43,776 |
| „ Delhi Territory - - - - - - - | 5,07,054 |
| | 47,41,526 |

In order to show the receipt from duties strictly internal, the following deductions must be made from the above total produce —

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Duty levied on goods which crossed the Seharunpore frontier - | 72,093 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Delhi frontier - - | 7,05,602 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Agra frontier - - | 13,03,475 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Bundlecund frontier - | 3,00,000 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Allahabad frontier - - | 85,421 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Mirzapore frontier - - | 1,43,092 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - - - - Calcutta export frontier - | 6,75,224 |
| Bonded Rowannahs - - - - - - - - - | 1,11,078 |
| Drawbacks - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,49,406 |
| | 36,45,391 |

To which may be added the extra duty levied on salt at Allahabad, as that duty forms part of a tax it is necessary to maintain, and which is managed by separate officers That extra duty amounted in 1830-31 to 4,15,009 rupees, making a total receipt of 40,60,400, which, deducted from the total sum stated above, leaves 6,81,126 rupees as the amount of duties strictly internal

The expense of collecting these duties appears to have amounted to 4,06,986 rupees, making their net produce only 2,74,140 rupees

The report contains suggestions for the improvement of the mode of collecting the public dues from the Meerut and Agra salt manufactures, and of realizing the extra duty on salt at Allahabad, and the forest revenue.

It is not improbable that the deficit above stated to arise by the abolition of the internal duties may be more than covered by these suggested improvements, but I admit that I look to the compensation for this apparent loss, not so much in these or any other improved modes of collecting the revenue, as in the freedom of internal trade, and in the impulse which that freedom will give to productive industry

It is from these sources alone that we can reasonably expect the recovery of the land revenue, now diminishing, and a profitable export of the raw produce and manufactures of India, results essential to the maintenance of our public credit.

It is probable that the funds for the purposes to which the town duties are now applied could be much more advantageously raised, where necessary, in a different manner

These duties, partial in their operation, tend to repel commerce from the very marts to which it would most naturally direct itself

I am far from thinking that, concurrently with the abolition of the internal duties, it may not be necessary to revise and strengthen the custom-house establishments upon the land frontier, which fortunately, in its whole extent, presents unusual facilities for the enforcement of a strict system for the prevention of illicit trade.

The River Jumna, the Delhi canal, the Nujjuffghur lake, the Rewah hills, the Sona hills, and the River Chumbul, all contribute their obstacles, and enable us to form a preventive line of demarcation between countries of great extent, which, differing materially from each other in their products, afford almost unlimited means of commercial intercourse

The levying of duties on the export of the produce of India by sea is subject for separate consideration My impression is, that in the increased facility of remittance, and in the general benefit their removal would confer upon trade, we should even financially be gainers by their abolition

We are in a position in which we cannot remain. We cannot proceed much farther in reductions of expense, otherwise than by a minute and watchful attention to all the details of our establishments, by which, ultimately, I trust we may effect a large saving, but at the present moment we cannot by any sudden stroke materially diminish our charges

To increase taxation is impossible, it already presses but too heavily upon the people, aggravated as it seems to be by a deficiency of circulating medium.

To remain without an effort to redeem ourselves from the financial difficulties which the recent measure of the Legislature has either occasioned or increased would be at once unworthy and ruinous We have but one course, that of relieving the people from undue pressure by giving freedom to internal trade.

It is in the improved condition of the country, and in that alone, that we can find the resources which will preserve us from bankruptcy

We may at once by our own authority give entire liberty to the internal communications of 60 millions of people Industrious, possessing fertile country, traversed in its whole extent by a navigable river, inaccessible to foreign war, and protected in their property by an impartial administration of the laws, the inhabitants of Bengal would thus obtain, by the enlightened policy of their government, more extensive means of public prosperity than are enjoyed by any other nation in the world But I trust that no lengthened period would elapse before, by the influence of our example, we should induce the neighbouring states within and beyond the Indus to adopt similar measures

I look forward, sanguinely perhaps, but yet confidently, to the time when the whole Peninsula of India will, without detriment to the independence of any state within its limits, be, as regards the commercial intercourse of its population, one great empire

But before we can proceed to advise other nations to reform their system of internal taxation, we must at least reform our own, and make that perfect which appears at present to be inferior to the system of every state in Asia, with the single exception of Lahore

I am very desirous that the Court should take immediate steps with a view to the commencement of this great work, and I request that you will move them to direct the Government of Bengal to repeal at once all the strictly internal duties, to which I have particularly drawn your attention

It is very desirable that this should be the first act of Lord Heytesbury's government I feel convinced that it would materially assist his Lordship in all his future measures, not merely by its direct operation upon the prosperity of the people, but by the satisfaction which it would give to the whole country

I have confined myself in this letter to recommending the immediate abolition of the transit duties in Bengal, only because I am not yet in possession of the full information I require with respect to the nature and operation of similar duties in the Presidencies of Fort St George and Bombay, but the principle applies to all India, and I regret every hour which passes over the head of this recognised abuse

I have, &c
(signed) *Ellenborough*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company

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(No 3,406)

Sir, East India House, 2 April 1835

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors to communicate, through you, to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that the letter of the President of the Board of the 18th ultimo to the chairman and deputy-chairman, relative to the subject of transit duties in India, has been laid before them, and that, in their opinion, it would not under present circumstances, be expedient to take the question out of the hands of the Government of India.

The President of the Board remarks, that the Indian Government is well aware of the opinion entertained by the home authorities of the injurious effects which attend the levying of this impost, and their desire to see it abolished, whenever it can be considered safe to do so The Court think it would be premature and inexpedient to go farther than this, by giving peremptory instructions on such a subject to the local Government

Moreover, the Court are not yet in possession of the document particularly referred to in the letter of the President (the paper drawn up by Mr Trevelyan), though it is mentioned in a minute of the Governor-general, dated 15th July 1834

A still stronger reason, in their opinion, for suspending active interference here, at the present moment, is the information they have received, that the Supreme Government, under a strong sense of the evils to which the Court have formerly called their attention, have actually taken up the subject, and have resolved to explore it fully, and to adopt whatever course may appear the most expedient for the removal of any existing evils incidental to the system under which the transit duties are at present collected

By a letter from the Supreme Government recently received, the Court find it has been resolved, "That the entire question of the customs and duties shall be taken up immediately by the Council of India, that in aid of this design a committee shall be formed, consisting of an officer from each Presidency, and that the necessary communications have been made to the Presidencies of Fort St George and Bombay"

In these circumstances it does not appear to the Court that it would be safe or expedient to do more than to convey, without delay, their authority to the Indian Government to carry into immediate effect whatever measures may appear to them, after full inquiry, most fit to be adopted, to deliver the internal traffic of India from any inconveniences or obstructions to which it may be exposed under the present system of taxing it by means of Custom-house or transit duties

I have, &c
(signed) *P Auber*, Secretary

W M Praed, Esq

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Sir, India Board, 4 April 1835

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d instant, in which, referring to the letter of their President dated the 18th ultimo, you communicate the sentiments of the Court of Directors of the East India Company with respect to the transit duties in India, and the course which it is expedient for the home authorities to adopt

The Board request that the Court will, without delay, prepare instructions for conveying their authority to the Governor-general of India in Council to take immediate measures for delivering the internal traffic of the British territories from all obstructions to which it is exposed under the present system of taxation by means of town duties and transit duties, and to enter into any engagements with the native powers for the purpose of extending beyond the British frontiers entire freedom of commercial intercourse.

I have, &c.

P Auber, Esq (signed) *Sidney Herbert.*

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## GENERAL Separate Department, No. 1 of 1836.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

OUR last letter to your Honourable Court in this department was No. 5 of 1835, dated 9th December.

*Vide* Public Letter, No 27 of 1835, from the Government of India, dated 2d September, pp 204 and 213

1 A Your Honourable Court were made acquainted, in our letter under date 2d September 1835, with the appointment of the committee for the revision of the Customs and Post-office regulations, with which were forwarded the instructions issued by us to that committee

Cons 24 Feb 1836, No 6 to 15
Cons 30th March, No 9

2 We have now the honour to transmit copies of the correspondence which has been carried on between ourselves and that committee, including the first reports furnished by that body on the state of the Customs collections and of the Post-office management in all the Presidencies

Cons 10 Feb 1836, No 1 to 11
Cons 2d March, No 4 and 5

3 While the committee were pursuing, as detailed in the accompanying documents, the course of their inquiries and investigations, the Governor of Agra, the Honourable A Ross, was induced, on a representation from the Board of Revenue of that Presidency, to abolish the Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad Custom-houses Upon this being reported to us, we expressed our disapprobation of these measures having been adopted without reference to the authority of the Supreme Government, and at the same time called upon the Customs Committee to report, without delay, on the expediency of effecting a corresponding measure in the Bengal provinces, and on the fittest substitute to be provided, so that this might be done without incurring a loss of revenue. The Honourable the Governor of Agra in the meantime followed up his measures for the abolition of internal custom-houses, so as to confine the levy of duty to merchandise crossing the preventive line established near the frontier of the Western Provinces, by doing away with the custom-houses of Ghazeepore and Benares, and continuing the Jumna frontier line along the frontier boundary of Mirzapore. The Allahabad Custom-house was reserved, on the recommendation of the Western Revenue Board, in consequence of the additional preventive duty on salt leviable there, valuable in itself, and important towards maintaining prices of that article in the frontier districts of the Lower Provinces.

4 Reflecting on the operation of these measures, and their effect, particularly in relieving one division of the territory, heretofore subject to our Customs laws, from internal imposts, while in another immediately contiguous these laws remained in full operation, and finding that the expected report from the Customs Committee was delayed, the Governor-general in Council was led to conclude that the Supreme Government had, by the above-stated acts of the Honourable the Governor of Agra, been placed in the alternative of either cancelling them by an order reinstating the abolished custom-houses, or of assimilating the system, by adopting similar measures of abolition with respect to the internal custom-houses of Bengal

Cons 2d Mar 1836, No 6 and 7

5 We beg to refer your Honourable Court to the minute by the Governor-general, Sir C T. Metcalfe, wherein he has stated his reasons for recommending the adoption of the latter alternative without further delay, and with the views contained in which the majority of the Council coincided Mr Shakespear, however, recorded a minute of dissent to the measure, which is submitted to your Honourable Court, with the accompanying enclosures

Cons 2d Mar 1836, No 8
Pro 2d March, No 2 to 4

6 We called upon the Customs Committee, and the Honourable the Governor of Bengal was directed, at the time of issuing public notification of the above decision of Government, to call upon the Board of Customs to report on the means available for the realization of an amount of revenue equivalent to that thus sacrificed in the then existing Presidencies of Fort William and Agra The Customs Committee having engaged that their next report, which we hope shortly to receive, shall contain the financial results of their investigations, we forbear for the present to furnish your Honourable Court with an estimate of the net loss induced by the measures above detailed.

We have, &c
(signed) *C. T Metcalfe*
*H Fane.*
*W. Morison*
*H Shakespear*
*T C. Robertson.*

Fort William, 2 March 1836.

(No. 6)

From *H T. Prinsep*, Esq, Secretary to the Government in the General Department, to *C. Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Agra

Sir, 20 January 1836

It being generally understood that several custom-houses in the Agra Presidency have been abolished, and that a similar measure is in contemplation regarding the town duties, I am directed to request that the Honourable the Governor will be pleased to report, for the information of the Governor-general in Council, what measures of the character described have already been adopted, and I am further desired to convey the request of the Governor-general in Council, that no measures entailing a reduction of the public revenue be carried into effect without the previous sanction of the Government of India

2. The consideration of all questions relating to customs and town duties had been intentionally postponed by the Government of India pending the investigations carrying on by the committee appointed for the revision of those branches of the public revenue

I have, &c
(signed) *H T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to Government

Fort William, 20 January 1836.

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(No 2)

Extract India Separate Consultations, 10 February 1836.

From *C Macsween*, Secretary to the Government of Agra, to *H T Prinsep*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, dated Allahabad, 9 January 1836

Sir,

I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying* copies of a correspondence with the Sudder Board of Revenue on the subject of the abolition of certain custom-houses, &c

I have, &c
(signed) *C Macsween*,
Secretary to Government of Agra

Allahabad, 9 January 1836

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(No. 3)

From *J G. Deedes*, Secretary, to *C Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to Government of Agra, dated Allahabad, 2 October 1835

Sir,

The orders of Government, No 884, dated 19th of February last, required the Board to report the result of the system lately established for the prevention of smuggling on the north-west frontier, and your letter, No 524, dated 15th of January last, informed the Board that the question of the abolition of the Bareilly Custom-house was reserved for future consideration

2 Under these circumstances, it seemed needless to trouble the Government with a perusal of the Furruckabad report, alluded to in para 2 of my letter, No. 48, dated 30th December last, until the Board should be enabled to submit such a figured statement of the result of the arrangements lately introduced on the frontier as should confirm the report of the local authorities as to the efficiency of the present system, and justify their again urging on the consideration of Government the expediency of the immediate abolition of the inland custom-houses above Allahabad

3 No 1 of the enclosures which I am now desired to submit is Mr G H. Smith's report on the result of the arrangement for the prevention of smuggling, with original enclosures from his assistants, from which it will be seen that with exception of the head-load system, which still requires constant attention, the contraband trade in salt is considered to have been very effectually put down

4 Enclosure No 2 is the annual report of collections at the Delhi Custom-house for the past official year, with annexed statement of collections during the same period on the whole frontier, from the hills to the neighbourhood of Muttra (including Bareilly, as being mainly affected by the new arrangements), compared with the collections of the year 1833-34, and also with the average receipts of the three, five, and ten preceding years The annexed statement, as abstracted, must be considered extremely satisfactory.

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* Letter from Secretary Sudder Board, dated 2 October 1835, with enclosures
One Note by the Governor, dated 2 December 1831
One Letter to Secretary Sudder Board, dated 9 December 1835
One ditto from ditto ditto dated 23 December 1835, with enclosures
One ditto to ditto ditto dated 9 January 1835.

Appendix, No 18.

| — | Collections of 1834–35 | Collections of 1833–34 | Average Collections of the Three preceding Years. | Average Collections of the Five preceding Years. | Average Collections of the Ten preceding Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi - - - - - - - | 15,49,541 | 7,46,824 | 8,59,933 | 8,32,504 | 7,54,839 |
| Agra - - - - - - - | 12,49,148 | 9,57,946 | 11,30,619 | 11,92,928 | 12,36,700 |
| TOTAL - - - | 27,98,639 | 17,04,770 | 19,90,552 | 20,25,432 | 19,91,539 |

5 No 3 is a similar statement from Agra, and in explanation of the apparently small increase of revenue, even as compared with the preceding year, I am directed to remind the Government that Mr George Blunt's preventive arrangements were not completed till near the end of the cold weather, that a most important section of the Agra line (from Koosee to Muttra) has been transferred to the Horul jurisdiction, that the season has been unfavourable to the manufacture of salt, and that carriage both by land and water has generally been at rates which cannot but have had a very great influence on the trade The movement of troops in Rajpootana* explains the former, the extraordinary impulse given to the cotton trade, the latter circumstance The Board consider themselves justified in anticipating a considerable increase of revenue from the Agra Custom-house during the current year It must be remembered also that the Bundlecund line is still open, and that some time must elapse before a stop can be put effectually to the manufacture of salt under Nemucksay leases, within the British territories, and it is not till these arrangements shall be completed that the effect of the preventive system will be fairly tried In Zillahs Jounpoor and Azimghur very extensive salt works are still kept up

6 It will be seen from the Bareilly statement (Enclosure A), that of 1,38,963 rupees collected in 1834–35 at Bareilly, and included by Mr G H Smith in his total of 15,49,541, no less a sum than 99,546 rupees was collected on the single article of sugar in various shapes and as the whole of Rohilcund and the Dooab is now entirely free from chowkies, it is fair to presume that all the goor and sugar so manifested has been exported, and would have paid duty on the western frontier if the Bareilly Custom-house had not been in existence It is also proper to remark that very extensive forgeries of Bareilly rowannahs have been lately detected by the European patrol now employed on the frontier, under cover of which large dispatches of sugar are supposed to have crossed the line early in the season It has been also surmised, and apparently with reason, from the number of Bareilly sugar rowannahs, of several months' date, presented for endorsement at the commencement of this season, that many of these passes had been originally taken out to cover dispatches which had succeeded in crossing the line without endorsement, and were now being used a second time On the whole, the Board believe that if the Bareilly Custom-house had been abolished a year ago, the receipts on the Delhi and Agra line would have been increased to the full amount of this year's collections at Bareilly, and they will not therefore make any deduction from the Delhi statement on account of the Bareilly collections included in it.

7 It is proper to state in this place, that in consequence of the loud complaints of the people living within and in the immediate neighbourhood of the preventive line, and the representations of the local authorities, one of whom (the Commissioner of Delhi) expressed his apprehension of the most serious disturbances, if relief was not promptly given, the Board, on the dates noted in the margin, issued instructions, copies of which are annexed, limiting the interference of the custom authorities on the Agra and Delhi frontier for the levy of duty to the staples noted in the margin,† except within the limits of the two Coss Chowkees of the sudder custom-houses of Delhi and Agra

3d October, No. 32
13th January, No 7
13th January, No 4 and 5

8 The effect of these orders has been as entirely satisfactory as the Board could have anticipated, and in looking at the amount of actual collections, the value of the relief granted

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* Extract from Mr Blunt's Letter, dated 3 February 1835.

This decrease collection in January 1835, though not entirely, may in some measure be attributed to the great want of boats for dispatch to Ghazeepoor, the scarcity of which has raised the freight from eight annas per pullah of salt to 19 annas

Private Service

28th March

During the present month, the very high price of cotton, and the small quantity of boats, has nearly put a stop to the dispatch of boats with salt to Ghazeepoor

† 1 Salt of every description
2 Shawls
3 Cotton piece goods, or webs of cotton, exceeding five in number, or 10 rupees value
4 Sugar in excess, or of five seers
5 Tobacco in excess, of 20 ditto
6 Iron in excess, of one maund
7 Cotton
8. Allum.
9 Asafœtida.
10 Dry ginger.
11. Spices (Kuruna).
12 Salammoniac.
13 Gool Moosbr.

Appendix, No 18.

granted to the community, and its probable ultimate effect on commerce and production, will doubtless be kept in view.

9 The custom revenue, then, for 1834-35, realized on the frontier, and on 13 staples only, from the hills to the junction of the Chumbul and the Jumna, amounts in round numbers to 27,65,123 rupees, and the Board have every reason to anticipate a progressive increase when the energies of the country shall be set free by the abolition of the inland custom-houses, when the experiment of reducing the duty on Sambre salt to one rupee shall have been fairly tried, and the preventive line shall have been established through Bundelcund, &c * The Government are aware that this latter most important part of the arrangement is delayed by the protracted negotiations of the Governor-general's agent in Bundelcund with the owners of the few villages in which it is desired to establish custom posts

10 From the Chumbul to Mirzapoor the western frontier may be said to be almost unprotected, and there is every reason to believe that a large quantity of Sambre salt, brought overland, continues to cross the Jumna, and is imported into the Dooab, the Oude territory, and to within the limit of the prohibited district, in exchange for which, the sugar of Oude, and grain, sugar, and other products of the Dooab and of Oude, are exported to the westward by the way of Chilletaiah and the other ghauts on the Jumna A glance at the Furruckabad, Cawnpoor, and Allahabad statements for 1834-35 will show how small is the actual amount of duty now levied on this trade at either or any of those custom-houses; a large proportion of the whole may very fairly be added to the frontier revenue, as having been levied on imports and exports crossing the western line Of the receipts of the Mirzapoor Custom-house during the past year, amounting to 2,46,116 sicca rupees, upwards of two lacs of rupees, as per margin, may be reckoned as duty levied from the foreign trade, and the special duty on salt, levied in 1834-35, at Allahabad, amounts to 4,08,290 rupees

Assumed Collection on Foreign Trade, Export and Import

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Furruckabad - - - - | 53,777 |
| 7 | Cawnpoor - - - - - | 2,05,577 |
| 8 | Allahabad - - - - - | 1,46,616 |
| | Mirzapoor | |
| No 9 | Sugar, goor, &c - - - | 77,224 |
| | Cotton - - - - - | 92,070 |
| | Gum - - - - - - | 1,065 |
| | Iron - - - - - - | 8,158 |
| | Lac - - - - - - | 12,060 |
| | Silks and cotton piece goods | 13,348 |
| | Sundries - - - - | 11,095½ |
| | Sicca rupees - | 2,15,020½ |

11 The known and utter inefficiency of the entire line from the Chumbul to the Mirzapoor must preclude the Board from even estimating the probable amount of duty that may be levied under a better system, but bad and unsatisfactory as the present arrangements are, the total amount of duty levied in 1834-35 on the foreign trade crossing the western frontier, and including the special duty on salt, may be stated, as per margin, at 37,71,418 rupees.

Estimated Frontier Trade

| | |
|---|---|
| Delhi - - - - - - | 15,26,556 |
| Agra - - - - - - | 12,15,582 |
| Cawnpoor - - - - - | 2,05,577 |
| Allahabad - - - - - | 1,46,616 |
| Mirzapoor - - - - - | 2,15,020 |
| Furruckabad - - - - | 53,777 |
| | 33,63,128 |
| Allahabad special rowannah - | 4,08,290 |
| | 37,71,418 |

10 Enclosure No 10 is a statement of the gross custom revenue of the year from all the custom-houses under the Board's superintendence as compared with the average collections of the preceding 10 years, a separate statement being given of the Allahabad special duty rowannahs. The result of the year is certainly satisfactory, and the Board hope to be pardoned for again soliciting the consideration of Government to the expediency, if not the justice, of abolishing the inland custom-houses above Allahabad, and I am directed to request that the subject may again be brought to the particular notice of his Honor the Governor

12 In addition to what has been already remarked (para 5) regarding this custom-house, I am directed respectfully to refer the Honourable the Governor to my letter, No 48, dated 30th December last, and to the annexed statement of the collections of the past year, showing that of a total of 1,38,963 rupees, no less a sum than 1,15,976 rupees would have been levied on the north-western frontier, and at Allahabad or Mirzapoor Custom-house, if that of Bareilly had not been existence The present cost of the establishment is 21,612 rupees per annum *

* This includes *Rs* 833 5 4 portion of collector's salary debited to Custom department

13 The result of very diligent inquiries has convinced the Board that no trade is carried on between the British dominions and the Oude state which could repay the actual cost of the preventive establishment Besides which, the Board are satisfied that the establishment of an effective line on the west frontier of Oude, and the consequent cessation of free import there, would cause a positive diminution in the receipts of the British customs, for there is no article of commerce produced in Oude which is not also produced in Rohilcund and the Dooab The whole of the import from Oude, therefore, merely passes through the British territory in transit to the south-west, and pays on the south-west frontier, or if any

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* *Note.*—The determination of Government, lately communicated to the Board, No 3,077, dated 29th August, to establish the part of the line on the British side of the Jumna, has set this question at rest, though it will involve a very large increase of outlay, and great annoyance to the river trade in general, which must be subjected to search, and to the British subjects in particular along a considerable extent of country

part of it comes into consumption, that portion only sets free an equal and probably more valuable portion of the home produce for foreign export in the same direction in which alone an effectual demand exists The whole, or an equivalent for the whole, of the Oude import is thus brought under contribution already, without any added expense of protection or collection

14. On the other hand, were a preventive line established on the Ganges, none of that portion of Oude produce which falls into consumption, and which, from its inferior value, could not afford to pay duty, would be imported at all; and of the more valuable produce, taking into consideration the unavoidable exertion, harassment and delay of the best regulated frontier cordon, and the necessity for advancing immediately the whole amount of the duty, it may be fairly expected that a great diminution of import into the British territory, from Oude, would take place The Board believe the trade would be abandoned altogether, and that the custom receipts would be proportionably reduced. This would probably in time find its level, by an increased home production for exportation, but the whole cost of the line would always remain an useless burthen Similar results to the above the Board believe to arise, though in a much smaller degree, from the maintenance of the present custom-houses, and they are of opinion that the abolition of the inland custom-houses would increase the trade between the Oude province and the states west of the Jumna, and add very considerably to the collections on the British western frontier The hill provinces certainly yield no extent of produce that will bear taxation, their most valuable articles, spices, drugs, and condiments, which are exported to the south-west, already pay on that line, and fincal and borax, which are altogether articles of sea-borne commerce, on their way to the port, and the general poverty of these provinces is such that it must be an object with Government to relieve them. The Board hope that a sufficient case has been made out for the immediate abolition of the establishment.

15 Since the abandonment of the indigo trade in the Western Provinces, the collections at Futtehghur have not exceeded 85,000 per annum, indeed, the average gross collections of the past 11 years amount to no more than 1,08,582 rupees. The annexed statement for the past year shows that of a total of 85,194 rupees, no less than 53,777 rupees would in all probability have been collected on the frontier, or at Allahabad or Mirzapoor, if the Furruckabad Custom-house had not been in existence. The cost of the establishment, including the salary of the deputy-collector, amounts to 30,156 rupees per annum, and every argument for the abolition of the custom-house of Bareilly applies equally to Futtehghur. It could not but be attended with the happiest effects, and has been most strongly advocated by the local authorities, and I am directed to submit the Board's very earnest recommendation that final orders may be issued on the subject The Board trust that the necessity of providing for the present deputy-collector may not induce the Government to continue an establishment which they are convinced is extremely injurious to the country, and they would suggest that Mr. Kinlock should for the present continue in charge of the town duty establishment, until he may be otherwise provided for. Mr Kinlock would, the Board believe, by an improved arrangement, be able to prevent his own salary from being a burthen on the public resources

16 The Board consider the abolition of the custom-house, or rather its removal to Calpee, to be of little less importance than the abolition of Bareilly and Futtehghur The collections for the last 11 years average 2,53,735 rupees per annum, one-third of which, and frequently, as in the present year, a much larger proportion, is levied on cotton alone The annexed statement shows how large a portion of the collections of the past year would have been levied on the frontier, or at Mirzapore; and as the trade between the British territories and Oude yields no custom revenue at all, the Board beg respectfully to suggest the expediency of the abolition of the present custom-house, and the formation of an establishment on a different footing at Calpee, under the superintendence of an officer, who may be also entrusted with the formation of the upper division of the Bundelcund line.

17 The interior of the country, from Allahabad upward, will then be entirely free, and the frontier experiment will be fairly tried, which it cannot be until this shall be the case.

18 Having reviewed the whole of what now exists, the Board would take the present opportunity of putting on record at one view the object to which they hope ultimately to obtain the sanction of Government

19 Government have already approved, and taken steps to forward the execution, of their plan for carrying on the south-west preventive line across the province of Bundelcund to the range of hills east of Kallinger, and along that range south of Mirzapore, and following the course of the Billion Nullah, *viâ* Shah Gung, to Chunar This line being established, the Board consider that the introduction of foreign contraband along the whole western and southern frontier of the Agra Presidency will be effectually precluded; and as, in their opinion, sound policy is opposed to the establishment of any line on the western frontier of Oude, the whole of the territory of Upper India, including that dependency, will be free from the harassment and interference of custom duties.

20 The object which remains to be attained is the security of the special duty on salt, and the effective suppression of the extensive contraband trade carried on in that article, from the Agra Presidency into Benares, and Behar, and the districts of Azimghur and Goruckpore, in the vicinity of which salt is still manufactured in very large quantities

21. The modes, so far as the Board are informed this traffic has been carried on, are these:—

1st Direct import by land through Bundelcund, and across the Dooab into Oude, and thence eastward

2d Direct smuggling from the depôts of Jhoosee and Sirsa, situate on the right and left banks of the Ganges, to the eastward of Allahabad.

3d Landing salt, exported by water from Agra for the eastern markets, at intermediate places on the route to Allahabad, and carrying it across the Dooab, and through Oude to the eastward

22 The first of these courses will be effectually closed by the completion of the southern preventive line, which will restore to Agra the traffic naturally belonging to its geographical and commercial position For the prevention of the second and third other measures must be adopted

23 The Board have been for some time convinced that the position of Allahabad is not favourable for a custom-house. It is without trade, capital, or connexions, precluded by its situation, between two rivers, of difficult trajeet, from facility of communication with the country on either side, and from the means of obtaining information, and it is in advance of, and cut off from, the line over which it professedly holds surveillance I have above referred to the depôts of Jhoosee and Sirsa, both situated below Allahabad, and the latter 20 miles distant from it, and from both of which an unchecked system of smuggling, under pretence of bonding for a market, has been carried on for many years.

24 Some time since, as Government are aware, the Board obtained authority, with a view to check this evil, to levy the special duty before passing the custom-house at Allahabad, and allowing the merchants to bond for a market at Allahabad itself, yet not a single cargo of salt has since been bonded, and the Board have reason to believe that whatever quantity may have been prevented from passing as heretofore has been landed at places higher up the river, and carried partly across as before, through Oude, and the rest down the right bank of the Jumna, towards Mirzapoor The Board would therefore propose to abolish the Allahabad Custom-house as useless They would make the Mirzapoor Custom-house really effective, by appointing an active officer to the sole and separate charge. They would form an efficient line in advance, *i e* to the westward of Mirzapoor, cutting the south frontier line just to the eastward of the Cutterah Pass, and passing northward, through the districts of Benares and Jounpoor, to the westward of the latter, thence along the east frontier of Oude, through the Azimgurh and Goruckpoor districts, till it should reach the country of Nepal

25 The whole extent of this line would not exceed 130 miles, it would effectually check both the evasion of the special duty on salt produced in the south-western states, and also the contraband import of salt of a good quality manufactured in Oude itself, and introduced in considerable quantities through Jounpoor, Azimgurh and Goruckpore, into Tirhoot, and Benares, and Behar.

26 The two lines would thus draw together at Mirzapoor, from which, as a base, they might be most efficiently superintended, and which would thus become the key of the northern, western, and Deckhun trade An enactment similar to that of section 50, Regulation X of 1819, would enable the custom master to keep the line in his front clear, and Allahabad would probably become the depôt of such salt, intended for the eastern market, as was not landed in Mirzapoor itself As this line would effectually bring under contribution that trade in luxuries between Benares, and Jounpoor, and Lucknow, so much of which at present contrives to escape, the custom-houses at Benares and Ghazeepoor might be abolished, and the expense of the establishments would go far to defray the cost of the line, and of the deputies it would be necessary to employ at Jounpoor and on the frontier of Goruckpore, and with a great increase of freedom of trade, a far more effectual check to smuggling would be established.

I have, &c
(signed) *J G. Deedes,*
Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad,
2 October 1835.

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## (No. 4)

### Note by the Governor, dated 2 December 1835

The secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in his letter dated the 2d October, reports that the chokees, on the proposed preventive south-west frontier line, having been established between Khalsee in the Dhoon, and the junction of the Chumbul with the Jumna, the Board consider that portion of the new line to be now effectively guarded The frontier line below the junction of the rivers mentioned is still imperfectly protected, the new chowkeys on that portion of the proposed new line not having yet been established.

It further appears from the letter under consideration, that the custom revenue collected in the past year, 1834-35, at the custom-houses under the Board's superintendence, amounted to 43,25,290 rupees, which is more than the average collections of the preceding 10 years by 10,10,405 rupees Deducting from this last sum the estimated amount collected at the custom-houses of Bareilly, Futtehghur, and Cawnpore, on inland trade, viz , 1,53,909 rupees, the increase of the custom revenue in the past year ascribable to the frontier line above the junction of the Chumbul with the Jumna was 8,56,496 rupees

It is to be noted also, that the small amount of revenue collected on the inland trade at the custom-houses above mentioned is of no avail to the State, it being less than the cost of those custom-houses, and it is the opinion* of the Board, that if those custom-houses were effective in preventing free importation from Oude, they would cause a positive diminution in our receipts from the trade which now pays on passing our south-west frontier

On these considerations I can have no hesitation in sanctioning the immediate abolition of the Bareilly, Futtehghur, and Cawnpore Custom-houses, as recommended by the Sudder Board

I think with the Board, that the custom-house at Allahabad should also be abolished after the new preventive frontier line below the junction of the Chumbul and the Jumna shall be completed, and the custom-house at Mirzapore rendered effective

In the last paragraph of his letter Mr Deedes states it to be the opinion of the Board, that the custom-houses at Benares and Ghazeepore might likewise be abolished, if chokees were established on a line passing northward from the Cuttereeah Pass on the new south frontier line, along the east frontier of Oude to the boundary of Nypal. The Board's opinion may be requested as to the expediency of abolishing these two custom-houses, should the above line of chokees not be sanctioned The objects which the Board have in view in proposing its establishment are, to check the evasion of the additional duty leviable under Regulation XVI of 1829, on salt passing out of the Allahabad district into that of Benares, and to prevent the contraband import of salt manufactured in Oude through Juanpore, Azemghur, and Goruckpore, into Tirhoot and Behar It does not appear to me to be necessary for the attainment of either of these objects The first might be secured (even after the abolition of the Allahabad Custom-house) without incurring any expense by levying on the south-west frontier line the amount of the additional duty on salt, viz , 4,08,000 rupees, now realized at Allahabad , or if this would be objectionable, on the ground that it might diminish the consumption of imported salt in the provinces above Allahabad, the additional duty might be relinquished, the amount of revenue which that duty now yields being already more than equalled by the increased produce of the import duties collected on the south-west frontier, the other object might also be secured by a much less expense than would be incurred by the proposed line, merely by strengthening the salt chowkees already established in Tirhoot and Behar, if they are not now sufficiently strong for the purpose

From the seventh paragraph of Mr Deedes' letter it appears, that besides the new line of chokees established on the south-west frontier, there is a cordon of chokees round the Sudder custom-houses at Dehlee and Agra, in conformity with Section X. of Regulation IX. of 1810 I do not think the enactment cited requires that these chowkees should be maintained, nor do I think they should be maintained merely for the purpose of subjecting to duty the dutiable articles exempted from the stoppage on the frontier line, under the Board's instructions to the collector of customs at Dehlee, dated the 3d October and 13th January last

From the ninth paragraph of Mr. Deedes' letter it appears, that the Board consider it very desirable to have all the new preventive chokees on the Jumna placed on the Bundlecund side of that river I concur with the Board in this opinion. The establishment on the Doab side of the chokees required for the extent of the river which forms the boundary of the jageers of Jaloon and Bownee will be attended with the disadvantage, that in order to prevent goods which have not paid import duty being put on board boats at the ghauts in those jageers, and landed on the Doab side of the river above or below the line of chokees on that side, it will be necessary to authorise those chokees to stop all boats passing up and down the river, and thus to subject the whole river trade to interruption It is certainly very desirable that this should be avoided if possible I should think the Jageerdars might be induced to sell the villages belonging to them which are situated on the bank of the Jumna, or to allow our chokees to be placed at all the ghats of the river within their jageers, and when the dispute which now exists between them shall be settled, the Governor's agent in Bundlecund may be instructed to negotiate with them for the attainment of either of these objects

The present opportunity may be taken to request the Board to furnish a statement of the gross and net revenue derived from the town duties in the provinces under their superintendence, and to report their opinion in regard to the expediency of abolishing those duties. They are objectionable on the ground, that the inlets into the towns in which they are levied being numerous, they cannot be collected without a very large and expensive establishment of peons, whose illegal exactions, which it is impossible to prevent, far exceed the amount of the authorised duties, and are extremely oppressive. My own opinion is, that they are a great hindrance to the prosperity not only of the towns subjected to them, but also of the districts in which those towns are situated, and that they should be abolished if the net revenue derived from them is not very much greater than the increase of the custom duties on foreign trade likely to be obtained by the establishment of the new preventive line of chokees on the frontier

2 December 1835. (signed) *A. Ross.*

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* The grounds of this opinion are stated in the 13th and 14th para. of Mr Deedes' letter

(No 5.)

(No 4,192)

From Mr. Secretary *Macsween* to *J. G Deedes*, Esq, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue for the Agra Presidency

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 90, dated 2d October last, and to communicate the following observations and orders

2. The Honourable the Governor sanctions the immediate abolition of the Bareilly, Futtyghur, and Cawnpore Custom-houses, and the Sudder Board is requested to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this order into effect Instructions respecting Mr Kinlock will be issued hereafter, in the meantime his services may be employed as suggested in para 15 of your letter

3 The Governor will be disposed to sanction the abolition of the custom-house at Allahabad after the new preventive frontier line below the junction of the Chumbul and the Jumna shall have been completed, and the custom-house at Mirzapore rendered effective.

4 From the last paragraph of your letter it appears to be the opinion of the Board, that the custom-houses at Benares and Ghazeepore might also be abolished, if a line of chokees were established from the Cutteiah Pass, on the south frontier line, along the eastern borders of Oude, to the boundary of Nypal The Governor desires to know whether the Board would consider it expedient to maintain those custom-houses if the above line of chokees should not be established, and what are the advantages which in that case would be derived from maintaining them

5 With reference to para 7 of your letter, the Governor does not think that section II, Regulation IX 1810, requires chowkees to be maintained round the Sudder custom-houses of Agra and Dehlee, nor does he think they should be maintained merely for the purpose of subjecting to impost the dutiable articles exempted from stoppage on the frontier line under the Board's instructions to the collector of customs at Dehlee, dated the 3d October 1834, and 13th January last

6 The Governor concurs in the opinion stated in the 9th paragraph of your letter, that it is very desirable to have all the new chokees on the Jumna placed on the Bundlecund side of that river, and his Honor will endeavour to effect that object, when the existing dispute between the Regent of Jalour and her feudatory, which now prevents its attainment, shall be adjusted.

7 I am directed to request the Board to furnish a statement of the gross and net revenue derived from the town duties in the provinces under their superintendence, and to report their opinion in regard to the expediency of abolishing those duties

I have, &c
(signed) C *Macsween*,
Secretary to the Government of Agra

Allahabad, 9 December 1835

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(No 6)

From Mr Secretary *Macsween* to *J G Deedes*, Esq, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Agra Presidency, dated 9th January 1836

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 103, dated the 22d ultimo, on the subject of the abolition of certain custom-houses, &c, and to communicate as follows —

2 As the collections of Benares do not amount to half those of Ghazeepore, and the reasons assigned by the Board for the abolition of the latter apparently apply with equal force to the former, the Honourable the Governor will suspend his orders respecting both till the receipt of the further report regarding Benares, promised in para 5 of your communication

3 If the special duty on salt could be levied without loss at Mirzapoor, it would be expedient at once to abolish the Allahabad Custom-house The Board are requested to state their opinion on the subject, and to report what establishments of chowkies it would be necessary to form on the left bank of the Ganges to carry the measure into effect

I have, &c.
(signed) C *Macsween*,
Secretary to Government of Agra

Allahabad, 9 January 1836

(No. 7)

(No 103)

From Mr Secretary *Deedes* to *C Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Agra, Separate Department, Allahabad, dated 22 December 1835

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 4,192, dated 9th instant, and to request you will state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor, that orders were issued on the 18th instant for the abolition of the custom-houses of Bareilly, Futtehgurh, and Cawnpoor. The English records, blank rowannahs, stationery, &c of the latter establishment having been transferred to Mr. Bowring's charge at Humeerpoor, that officer is making progress in the formation of the line through Bundlecund, or rather as yet down the Dooab Mr. Loyd, assistant to the magistrate, and collector of Humeerpoor, has been directed to afford his assistance in the Sudder office, and trades crossing the Jumna can now obtain passes from the new Humeerpoor Custom-house, in which the old custom-houses of Banda and Calpee, with their establishments, have been absorbed

2 Mr Todd has joined his appointment at Mirzapore, and the Board have issued such instructions to him, and to the commissioner of the 5th division, as they hope will ensure the speedy completion of the arrangements which have been approved. On the formation of the line through Bundlecund, and by Burghur to Mirzapoor, the Board will immediately recommend that the functions of the Allahabad Custom-house be restricted to the levy of the specifical duty on salt. The stoppage of the salt-boats passing down the Jumna will entail no great injury on any parties, and all interruption or interference with the internal or transit trade, or with boats ascending the Jumna, will be strictly prohibited The collector's salary, and that of a small establishment for this especial duty, may well be borne by that branch of the revenue, which may be estimated at from 4,00,000 to 5,00,000 rupees per annum

3 With reference to para 5, by the orders under acknowledgment, I am directed to request that annexed copy of a letter this day addressed to the collectors of customs at Agra and Delhi, in extension of the Board's former orders of 3d October 1834, and 13th January last, may be submitted for the perusal of the Honourable the Governor.

4 As the Mirzapoor Custom-house may now be said to be efficient as far as concerns the river trade, I am directed to submit the Board's recommendation that the custom-house of Ghazeepoor may be immediately abolished. It will be seen on reference to annexed statement of collections in 1834-35, and first six months of 1835-36, that with very trifling exceptions the whole of the articles * yielding any considerable amount of duty are such as would be brought under contribution at other custom-houses, did that of Ghazeepoor not exist The continuance of the establishment appears to the Board to be on every account objectionable, and to promise no possible advantage, and I am directed to add, that while the collections of all the other custom-houses under the Board's control exhibit a very considerable increase during the first six months of the present official year, as compared with the corresponding period of the last year, that of Ghazeepore and Mirzapore are at a decrease. the latter of 5,054 rupees only, the former, as per margin, *Rs* 9,413 0. 9 Regarding the abolition of the Benares Custom-house, and the proposed establishment of a line of chokees from the Kutrah Pass, on the southern frontier line, along the eastern borders of Oude to the boundary of Nepaul, the Board propose again to address Government, after Mr. Bird's projected visit to the 5th division shall enable them to offer their opinion on the subject with more confidence than they are at this moment prepared to do It will be seen from the annexed statement that a considerable portion of the total revenue of the Benares Custom-house is realized from gold and silver, cloths, brocades, &c

* Cotton piece goods
Hides
Indigo
Jagree sugar and molasses
Saltpetre

| | *Rs* | *a* | *p* |
|---|---|---|---|
| May to October 1824 - | 1,27,535 | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto to ditto - 1835 - | 1,18,122 | 4 | 9 |
| | *Rs* 9,413 | - | 9 |

6 I am also directed to state that the Board propose to reply to para. 7 (town duties) of the orders now under acknowledgment, in a separate communication

I have, &c
(signed) *J. G Deedes*, Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad,
22 December 1835

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(No 193)

From C *Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Agra, to *H. T Prinsep*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, General Department, dated 27 January 1836

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 106, dated the 9th instant, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 22d instant, and of the orders in reply, respecting the abolition of the custom-houses at Benares and Ghazeepore

I have, &c.
(signed) C *Macsween*,
Secretary to Government of Agra.

Allahabad, 27 January 1836

(No 4)

From *J G Deedes*, Esq, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad, to *C Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Agra, Separate Department, Allahabad, dated the 22d January 1836

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 105, dated the 9th instant, and, in reply to para 2, to request you will state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor of Agra, that the Board do themselves consider the reasons assigned in my letter of the 22d ultimo, for the abolition of the Ghazeepore Custom-house, to apply with equal force to the custom-house at Benares, with the single exception of the duty realized at the two Coss Chowkees, on the embroidered goods, and gold and silver lace, and tissues manufactured in the latter city.

2 The sum realized, as remarked in para. 5 of my letter, No 103, is large, and the article a most fit subject for taxation, but the realization of a revenue of less than 50,000 is certainly no sufficient reason for maintaining a river and city custom-house, at a charge of 13,000 rupees per annum, with unlimited powers of search, and it will be observed that the abolition of this custom-house with that of Ghazeepore formed a part of the proposition mooted in the concluding paras of my letter, No. 90, dated 2d October last

3 On the remaining articles enumerated in the statement which accompanied my letter of the 22d ultimo, I am directed to remark that—

| Article | Amount in 1834-5 | —— |
|---|---|---|
| Piece goods, cotton and silk mixed - - - - | 20,972 9 – | - - Much of this duty has probably been levied on the consumption of the city, and a large proportion would probably have been levied on the export of the fabric across the north-western frontier line |
| Shawls - - - - | 1,456 4 – | - - Should have paid on the north-western frontier |
| Sugar - - - - | 21,073 6 – | - - Would all have been realized on crossing the western line |
| Saltpetre - - - - | 248 15 – | - - Would have paid in Calcutta. |
| Indigo - - - - | 751 4 – | - - Would have paid in Calcutta |
| Oil and oil-seeds - - | 6,662 5 – | - - All not required for consumption of the city would be taxed on exportation |
| Raw silk - - - - | 1,057 12 – | - - All exported by sea or to Mooltan |
| Gunnies - - - - | 1,224 4 – | - - Should not be taxed at all |

4 In explanation of the Board having forborne to include this custom-house in their recommendation of the 22d ultimo, I am desired to submit, that the bringing under the contribution the trade between Benares, Jounpoor, and Lucknow had formed a part of the scheme submitted in the concluding para of my letter of 2d October, No 90, and until that suggestion should be disposed of, they hesitated to recommend the immediate relinquishment of the revenue at present derived from that trade Should, however, the Honourable the Governor concur with the Board in considering that such a custom-house as that of Benares ought not to be maintained for the realization of a duty of less than half a lakh of rupees on a single article of commerce, there can be no doubt of the propriety of the immediate abolition of the establishment

5 With reference to para 3 of your letter under acknowledgment, the Board observe that the abolition of the Allahabad Custom-house, and the levying the special duty on salt at Mirzapore, formed a part of the same scheme of a cross line from that city to the frontier of Nepal, suggested in their letter No 90 On this subject I am directed to promise a further report at an early date, but the two questions being distinct, the Board was unwilling unnecessarily to delay the present communication

I have, &c
(signed) *J G. Deedes.*

Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad,
22 January 1836

Appendix, No. 18.

(No 192)

From *C Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to Government of Agra, to *J G Deedes*, Esq, Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 27th January 1836

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4, dated the 22d instant, and in reply, to state that the Honourable the Governor concurs with the Board in opinion that a custom-house should not be maintained at Benares for the realization of the small amount of duty leviable on the embroidered goods exported from that city to Lucknow.

2 For the reasons therefore urged in the present communication, and in that to which it refers, dated the 22d ultimo, the Honourable the Governor is pleased to sanction the abolition of the custom-house at that station, as well as of the one at Ghazeepore The Board will accordingly issue the necessary instructions for carrying this measure into effect without delay.

I have, &c
(signed) *C Macsween*,
Secretary to Government of Agra

Allahabad, 27 January 1836

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(No. 7)

From *H T Prinsep*, Esq, Secretary to Government in the General Department, to *C. Macsween*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Agra, dated the 6th February 1836.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th January, and of your subsequent letter of the 27th January, both relating to the abolition of several custom-houses in the territories under the Presidency of Agra

2 The Governor-general in Council observes with regret that such extensive measures, involving a reduction of the resources which the State requires for the payment of its unavoidable expenses, have been adopted without previous communication with the Supreme Government

3 In some instances the consequent loss of revenue, to some extent more or less considerable, has been avowed with respect to the larger amount of revenue apparently sacrificed, it is assumed, but not proved, that it will not be really lost. The Governor-general in Council cannot, however, forget that, by a precipitate and unauthorised reduction of custom stations in the same provinces, two or three years ago, a very heavy loss of revenue was sustained, and further, that the Hureeana line of custom stations, which was abolished on an assumption that there would be no loss of revenue, has of necessity been since re-established, because its removal was found to cause a very serious loss The Governor-general in Council is far from being satisfied that there will not be considerable loss from the measures now adopted by the Honourable the Governor of Agra, but he deems it useless to go minutely into this question, as he does not propose, under existing circumstances, to order the restoration of such custom-houses as have been actually abolished He directs, however, that wherever the measure has not been carried into effect, it may be suspended until further instructions

4 These measures may be good The Governor-general in Council is satisfied that the Honourable the Governor fully believes them to be so. They may be such as the Supreme Government would have adopted, with the whole question of customs revenue under consideration. But how is it consistent, I am desired to ask, with the supremacy and responsibility of the Government of India, that such measures should be adopted by the subordinate governments, at their own will, without sanction or reference, when it has been fixed by the Legislature that the most trifling salary cannot be created without the permission of the Supreme Government, how could it possibly have been intended that masses of revenue should be abandoned, and a whole system of customs be abolished, without reference to that superior authority?

5 Admitting the eventual propriety of the measures, there was no necessity for precipitancy On the supposition that they would be sanctioned by the Supreme Government, a few days' delay could not have been objected to. On the contrary supposition, their unauthorised accomplishment would have been on every ground objectionable

6 Any such change at the present moment was ill-timed, because the Supreme Government had suspended all measures on its own part for the reform of customs, and had referred the whole question for the consideration of a committee assembled from all the Presidencies, whose report may be soon expected It was extremely inexpedient, under such circumstances, that the Government of Agra should take on itself to anticipate the result of the investigations of that committee, to which so much importance was attached by the late Governor-general in Council

7 The proceedings of the Honourable the Governor have placed the Supreme Government and the Governor of Bengal in this predicament they must either abolish the custom-

houses in Bengal, without waiting for the report of the committee, whose investigations were to determine the question, or they must retain the custom-houses, pending the receipt of the committee's report, as hitherto intended thus maintaining different systems in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, until now subject to the same, or they must reinstate the custom-houses of the Agra Presidency, which, in the expectation of being able ultimately to abolish them, is obviously undesirable, on account of the appearance of vacillation which would attach to it, as well as on other grounds

8 The Governor-general in Council trusts that the Honourable the Governor will perceive that his measures have been premature, and ought not to have been adopted without reference to the Supreme Government

I have, &c
(signed) *H T Prinsep,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 6 February 1836

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Our Governor-General of *India* in Council

Political Department, 1 February (No 2), 1837

1 Your letter in the separate Revenue Department, dated 2 March (No 1), of 1836, bringing to our notice your proceedings respecting the abolition of the inland customs duties, will be replied to in that department, with respect to the merits of the measure

2 But without any reference whatever to the judgment which we may hereafter pronounce on the merits of the measure itself, we feel it necessary to notice with decided displeasure the conduct of Mr Ross, the late Governor of Agra, in taking the first step in this measure, and abolishing the custom-houses of Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad, without a reference to the Supreme Government.

3 On this subject, we find the following observations in your secretary's letter to the secretary of the Governor of Agra, dated 6th February 1836

"The Governor-general in Council observes with regret, that such extensive measures, involving a reduction of the resources which the State requires for the payment of its unavoidable expenses, have been adopted without previous communication with the Supreme Government

"In some instances, the consequent loss of revenue, to some extent more or less considerable, has been avowed with respect to the larger amount of revenue apparently sacrificed, it is assumed, but not proved, that it will not be really lost The Governor-general in Council cannot however forget, that by a precipitate and unauthorised reduction of custom stations in the same provinces, two or three years ago, a very heavy loss of revenue was sustained, and further, that the Hureana line of custom stations, which was abolished on an assumption that there would be no loss of revenue, has of necessity been since re-established, because its removal was found to cause a very serious loss The Governor-general in Council is far from being satisfied that there will not be considerable loss from the measures now adopted by the Honourable the Governor of Agra, but he deems it useless to go minutely into this question, as he does not propose, under existing circumstances, to order the restoration of such custom-houses as have been actually abolished. He directs, however, that wherever the measure has not been carried into effect, it may be suspended until further instructions

"These measures may be good, the Governor-general in Council is satisfied that the Honourable the Governor fully believes them to be so They may be such as the Supreme Government would have adopted, with the whole question of customs revenue under consideration, but how is it consistent, I am desired to ask, with the supremacy and responsibility of the Government of India, that such measures should be adopted by the subordinate Governments at their own will without sanction or reference, when it has been fixed by the Legislature that the most trifling salary cannot be created without the permission of the Supreme Government? How can it possibly have been intended that masses of revenue should be abandoned, and a whole system of customs be abolished, without reference to that superior authority?

"Admitting the eventual propriety of the measures, there was no necessity for precipitancy On the supposition that they would be sanctioned by the Supreme Government, a few days' delay could not have been objected to, on the contrary supposition, their unauthorised accomplishment would have been on every ground objectionable

"Any such change at the present moment was ill timed, because the Supreme Government had suspended all measures on its own part for the reform of customs, and had referred the whole question for the consideration of a committee assembled from all the presidencies, whose report may be soon expected It was extremely inexpedient, under such circumstances, that the Government of Agra should take on itself to anticipate the result of the investigations of that committee, to which so much importance was attached by the late Governor-general in Council

"The proceedings of the Honourable the Governor have placed the Supreme Government and the Governor of Bengal in this predicament they must either abolish the custom-houses in Bengal, without waiting for the report of the committee whose investigations were to determine the question, or they must retain the custom-houses pending the

Appendix, No. 18.

receipt of the committee's report, as hitherto intended, thus maintaining different systems in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, until now subject to the same, or they must reinstate the custom-houses of the Agra Presidency, which, in the expectation of being able ultimately to abolish them, is obviously undesirable, on account of the appearance of vacillation which would attach to it, as well as on other grounds

"The Governor-general in Council trusts that the Honourable the Governor will perceive that his measures have been premature, and ought not to have been adopted without reference to the Supreme Government."

4 We concur generally in the spirit and tenor of the observations, and such is our sense of the extreme want of judgment manifested by Mr. Ross on this occasion, that, supposing he still continued to exercise the functions of Government in the Presidency of Agra, we should have come to the resolution of cancelling his appointment

5 Even if Mr Ross had been unacquainted with the proceedings of your Government, with respect to the abolition of the transit duties as a general question, the measure of a partial abolition of them within the limits of his administration, adopted without your previous knowledge or consent, would still have been unsusceptible of any satisfactory explanation, but having so lately been a member of that Government, and aware, as he must consequently have been, that the subject was under your anxious consideration, Mr. Ross's precipitate and injudicious adoption of that measure is altogether indefensible

6 By the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c 52, and our letter in this department of 30th September 1835 (No 46), the affairs of the Residency of Agra are now administered by a Lieutenant-governor, and the power of appointing to that office is vested in the Governor-general of India in Council, subject of course to our general powers of control In the exercise of those powers, we deem it necessary to direct that the administration of the Government of Agra be never again, under any circumstances, delegated to Mr. Ross.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*
*J. Loch.*
&c &c

London, 1 February 1837

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To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(No 24)

Honourable Sirs, India, Political, 15 May 1837

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's letter, dated 1st February (No 2) of 1837, containing your animadversions on the conduct of Mr Ross, while holding the office of Governor of Agra, in abolishing the customhouses of Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad, without previous reference to the Supreme Government, and to submit a transcript of a minute recorded by that gentleman in reference to the censure passed on him by your Honourable Court

Pol 1837, Cons 17th April, No 2

Abst of contents, No 3

We have, &c
(signed) *Auckland.*
*A Ross*
*W. Morison*
*H Shakespear.*

Fort William, 15 May 1837

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Read, a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 1st February (No 2) of 1837, noticing with displeasure the conduct of Mr Ross, the late Governor of Agra, in abolishing the Custom-houses of Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad, without reference to the Supreme Government

With reference to the foregoing letter, Mr Ross has been pleased to record the following Minute

No 2 Minute by the Honourable Mr Ross

Despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors on the abolition of the inland custom-houses

In reference to the censure passed upon me in this despatch, I beg leave to place on record the following observations

The Honourable Court have not pronounced any opinion as to the merits of the measure which has subjected me to this censure, and they expressly say that it is solely my conduct in having taken the first step in the measure, without previously obtaining the consent of the Supreme Government, which they have felt it necessary to notice with their displeasure

I cannot take to myself so much blame on this account as the Honourable Court have imputed to me, my predecessor in the government of the Agra Presidency, Sir Charles Metcalfe,

Appendix, No 18.

Metcalfe, of his own authority, abolished an inland custom-house in that presidency, on its being represented to him that the amount of collections at that custom-house on the trade carried on within the frontier, was little more that sufficient to defray the expense of its establishments,* and his having done so was not objected by the Supreme Government as an exercise of power beyond his competency. Representations to the like effect, regarding the other inland custom-houses within the Agra Presidency, were afterwards made to me, and as I had every reason to consider those representations as trustworthy as that which had been acted on by my predecessors, I abolished the custom-houses to which they related, having a precedent to support my opinion, that it was within my competency to abolish them, my act, in fact, differed in no respect from the act of my predecessor, except in being likely to be more extensively beneficial. I cannot but think, therefore, that the censure passed upon me is more severe than just, and I doubt not that the Honourable Court will admit that I have reason to think so, when they are informed that the effects of the error they have imputed to me were more likely to be beneficial than injurious, and that the charge they have brought against me of extreme want of judgment, is founded wholly on my having followed a precedent furnished by one whose judgment they themselves have thought worthy of being fully relied upon.

As to the merit of the step taken by me in the measure in question, it must be judged of by its effects. I immediately relieved the whole of the North-western Provinces from the transit duties which obstructed their internal trade, and prevented the improvement of their agriculture,† and it very soon led to the Lower Provinces being also relieved from those duties, and to the abolition besides of the town duties throughout the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and doubtless it will hasten the abolition of the very oppressive systems of internal duties which exist in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. These are results which every one in this country taking an interest in its prosperity anxiously and impatiently wished for; and much as I regret having incurred the displeasure of the Court, I cannot but derive very great satisfaction from having made the first effective movement towards their realization.

(signed) *A Ross.*

17 April.

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EXTRACT Political Letter to *India*, dated 6th February (No 5) 1839.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Answer to Political Letter, dated 15th May (No 24) 1837.<br>MINUTE recorded by Mr Ross respecting the censure passed by the Court on his conduct in abolishing the custom-houses of Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad, without previous reference to the Supreme Government. | 30 | No remark. |

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## Act No XIV. of 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council, on the 30th May 1836.

1. IT is hereby enacted, that from the 1st June next, such parts of Regulations IX and X, 1810, Regulation XV, 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal Presidency, as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties, and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind contained in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into, or exported from, the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom-houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into, or export from, the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

2. And

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* The inland custom-house at Meerut, was abolished by Sir Charles Metcalfe, in February 1835, and the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated the 10th August 1836, recently received, have expressed their approbation of the measure in the following terms:

"From the inquiries instituted by the Board of Revenue, it appears that out of 1,30,322 rupees, the amount of collections at the Meerut custom-house, from January to October 1834, the sum of 1,21,559 rupees would have been otherwise collected at the frontier custom houses on the Jumna, leaving the trifling difference of 8,762 rupees levied on goods imported for consumption into the city and cantonments of Meerut from the surrounding country, an amount barely sufficient to cover the expense of the establishment. Under these circumstances, we entirely approve the abolition of the custom-house as a measure beneficial to the people, by removing an unnecessary check upon internal commerce, and at the same time not likely to be productive of any injurious effect upon the revenue."

† It cannot be shown that the abolition of the transit duties in the Agra Presidency, imposed any real necessity for abolishing them in the Presidency of Bengal. It must therefore have been a conviction of the merits of the measure that induced the Supreme Government to extend it to that presidency.

Appendix, No. 18

2 And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta, or into any other place within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule (A ) annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act

3 And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule (B ) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

4 And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor of Bengal Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector, acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this Act

5 And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into, or exported from, Calcutta and other ports of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof

6 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, by an order printed in the "Calcutta Gazette," to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal, or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhoonies and country craft as are referred to in section XXII of this Act, to pass, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk, or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by Section 45, Regulation IX., 1810 And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside, or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of 1,000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid

7 And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said collector may further refuse to give such order, if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cockets, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him

8 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom-house officer so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs

9 And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel who shall refuse to receive a custom-house officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine, not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by, and at the discretion of, the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at Calcutta, and the vessel by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

10 And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the custom-house officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and, upon production of such order, the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and, if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs,

shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place

11 And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof, as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the custom-house officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel, in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of, any vessel in contravention of the above provision And after entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation

12 Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules, unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the custom-house officer on board, in order that they may be dealt with as prescribed in section II of this Act, and if goods entered in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other ghaut or place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted there to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest, but the receiving of such shall always be discretionary

13 And it is hereby enacted, that any custom-house officer whatsoever who shall demand or accept any gratuity not authorised by any existing regulation or order of Government in consideration of doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 500 rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any custom-house officer, in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum, and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the town, district, or place where the custom-house may be established by such magistrate, and, in default of payment, any person so convicted shall be commited to the civil gaol of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months

14. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and, according to his judgment, shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation, and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws

15. And it is hereby further enacted, that 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tidewaiter or other custom-house officer first going on board And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above-stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be charged with the tidewaiter's or other officer's wages, and other expenses, for any further period that he or they may be detained on board And if the owners, importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the period above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore, and to be deposited in the Government warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although 20 days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel, and in case goods so landed and warehoused, or any goods brought to land from any vessel, be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon

16 And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of 15 days, Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo, if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and 20 days if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom-house officer on board until after the expiration of such additional periods respectively. And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the custom-house officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom-house for receipt of export cargo, a custom-house officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last-mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board, saving as above excepted, 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and 30 days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom-house officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port

17. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine, or demand, on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged

18 And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and, if the goods be free, five per cent upon the market value shall be levied thereon

19 And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall, for any damage or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a custom-house officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board, and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board any other vessels under the special charge of the officers of customs, until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter, or by the applicant, for this advantage Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander, to re-enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation, and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs

20 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanded under the rule contained in section XIX. of this Act

21 And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia, and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominions of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhoonies and small craft from the Maldive and Nicobar Islands as hereinunder provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.

22. And it is hereby enacted, that dhoonies, country craft, and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the River Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and if any such vessel shall anchor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master, or person in charge thereof, shall not immediately, upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs, and the vessel, or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vessels, and put on board for export according to such rules, and at such places, as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs, and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives or from the Nicobar Islands shall be considered as British vessels

## SCHEDULE (A)

Rates of Duty to be Charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of *Fort William*, in *Bengal*

| No | Enumeration of Goods, | When Imported on British Bottoms | When Imported on Foreign Bottoms |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullion and coin | Free | Free |
| 2 | Precious stones and pearls | Free | Free |
| 3 | Grain and pulse | Free | Free |
| 4 | Horses, and other living animals | Free | Free |
| 5 | Ice | Free | Free |
| 6 | Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones | Free | Free |
| 7 | Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession | Free | 3 per cent. |
| 8 | Foreign books | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 9 | Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession | 3 per cent | 6 per cent. |
| 10 | Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country | 6 per cent | 12 per cent. |
| 11 | Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 12 | Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place. | 6 per cent | 12 per cent |
| 13 | Tin the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom or any British possession | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 14 | Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession | 2 per cent | 4 per cent |
| 15 | Woollens, the produce of any other place or country | 4 per cent | 8 per cent |
| 16 | Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession | 3½ per cent | 7 per cent |
| 17 | Cotton and silk piece goods, the produce of any other place. | 7 per cent | 14 per cent |
| 18 | Opium | 24 rs per seer of 80 tolas | 24 rs per seer of 80 tolas |
| 19 | Salt | Rs 3 4 per md. of 80 tolas per seer. | Rs 3 4 per md of 80 tolas per seer |
| 20 | Alum | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 21 | Camphor | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 22 | Cassia | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 23 | Cloves | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 24 | Coffee | 7½ per cent | 15 per cent |
| 25 | Coral | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 26 | Nutmegs and mace | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 27 | Pepper | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 28 | Rattans | 7½ per cent | 15 per cent |
| 29 | Tea | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 30 | Vermillion | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 31 | Wines and liqueurs | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 32 | Spirits' consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the police of Calcutta, and the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds of London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon. | 9 annas per imperial gallon. | 16 annas per imperial gallon |
| 33 | All articles not included in the above enumeration. | 3½ per cent | 7 per cent. |

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction, and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Appendix, No. 18.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply), there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

## SCHEDULE (B)

Rates of Duty to be charged upon Goods exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of *Fort William*, in *Bengal*.

| No | Enumeration of Goods. | Exported on British Bottoms | Exported on Foreign Bottoms |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullion and coin | Free | Free. |
| 2 | Precious stones and pearls | Free | Free. |
| 3 | Books printed in India | Free | Free. |
| 4 | Horses and living animals | Free | Free. |
| 5 | Opium purchased at government sales in Calcutta | Free | Free. |
| 6 | Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America | Free | 8 as. p md. of 80 tolas to the seer |
| 7 | Cotton wool exported to places other than above | 8 as p md. of 80 tolas p seer | 16 as. p. md. of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| 8 | Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession | Free | 3 per cent. |
| 9 | Sugar and rum exported to any other place | 3 per cent | 6 per cent. |
| 10 | Grain and pulse of all sorts | 1 anna per bag, not exceeding 2 mds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, ½ an anna per md | 2 as. per bag, not exceeding 2 mds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund |
| 11 | Indigo | 3 rs. per md of 80 tolas to the seer | 6 rs p md of 80 tolas to the seer |
| 12 | Lac dye and shell lac | 4 per cent | 8 per cent |
| 13 | Silk, raw filature | 3½ as per seer of 80 tolas | 7 as per seer of 80 tolas |
| 14 | Silk, Bengal wound | 3 as per seer of 80 tolas | 6 as per seer of 80 tolas |
| 15 | Tobacco | 4 as per maund | 8 as per maund |
| 16 | All country articles not enumerated or named above | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction

And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwanas, under the following conditions, until 1 April 1837

1 That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner

2 That the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st April 1836, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And after the said 1st April 1837 credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed, of any inland customs or land frontier duty paid at any custom-house or chokee of the Jumma frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool, covered by ruwanas, taken out at the custom-houses of the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

SEPARATE Revenue Department, 7 June (No. 5) 1837.

Our Governor-General of *India* in Council.

1. We now reply to the letters and paragraphs noted in the margin, which bring to our notice the proceedings connected with the abolition of the transit and town duties throughout the districts subject to the Governments of Bengal and Agra, and the enactment of Act No XIV of 1836, effecting various alterations in the rates of duties levied upon sea-borne commerce

Public Letter, dated 2d September 1835, paras 204 to 213
Separate ditto, dated 2d March (No 1) 1836
Ditto, ditto, dated 2d March (No 2) 1836, paras 23 to 36.
Ditto, ditto, dated 6 July (No 4) 1836

2 That portion of the paragraphs under reply which relates to the post-office arrangements will be noticed in the public department

3 In consequence of a resolution of the Supreme Government passed in July 1834, a committee was appointed, consisting of civil servants of all the presidencies, "for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the system in force for levying exports, imports, and transit duties under the three presidencies" This committee was composed of the following gentlemen —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J H Crawford, Bombay, c s<br>Mr W H Babington, Madras, c s<br>Mr H Borradaile, Bombay, c s<br>Mr W. R. Young, Bengal, c s. | Ordinary Members |
| Mr G J Siddons, Bengal, c s<br>Mr. H M Parker, Bengal, c s<br>Mr. C E Trevelyan, Bengal, c s | Honorary Members |

Mr Parker was subsequently relieved from the duties of the committee as an honorary member, in consequence of his representation that the weight of his official occupations would prevent his devoting a sufficient share of attention to the business.

4. To each of the members from the presidencies of Madras and Bombay an extra salary of 1,000 rupees per month was assigned, and of 500 rupees per month to Lieutenant Taylor, who was appointed to act as secretary to the committee

5 The first meeting of the committee was held at Calcutta in May 1835, and their first report to Government, which contained a detailed view of the actual system under which the customs, transit and town duties were levied in the several presidencies, with an outline of the changes which had taken place since our acquisition of the territories composing them, was dated the 27th January 1836

6 In the same month the Supreme Government received information that the Governor of Agra had abolished the custom-houses of Bareilly, Futtehghur, and Cawnpore, and subsequently those of Benares and Ghazeepore, as well as the chokies attached to the Allahabad custom-house The conduct of the Governor of Agra in thus assuming the right of summarily deciding a question then under the anxious consideration of the Council of India, has been already noticed in our political despatch of the 1st February (No 2) 1837 It is here only necessary to advert to it in connexion with its effects upon the measures which were then under your deliberation.

7 The extinction of the internal custom-houses of the Agra Presidency involved of course the virtual abolition of the internal customs which were levied by their agency It was apparent that a different system could not be allowed to prevail in two presidencies so closely connected as those of Bengal and Agra, and even then on the point of being re-united There were thus only two alternatives for your selection, either to rescind the orders of the Governor of Agra, and re-establish the abolished custom-houses, or to pursue the same course of policy by abolishing also the internal custom-houses of the Bengal Presidency.

8 The first course was open to serious objections It would have been manifestly unwise to restore a system which you were not fully determined to maintain, and unsettle the minds of the people by exhibiting so prominently a want of unity of principle or of stability of purpose on the part of their rulers

9. Under the embarrassing circumstances in which you were placed, we think that you judged rightly in determining upon the abolition of the inland custom-houses of Bengal The measure itself is in entire accordance with our previously expressed views on the subject, and our only regret is, that you were precipitated into its adoption without having been enabled to form any available plan for compensating the loss of revenue, which was the necessary consequence of the relinquishment of the transit duties

10 The measure thus adopted was carried into effect by a public notification, dated the 1st March 1836, and by a subsequent notification, dated the 20th April, the town duties were also abolished from the 1st May 1836

11 It was the intention of the committee, to whom the general question of customs duties had been referred, to submit for your approbation a plan applicable to the whole of the territory under your Government, understanding, as they state in their letter of the

Appendix, No 18.

12th March 1836, that they were bound by the tenor of their instructions "to regard the whole of India in the light of one empire, the interests of all parts of which were to be considered, not with the view of applying separate remedial measures to each, and of leaving the line of demarcation which partitions each presidency into a distinct country, whose fiscal system has reference to itself alone, as strongly defined as ever, but with the intent of blending and reconciling them, so as, if possible, to reduce the custom laws of all the presidencies into something like simplicity and uniformity, without losing sight of the financial interest of the State."

12. The reports of the committee embodying the measure by which these desirable objects were to be effected have not yet been laid before us. Those measures are, however, further indicated in another passage of the same letter as including the abolition of the internal customs in every part of British India, and the substitution of an uniform export and import duty.

13 The relinquishment of the transit and town duties throughout the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, rendered it necessary to avoid all delay in looking elsewhere for some compensation for the loss of those branches of revenue The only available source for this purpose was to be found in the external trade of Bengal, and you accordingly resolved, without waiting for the propositions to be submitted by the committee, which were not yet matured, to impose such additional burthens on the sea-borne commerce, as might, at least in some measure, make up the deficiency which you anticipated in your revenues.

14 The actual loss occasioned by the relinquishment of the town and transit duties is variously estimated by different authorities The committee, in the letter previously quoted, express their "conviction that the deficit arising from the entire abolition of the internal custom-houses in the Bengal and Agra Presidencies will be very small," and their "strong persuasion that there will be no deficit at all" Mr. Ross, in a minute dated the 23d May 1836, endeavours to show that the alteration of system has actually caused a profit to the revenue of 1,93,986 rupees, and that a very large increase in this amount may be anticipated. The Board of Customs, in their letter dated the 21st March 1836 (without however including the amount of actual or prospective increase in the receipts on the Agra frontier line), assume a deficiency of 13,00,000 rupees, to which they add one lac as the expense of the necessary increase of establishment at the Calcutta custom-house

15 We are not in possession of the means of entering into a critical analysis of the calculations which have led to these different results. Assuming, however, as you have done, the least favourable view of the change to be that which approaches the nearest to the truth, the amount of deficiency is not so great, but that we may reasonably calculate on its being speedily compensated by means of the impetus which the withdrawal of the vexatious and harassing restrictions imposed by the town and transit duties on the internal trade of the country must give to general commerce.

16 The Governor-general, in his minute dated the 14th April 1836, after stating the amount of deficit at 14,00,000 rupees, observes, "We are not, I am clearly of opinion, bound to supply the whole of this amount out of direct additions to the duties of sea customs We may fairly take into account the improvement of income which has been already proved to be secured by the establishment of the more effective preventive line on the north-western frontier, we may allow something for the promises which are largely, and apparently upon good grounds, made of further improvements from the same source, and I think that we are also justified in taking into account the impulse which will be given to internal industry by a removal of one of the greatest impediments by which it has ever been oppressed, and for an increased production in all other sources of revenue from the improved means of payment, which a relief from these exactions must give to the whole country. Some further allowance may justly also be made for improvement on the customs duties by increased consumption, and by a mode of collection more effective and less vexatious in its operation than that which has hitherto been followed"

17 Acting on these views, the Governor-general proposed for adoption a revised scale of export and import duties, the effect of which, taking the registered value of the trade of 1834-35 as the basis of the calculation, would be to increase the sea customs' revenue to the extent of six lacs and a quarter per annum This scale, after being submitted to further revision in communication with the mercantile community of Calcutta, in the course of which alterations were adopted calculated to produce a further increase of the customs revenue to the extent of nearly two lacs of rupees per annum, was finally passed as Schedules A. and B to Act No XIV. of 1836

18 The rates which you have adopted appear to have been fixed after the most careful inquiry, and we see nothing to object to in the general principles by which your decisions have been regulated

19 Sugar, which was previously subjected to a duty of 2½ per cent on exportation to Great Britain (which rate was in the first proposed schedule of duties increased to 3 per cent) has been entirely relieved from export duty. This concession to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce was apparently made with the view of diminishing the inequality which then existed in the rates of duty levied in this country on sugar, the produce of the East and West Indies The beneficial change which the wisdom of Parliament has since effected in that respect, may be considered to furnish a reason for the re-imposition of the duty.

It is, however, of extreme importance that every assistance should be given to the improvement of the yet undeveloped resources of India, and we should be unwilling to hazard even the slight check which so small a duty might give to the expenditure of capital in the improvement of this grand staple of the country, more especially when we consider that all the encouragement which it may receive will be surely, though indirectly, felt in the improvement of the internal condition of the country, and that any apparent loss will not fail to be compensated to you through other channels

20 The same considerations apply equally to the article of cotton, but as the rate of duty is only fixed provisionally, pending the acquisition of further information on the subject, it is unnecessary for us to enter upon the question at present

21 We are disposed to concur generally in the views entertained by your Governor-general on the injurious tendency of export duties. They are at present only to be justified by the actual necessity of the case in a financial point of view We desire, however, that you will watch their operation with the utmost vigilance, and that you will not fail to apply a remedy to all cases where they may be found to be manifestly injurious to the interests of commerce

22 The whole measure must in fact be regarded as provisional, and open to any alteration which further inquiry and consideration may show to be expedient. In the letter from Mr Secretary Prinsep to the Board of Customs, dated the 18th May 1836, it is observed that "the Governor-general in Council is fully sensible that the provisions of this Act are very imperfect, and that nothing short of a full and precise code of customs law for imports and exports, framed either on the principles of the draft prepared in 1823-24, or on those of the customs law of England, will effectually answer the purpose in view. The urgency, however, of the necessity of providing a present remedy for the consequences of the abandonment of the former system, has been the principal inducement with the Governor-general of India in Council to wait the preparation and adaptation to existing circumstances of the extended code referred to."

23 The abolition of transit duties in Bengal presented much fewer difficulties than those which you will have to encounter in extending the benefits of the measure to the other presidencies The amount of deficit arising from the relinquishment of the town and transit duties was much less in comparison with the extent of territory over which they were levied, and the capacity of the maritime commerce of Calcutta to support compensating burthens was much greater, certainly, than that of Madras, and probably than that of Bombay

24 The net amount of inland customs and town duties under the Madras Presidency is about 30 lacs of rupees Of this amount, however, about 10 lacs are properly assignable to sea customs, leaving still a deficiency of 20 lacs, an amount which could never be compensated by any addition to the already heavily taxed commerce of that presidency

25 Under the Presidency of Bombay the net amount of transit and town duties is estimated to exceed 18 lacs of rupees, and it is believed that nearly this amount might be raised by increased duties on the maritime commerce of that presidency It must be recollected that some portion of this amount is derived from salt, an article which is now heavily taxed in every other part of British India, and which is expressly excepted from the operation of the abolition of the transit duties in the western provinces of Bengal It may therefore be worthy of consideration, whether some portion of the general deficit may not be supplied by continuing in some other form the duty now derived by the Bombay Government from that article

26 Under the most favourable view of the case, we apprehend that we must look for the recovery of a considerable portion of the deficiency to the effects of the impulse which must necessarily be given to internal industry and external commerce by the removal of those impediments which have hitherto pressed upon them, and for the full development of these effects, the lapse of some years will probably be necessary.

27 We have only to express our earnest hope that the Customs Committee, to whom the task of devising the means by which the benefits already secured to Bengal may be extended to the other presidencies has been entrusted, may be enabled to bring their labours to a speedy termination.

28 You will of course keep us fully informed of the further measures which you may adopt on this important subject And we desire that as soon as a sufficient period shall have elapsed to enable you to judge of the results of the change of system, you will furnish us with statements in as detailed a form as possible of its effects both on the revenues and on the internal and external commerce of the country.

29 Since the foregoing paragraphs were prepared, we have received your letters of the 19th October (No 6) 1836, and the 4th January (No 1) 1837

30 In paragraph 13, of the first letter, you state that you trust we shall, when fully informed of the real character of the taxation prevailing in the interior of both the other presidencies, be sensible of the necessity of some considerable change, and shall be disposed to enlarge the discretion left to you in respect to the abandonment of existing sources of the public income, and to approve such partial measures, not involving any extensive sacrifice of

income, or likely to interfere with other financial arrangements, as in the meantime you may be led to adopt

31 In paragraph 20, of the letter of 4th January 1837, you express a hope, that by furnishing us with a statement of the further proceedings of the committee for revising the customs and post-office laws of India, you should place before us such an anticipated view of the tendency and character of these measures, as would be of material assistance in enabling us to decide how far to give our sanction to the reforms contemplated, by granting to you the solicited latitude of discretion in respect to the abandonment of sources of revenue which you may deem odious, oppressive, and injurious to a degree to warrant and require their discontinuance

32 You inform us that you had not determined how far to sanction the principles on which the Customs Committee proposed to afford relief, or to the details comprehended in that plan, but as you do not appear to object to that part of the scheme which would confine the relief to the maritime districts of Madras, while the whole of the interior of the Bengal and Agra provinces, as well as of the districts in Bombay, would be exempted from transit and town duties, it becomes necessary for us to record our dissent from such a system of partial relief

33 If financial considerations will not enable you to afford to the whole of the districts of Madras and Bombay the same measure of relief which has been given to the provinces of Bengal and Agra, we are clearly of opinion that justice and sound policy require that the relief in the two subordinate presidencies should be extended to articles of consumption or of commerce, and not to districts We may indeed observe that the committee scheme would involve similar anomalies in legislation to those depicted in their report of the 27th January 1836, by which the manufacturers of the Madras districts were successively driven from the towns into the villages, and again from the villages into the towns The scheme, in fact, would hold out a premium for the transfer of a large portion of the population and capital of the country from the interior to the maritime districts, in which moreover the Government would not be able, in consequence of the greater extension of the permanent settlement in the latter districts, to derive adequate compensation for the diminished cultivation of the Sirkar lands situated in the interior of the Peninsula, which such a transfer of population would occasion

34 Trusting that these objections to the Committee's plan will be fully weighed when you proceed to apply the proper remedies to the evils which are allowed on all hands to press so heavily on the resources and industry of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, we do not hesitate to give the required sanction to the contemplated reforms with respect to certain sources of revenue which you may think expedient to abandon

We are, &c
(signed) *J. R Carnac.*
*J L Lushington*
&c &c

London, 7 June 1837

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## Act No XIV of 1843

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of *India* in Council, on the 5th August 1843

An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of *Bengal*

1 It is hereby enacted, that Regulation XVI 1829, Act II 1838, and so much of Regulation IX 1810, and of any other Regulation and Act, as affects the collection of customs duties, or the manufacture of salt in the North-western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, shall be repealed from the 1st day of September 1843.

2 And it is further enacted, that from and after the day above-mentioned, the following and no other duties of customs shall be leviable upon the import and export of articles into and from the North-western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, that is to say

On the import of salt, of all descriptions, two rupees per maund, and a further duty of one rupee per maund on the transmission thereof to the eastward of Allahabad

On the import of cotton, uncleaned, four annas per maund, cleaned, eight annas per maund

On the export of misree, kund, chenee, and all clayed and refined sugar, eight annas per maund, goor, râb, sheerah, and all unclayed and unrefined saccharine produce, three annas per maund

The import of sugar into any part of the said provinces is, and shall remain prohibited

3 And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Government of the said provinces, from time to time, to make and issue such orders as may be deemed expedient for the collection of the aforesaid duties, in such manner, and upon such line or lines, and at such

places on or near such line or lines as may seem fit, and all such orders shall have the same force as if they formed a part of this Act from the date notified in the Gazette, wherein they shall be published

4 And it is further enacted, that from and after the 1st day of September 1843, the manufacture of alimentary salt throughout the North-western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, without the express sanction of the Government, is prohibited, and that any person engaging in the manufacture of such salt, or preparing or causing to be prepared works for the manufacture of such salt, without such sanction, and all zemindars or other proprietors of land, or their agents, conniving at such illicit manufacture, shall, on conviction by the magistrate, within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred, be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and on non-payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and that all works at which such manufacture shall have been conducted, or which are designed for such manufacture, shall be destroyed, and any salt which may be manufactured or stored thereat shall be seized and confiscated

5. And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collectors of customs, and the collectors of land revenue within their jurisdictions, to destroy all works for the manufacture of salt, and to seize the salt stored thereat, and to apprehend the persons concerned in the manufacture thereof, and make them over for trial to the magistrate within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred

6 It is further enacted, that all sugar imported into the said provinces, and all articles imported or exported without payment of the duties imposed by this Act, or in contravention of the orders which may be made and issued under the provisions thereof, and all boats, carriages and conveyances, and all animals used in transporting the same, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated in the manner hereinafter mentioned

7 And it is further enacted, that all persons evading or attempting to evade the payment of the duties imposed by this Act, and all persons aiding or abetting such attempts or evasions, or in any manner acting in contravention of this Act, or of any order made and issued under the provisions thereof, and all zemindars and other proprietors of land, or their agents, who shall wilfully connive at such attempts or evasions, or aid such acts, shall, on conviction by the magistrate within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred, be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and on non-payment thereof by imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour

8 And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for all officers of the customs department to search any carriages and conveyances, and any packages, upon reasonable grounds of suspicion that such carriages, conveyances, or packages contain any articles made subject to duty, or prohibited to be imported by this Act, and to detain all such articles as may be liable to confiscation under the provisions thereof

9 And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any articles or goods shall be seized or detained under the provisions of this Act, the collector or deputy collector of land revenue or customs, within whose jurisdiction such seizure or detention shall occur, shall, with all practicable expedition, report the case for the determination of the commissioner of revenue, and it shall be lawful for such commissioner to declare such articles or goods to be confiscated, or to impose such lesser penalty in lieu thereof, as to him may seem fit

10 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for all officers in the customs department to apprehend any person upon reasonable grounds of suspicion that such person is liable to punishment under this Act, and to make him over for trial with all practicable expedition to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may occur

11 Provided always, that any officer of the customs department who shall without reasonable grounds of suspicion search any carriage or conveyance, or any package, shall, upon conviction thereof before the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, be punished with fine not exceeding 250 rupees, which fine shall be paid over to the party aggrieved, and on non-payment of such fine, with imprisonment not exceeding three months, and provided also, that any officer of the customs department who shall, under colour of this Act, apprehend any person without reasonable grounds of suspicion that such person is liable to punishment under this Act, shall upon conviction before the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 rupees, which fine shall be paid over to the party aggrieved, and on non-payment of such fine, with imprisonment not exceeding six months

12 And it is hereby enacted, that all magistrates, or persons exercising the powers of magistrate, shall be competent to receive and determine all charges against persons thus made over to them for trial on account of offences against this Act, and that all sentences passed in pursuance of this Act, shall be open to appeal under such rules as may from time to time be laid down for the cognizance of appeals in ordinary cases

13 And it is hereby enacted, that all officers of police, and all officers of the government engaged in the collection of the land revenue, are empowered and required to aid and assist the officers of the customs department in the execution of this Act.

14. And it is further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, or to the district of Ajmere

Appendix, No. 18

SEPARATE Revenue Department, 6th March (No. 2) 1844

Our Governor-General of *India* in Council.

ENACTMENT of Act XIV of 1843, for Regulating the levy of Salt and Customs Duties in the North-western Provinces

Par 1 IN your Legislative Letter, dated the 5th August last (No. 16), you inform us that you have passed an Act (No XIV. of 1843), "for Regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal."

2 In our despatch in this department, dated the 17th December (No. 4) 1839, paragraph 5, we observed that "the state of confusion into which the management of this branch of revenue had been allowed to fall, was by no means creditable to the local Government. Duties had been discontinued and again collected without any sufficient authority, and the whole system of the administration of the department had been reconstructed on principles altogether new, and wholly at variance with the Regulation of 1810, which still remained in full force" We added, "that this state of things could be no longer allowed to continue, and that whatever system you might finally determine on adopting must be properly established on a legal footing"

3 By the Act now submitted, the manufacture of salt throughout the North-western Provinces is prohibited, except with the express sanction of Government, and the duty on its importation is fixed at two rupees per maund, with an additional duty of one rupee on its transmission to the eastward of Allahabad Customs duties are to be levied on the import of cotton, and on the export of sugar across the frontier, and goods of every other description are to be allowed to pass free

4 We approve generally of the principle of the plan, so far as it adds to the freedom of trade, by restricting the levy of duty to a small number of articles, the bulkiness of which will render its evasion difficult, and from the same cause, as it diminishes the annoyance to which travellers and merchants are subjected by the liability of their goods to be stopped and examined by the customs officers.

5 The draft Act was transmitted by the Governor-general to the Vice-President in Council, with a letter dated at Agra, the 3rd May 1843. By a resolution dated the 29th July, the rule requiring a previous publication of two months before the passing of any Act was suspended, and on the 5th August, the draft was made law, and took effect from the 1st September 1843

6 Your letter under reply is not accompanied by any statements, showing upon what articles, and at what rates customs duties were at the time levied on the north-west frontier, nor the amount of revenue which was realized. The articles legally subject to taxation, and the legal rates of duty, were those enumerated in Regulation IX, of 1810, but, as observed in the despatch before referred to, so many changes have been made under the authority of the local Government, and of the Western Board of Revenue, that we are quite uninformed of the actual state of things immediately previous to the passing of the Act under discussion For the same reason, we are unable to judge of the probable financial operation of the scheme You state that the duties on 121 articles are abolished, and that the average receipts on 48 of these formed an aggregate of only 1,500 rupees per annum, but the amount produced by the others is not stated, nor the amount which is expected to be realized from the duties on salt, cotton, and sugar imposed by the Act.

7 Under Regulation IX. of 1810, cotton wool is subjected to a duty of 12 annas per maund of 96 Calcutta sicca weight By the present Act, the duty is reduced to four annas per maund on uncleaned, and eight annas per maund on cleaned cotton. It is not, however, stated whether the cotton which has thus paid duty on importation, is to be entitled to the privilege of drawback on exportation from Calcutta, which, by the rate appended to Schedule (B ) of Act XIV of 1836, is granted to "cotton wool covered by ruwanas taken out at the customs-houses of the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea, when passed out of those provinces"

8 We find from the Report on the Customs Revenues, submitted by the Sudder Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, to the Lieutenant-governor, on the 4th October 1842, that the duty paid on the import of cotton was in that year 3,60,371 rupees, and on its export 2,05,042 rupees As we are not informed of the rate at which duty was levied, nor of the amount which was subsequently refunded as drawback on exportation from Calcutta, we are unable to form any judgment of the effects of the change on the revenue derived from this article

9 We presume, that as the duty on importation is levied on the Jumna line of chokeys, the cotton grown in Bundelkund, and other portions of British territory beyond that line, will be subject to duty, while that produced in the Dooab will be free from taxation. This circumstance should have been adverted to while the measure was under your consideration, and your reasons for maintaining the distinction should have been stated, it probably, however, could not have been abolished without an entire change in the disposition of the line of chokeys on which the duty is collected.

10 The duty leviable under Regulation IX of 1810, on "sugar, jagry, goor, and syrup," was 5 per cent *ad valorem* As this was a transit duty, it was leviable whenever the article was brought within the limits of a custom-house, and was therefore payable on passing out of our territory, as well as on coming into it, but whether this rate of duty was actually collected on the north-western frontier line, at the date of the enactment under notice, or whether it had been modified by any orders of the local government, we are left uninformed

11 By the present Act, duties are levied at the following rates —"On the export of misree, kund, chenee, and all clayed and refined sugar, eight annas per maund, goor, ral, sheerah, and all unclayed and unrefined saccharine produce, three annas per maund."

12 The collector of Calcutta customs, in his report for 1841–42, states the price of sugar at from 12 to 15 rupees per bazaar maund. Assuming 10 rupees per maund as the value of sugar in the North-western Provinces, the duty now leviable on refined or clayed sugar would be almost the same as that to which it was subjected by Regulation IX of 1810, and a reduction of more than one-half is made in the rate chargeable on unrefined sugar, the only difference being, that instead of being levied in the shape of a per-centage on the value, it is converted into a fixed rate on the quantity

13 In 1841–42, the amount of duty collected on the importation of sugar into the North-west Provinces was 99,235 rupees, and on its exportation 3,53,111 rupees The object of the prohibition in the new Act is not stated, but it may have possibly been determined on, with the view of claiming for the sugar of the North-western Provinces, when exported from Calcutta, the right of being admitted into the United Kingdom at the reduced rate of duty

14 By Regulation XVI of 1829, the duty on Lahoree, Sambhur, and the better descriptions of salt, was fixed at one rupee and eight annas per maund, and on the inferior descriptions at one rupee By the new law, all descriptions of salt are for the future to be taxed at two rupees per maund

15 The effect of this change, as a financial measure, must depend mainly upon the efficiency of the means at your disposal to prevent the illicit introduction of salt without the payment of duty

16 You state that the "additional powers given to the customs department, and the increased strength which will be given to the customs establishment, will, it is to be hoped, prevent any increase of smuggling on the north-west frontier" Of this result we are somewhat doubtful The Governor-general says, that "the collector of Delhi entertains no apprehension of not being able to enforce the collection of the increased duty (on salt) by the additional means placed at his disposal" Mr Smith, the collector of customs at Agra, remarks, that although the north-west frontier line "has been found adequate to prevent smuggling when eight annas was to be gained at the risk of losing 10 annas, the case will be entirely altered when the profit is raised from eight annas to one rupee eight annas on each maund smuggled across the line" It may be apprehended that the increase of the duty on salt passing the frontier will give an impetus to the contraband trade, which it will be found difficult to check, even with an augmented preventive establishment, and it would further appear that the increased duty is to take effect immediately, while the measures to be adopted for strengthening the frontier line of chokeys are still under consideration

17 By the new Act, the manufacture of salt throughout the North-western Provinces, "without the express sanction of the Government, is prohibited" With reference to the provisions of Act II of 1838, which authorise any person to manufacture salt in the North-western Provinces, on giving "notice in writing to the collector of the district in which the place of manufacture may be situated of his intention to manufacture salt therein," we should have been glad to have been informed of the number and value of the salt works established under the authority of that Act (for we presume that such works were in existence, as we find in the report before referred to an item of 2,567 rupees, under the head of "miscellaneous salt collections under Act II. of 1838"), and whether the sudden withdrawal of the right to manufacture salt may not involve the Government in claims to compensation for losses caused by its cessation.

18 From the report before referred to, we find that the total customs collections of the North-west Provinces amounted, in 1841–42, to 46,95,779 rupees, of which sum no less a proportion than 36,55,611 rupees was produced by the duties on salt, cotton, and sugar The difference, being 10,40,168 rupees, consists, we presume, of the collections on those articles which are now exempted from taxation, with the exception of such portion of it as may have accrued from fees on rowannahs, and other miscellaneous receipts, which will continue to be collected. This sum, therefore, together with the export duties on cotton, and the import duties on sugar, making an aggregate amount of upwards of 13 lacs of rupees, is altogether given up, and it is probably expected that the loss to the revenue will be made good from the produce of the increased duties on salt.

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Total collections (including fees on rowannahs, &c) - - - | | 46,95,779 |
| Duty on salt - - | Rs 26,36,852 | |
| Ditto on cotton - | 5,66,413 | |
| Ditto on sugar - | 4,52,346 | |
| | | 36,55,611 |
| Rs | | 10,40,168 |

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Receipts from articles now exempt from duty - - - - - | 10,40,168 |
| Export duty on cotton - - - | 2,05,042 |
| Import duty on sugar - - - | 99,235 |
| Rs | 13,04,445 |

Appendix, No 18.

19 Having thus communicated to you the remarks which have occurred to us in the very imperfect state of the information which has been submitted, we have to desire that you will carefully watch the operation of the Act, and that you will furnish us without delay with an account of the system which was actually in force immediately previous to its enactment, and of the financial effects which may be expected to result from the change which you have now sanctioned.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Cotton.*
*J. Shepherd.*
&c. &c.

London, 6 March 1844.

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(No. 2,218, of 1844.)

From the Honourable *J Thomason*, Esq, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to the Right Honourable *Edward* Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-General of *India*, in Council.

My Lord, Fort William, 12 June 1844

Separate Revenue Department

It is proposed in the present despatch to reply to the Honourable Court's letter, in the Separate Revenue Department, No 2, of 1844, dated March 6th, 1844, and at the same time to bring down to the latest date the proceedings in this department within the limits of these provinces to which Act XIV of 1843, extends

2. The rules published by this Government on February 10th last, under Sect III of the above Act, and the declaratory circular order of the Sudder Board of Revenue regarding the manufactory of saltpetre, are forwarded as separate numbers in this packet, and will shew the arrangements which have been made for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act

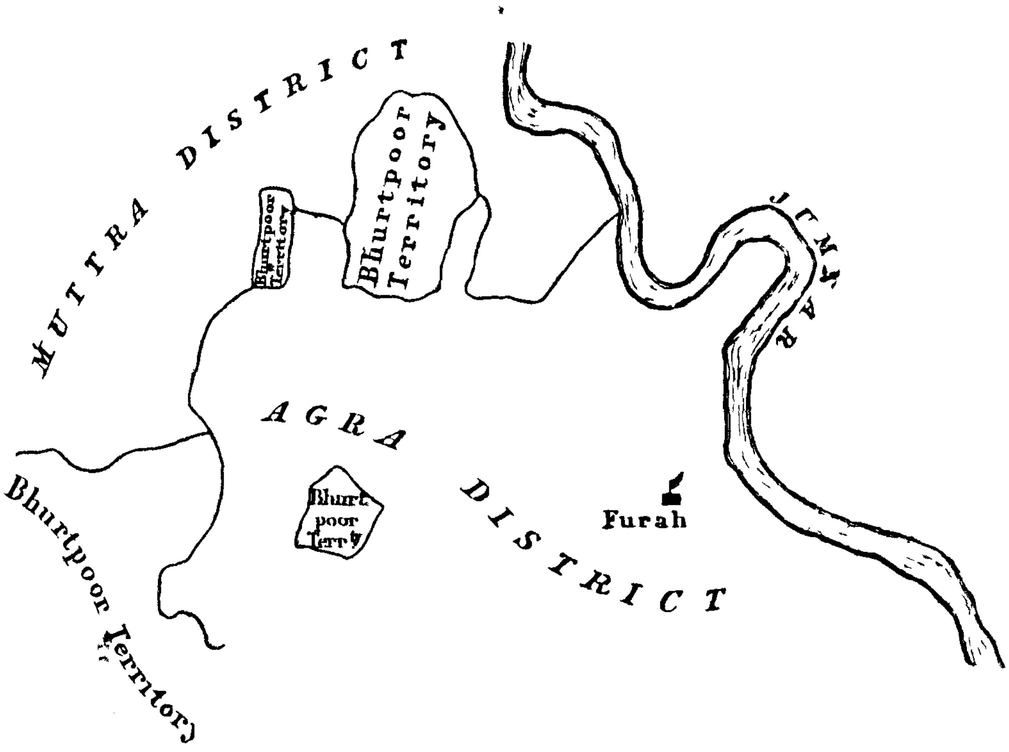
3. The annexed entry shews the establishment which has been provisionally sanctioned for the collection of the customs and enforcement of the law But as these charges are not yet finally fixed, the statement must not be received as an accurate exhibition of what will be necessary.

| DIVISION. | Collectors and Deputy Collectors | Preventive Establishments. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs a p.* | *Rs. a. p* | *Rs a p* |
| Delhi - - - - - - - - | 4,150 - - | 19,477 11 - | 23,627 11 - |
| Mirzapore - - - - - - - | 3,700 - - | 17,565 8 - | 21,265 8 - |
| TOTAL per Mensem - - - | 7,850 - - | 37,043 3 - | 44,893 3 - |
| TOTAL per Annum - - - - | 94,200 - - | 4,44,518 4 - | 5,38,718 4 - |

4 The annexed Table shows the gross collections from all dutiable articles since 1834-35, to the close of 1843-44, with a specification of the amount realized from salt, cotton, and sugar In 1836-37 the frontier line system was substituted for the detached custom-house system In 1843-44 the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843, came into operation from September 1st 1843. Under neither system has there been any loss of revenue. The partial operation of the present system during the past year, under the very unfavourable circumstances attending its first introduction, has yielded a considerable increase of revenue; and in future years, if there are no calamities of season, a still further increase may be expected.

(To face Page 815.)

# MAP
### of the
# BHURTPOOR TERRITORY, AGRA AND MUTTRA DISTRICTS,
### with their Point of Junction


MUTTRA DISTRICT
Bhurtpoor Territory
Bhurtpoor Territory
JUMNA R.
AGRA DISTRICT
Bhurt poor Terry
Furah
Bhurtpoor Territory

REFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bhurtpoor* | *Red* |
| *British* | *Agra* | *Blue* |
| | *Muttra* | *Yellow* |

Day & Son Lith^rs to the Queen

Henry Hansard Printer

No 533. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 29th June 1852

STATEMENT, showing the Collections and Charges, Customs Department, N W P, from 1834-35 to 1843-44

| — | 1834-35. | 1835-36 | 1836-37 Frontier Line Formed | 1837-38 Famine Year | 1838-39. | 1839-40 | 1840-41 | 1841-42. | 1842-43 | 1843-44 Reg XIV 1843, Passed | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | |
| Salt - - - | 31,28,048 | 22,90,979 | 20,88,753 | 18,70,667 | 30,80,623 | 26,83,904 | 24,34,431 | 26,36,852 | 24,68,251 | 35,42,737 | The entries up to 1841-42 are from adjusted accounts The entry 1842-43, and 1843-44, from rough returns made by collectors not pretending to be accurate |
| Cotton - - | 7,78,071 | 6,94,145 | 5,69,293 | 4,18,660 | 5,65,111 | 5,50,286 | 6,56,525 | 5,66,413 | 4,90,850 | 5,52,775 | |
| Sugar - - | 5,04,114 | 5,19,548 | 3,64,048 | 3,42,720 | 3,83,777 | 4,25,027 | 4,32,500 | 4,52,346 | 4,27,127 | 4,90,518 | |
| Miscellaneous - | 9,64,670 | 8,55,261 | 6,48,518 | 8,55,136 | 8,39,107 | 7,66,699 | 6,67,228 | 7,64,895 | 6,80,104 | 2,59,636 | |
| TOTAL, Gross Collections | 43,74,903 | 43,56,931 | 36,70,612 | 38,87,183 | 48,68,618 | 44,25,916 | 41,90,684 | 44,20,506 | 40,66,332 | 48,45,666 | |
| Charges - - | - - | 7,92,499 | 7,45,616 | 7,08,449 | 7,16,152 | 6,95,558 | 7,07,045 | 6,78,655 | 6,13,815 | 6,45,266 | |
| TOTAL, Net Collections | - - *Rs* | 35,64,432 | 29,24,996 | 27,78,734 | 41,51,466 | 27,30,358 | 34,83,639 | 37,41,851 | 34,52,517 | 42,00,399 | |

5 I will proceed to offer some special observations on the different articles now, or previously dutiable under the several heads of salt, cotton, sugar, and miscellaneous

Salt

6 Previous to the enactment of Act XIV. of 1843, the duty on all salt was one rupee the maund, the additional duty of eight annas per maund, leviable under Clause I, Sect. III., Reg XVI, 1829, on Lahoree, Saumer, and Doodwana salt, having been remitted by the Governor-general on July 1st 1835

7 A uniform duty of two rupees per maund is now levied on all salt passing the north-western frontier line, and a further duty of one rupee per maund on all passing eastward of Allahabad Salt is allowed to be brought across the Hurrianah line for consumption, west of the frontier line, on payment of one rupee per maund

8 The great works for the production or manufacture of salt are in the Punjaub, whence rock-salt is brought, in Rajpootana, where it is made in the great salt lakes at Saumer and Doodwana, &c , at Noh and Sultanpore, in the Delhi territory; and in the Bhurtpore country, on the Agra frontier

9 The Punjaub and Rajpootana salt have to travel far before they reach our frontier, this naturally raises the price, and diminishes the temptation to smuggling There is not much difficulty in bringing these under contribution, especially now that the Hurrianah line has been prolonged to the Sutlej, and the latter salt has thus been prevented from turning the line.

10 The Noh and Sultanpore works lie within our own jurisdiction, westward of the line. An establishment used to be maintained there to watch the manufacture, and prevent its removal for import till duty was paid Mr Smith, the collector of customs at Delhie, trusting entirely to the strength of his preventive line, withdrew this establishment The consequence was, that several lacs of maunds were smuggled across the line in the months of December, January, and February last The salt in store at the works was sold off at one anna a maund, at which rate it was almost impossible to realize a duty of two rupees per maund, or 3,200 per cent upon the cost price The local preventive establishment has now been again entertained, and the smuggling has been greatly checked

11 The greatest difficulty is experienced with regard to the Bhurtpore salt, or as it is called in Reg XVI, 1829, Balambha salt. A great quantity of good salt is made all along our frontier in the Bhurtpore territory, from the brine raised from wells This brine is exposed to evaporation in shallow earthen pans at the mouth of each well, and the salt is manufactured at a very small cost, varying from four to six annas per maund Each manufactory pays a duty to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, or his farmer, and the whole constitutes an important item in the revenues of the Bhurtpore state.

12. These circumstances alone would render the collection of the heavy duties imposed by our Government difficult, but the difficulty is considerably increased by the narrowness of the strip of our territory which intervenes between the Jumna and the Bhurtpore state, and the position of some Bhurtpore villages in the very midst of this strip, as shown in the annexed sketch

It is evident that the prevention of smuggling would almost be impossible without some secondary line in the Doab, unless we have, as is fortunately the case, the best understanding with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and ready assistance from him in any way in which it can be rendered

13. The usual mode of smuggling is by head-loads. Bands of smugglers collect together on the frontier, just beyond customs' jurisdiction, each carrying a load of about 30 seers, or 60 lbs. The best efforts of the preventive establishment can only secure a few of the band; the rest pass on in the darkness of the night across the line, and the profit on the loads which escape amply compensates for the loss on those which are seized. When smuggling was not a penal offence, and the only punishment was confiscation of the load, it was evidently impossible to stop this system. However numerous and vigilant the customs officers, the smugglers had only to outnumber them, and they were sure to succeed. The case is now altered, fine or imprisonment follows apprehension, and of course there is greater reluctance to incur the risk. But it may reasonably be apprehended that recourse will now be had to violence in proportion as the stringency of our preventive measures increases. When the duty is 600 or 800 per cent. on the prime cost of the article, means of eluding it will be found, even though the article be bulky. The most that can be done is to palliate, rather than prevent the evil. The great mart of Hattrass in the Doab is the best test of the efficiency of our preventive measures, and if it is true, as is asserted, that the price of salt has lately risen there from 22 seers to 16 or 19 the rupee, it speaks well for the success of the means pursued. There have hitherto been few, if any, affrays arising from contests with smugglers, but the system has not yet been long enough in operation to enable me to form a correct judgment in this respect.

14. The route by which salt is brought across the frontier in the Mirzapore, or second division of customs, is so circuitous, that there is less temptation to smuggle in that part of the line.

15. The suppression of the manufacture of salt in our own territories has been part of the system introduced by Regulation XIV, 1843.

16. An attempt was made by the enactment of II, 1838, to bring this salt under contribution, but the plan entirely failed, partly from the defect of the laws, and partly from the impossibility of the case. The salt manufactured in our own territories is, with few exceptions, very inferior in its quality. If the duty upon it were honestly paid, the foreign salt would drive it out of the market, especially when smuggling to a considerable extent is well known to reduce considerably the price of foreign salt below what it ought to be.

17. The first effect of Act II., 1838, was to check the manufacture of salt, but it was soon found that the provisions of the Act were inoperative, and that it was as advantageous to make and smuggle salt under its provisions, as to manufacture salt in violation of it. Accordingly, many licenses were taken out under Act II. of 1838, guardians were appointed on salaries of 10 rupees per mensem, and paid by the manufacturer to watch the works; and the guardians and manufacturers together realized large sums by the sale of much more salt than ever paid duty. The annexed return of licenses taken out under Act II., 1838, affords no grounds for judging of the quantity of salt actually manufactured.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of LICENSES granted for the Manufacture of SALT, under Act II. of 1838.

| — | 1838 | | 1839 | | 1840 | | 1841 | | 1842 | | 1843 | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Works | Estimated Annual Produce | Number of Works | Estimated Annual Produce | Number of Works | Estimated Annual Produce | Number of Works | Estimated Annual Produce | Number of Works | Estimated Annual Produce | Number of Works | Estimated Annual Produce | |
| Meerut - | - - | - - | 17 | 6,347 | 13 | 6,838 | 2 | 1,052 | 2 | 493 | — | — | In 1841 the annual produce is filled in by computation, the Returns for 1840 are incomplete. The Returns from Rohilcund and Allahabad are very defective |
| Rohilcund - | - - | - - | 14 | 111 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Agra - - | - - | - - | 28 | 1,001 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 235 | 33 | 271 | — | — | |
| Allahabad - | - - | - - | 117½ | 518 | 124 | 1,615 | 127½ | 2,478 | 120 | 1,731 | 120 | 1,480 | |
| Benares - | 367 | 2,178 | 516 | 2,486 | 46 | 1,877 | 37 | 1,068 | 53 | 1,485 | 62 | 1,550 | |
| GRAND TOTAL - | 367 | 2,178 | 692½ | 10,453 | 186 | 10,360 | 171½ | 4,833 | 208 | 3,980 | 18 | 3,030 | |

18. The great difficulty at present experienced with regard to the manufacture of salt in our provinces, is to distinguish what really is a manufactory of alimentary salt. "Many salts are used in commerce which, in their crude state, contain a considerable quantity of muriate of soda, and there is no certain rule for determining what quantity of muriate of soda is necessary to constitute the work a manufactory of alimentary salt liable to destruction, and exposing the manufacturer to the penalties of Act XIV, of 1843. This difficulty is the most experienced with regard to saltpetre works, and is set forth in the annexed Circular Order of the Board. Attention is now directed to the subject, and information is in the course of collection, which will afford grounds for coming to a decision on this point.

Cotton

19. The duty of 12 annas per maund on cotton, leviable under Regulation IX, 1810, was changed by Sec. XII, Regulation IV, 1815, to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. All *ad valorem* duties were levied according to valuations in books of rates liable to periodical

adjustment. This duty was, by Regulation XV, 1825, to be returned as a drawback on exportation of the article, on a British bottom, to Europe or America. The drawback was maintained in a note appended to Schedule (B ) in Act XIV, 1836

20 The duty, under this law, varied according to the market rate of the article at the custom-house, by which it was brought across the frontier line The sum to be refunded as drawback at the custom-house of Calcutta, of course was also variable The mercantile community complained of this, and the Board of Customs, at Calcutta, made a representation on the subject to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in 1840, pointing out the injurious preference for exportation which some cottons possessed in the market, and the difficulty experienced by the Calcutta collector of Customs, in determining whether the cotton had really passed the frontier line under the rowannah, on which the drawback was claimed. To obviate this difficulty, the Sudder Board of Revenue, in the exercise of the power they always possessed of adjusting the book of valuation rates, fixed 10 rupees per maund as the medium value of cotton at all the custom-houses. This fixed the duty at eight annas per maund, which remained unaltered from 1840 to the passing of Act XIV of 1843 The duty on uncleaned cotton was always four annas a maund

21 The amount of drawback given in Calcutta, on cotton exported to Europe and America, for a series of years, is shown in the annexed Table, and is of small amount The Oomradee cotton, which is generally preferred in the English market, finds its way to the sea by the more lightly taxed route to Bombay

| —— | 1835-36 | 1836-37 | 1837-38 | 1838-39 | 1839-40 | 1840-41 | 1841-42 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty - - | 6,94,145 | 5,69,293 | 4,18,660 | 5,65,111 | 5,50,286 | 6,56,525 | 5,66,413 |
| Drawback - | 64,633 | 13,633 | 2,997 | 5,569 | 16,461 | 4,385 | 4,639 |

22 Cotton is never exported in any quantities from the British territories, except by sea Great quantities of cotton are brought across the north-west frontier, for shipment at the different marts on the Jumnah and Ganges, and for the supply of our own provinces, as well as for export by sea The distinction of export and import attached to the entries of collections under this head, prior to 1843, were merely nominal, part of the practice under the old system of Regulation IX of 1810 " Goods brought by certain routes, or paying duty at certain times, were called exports, whilst goods brought by other routes, or paying duty at other times, were called imports " To remedy this, the fifth of the Rules of February 10th 1844, was passed to define what constituted export and what import *

23 Under the law prior to 1843, as well as at present, the cotton of the British province of Bundlecund paid duty on passing the frontier line upon the Jumnah, but this was done to facilitate the formation of a good and direct line along the river The hardship was compensated by the liberty of consuming untaxed salt, which they enjoyed in consequence of their position beyond the line.

24. In Mr Secretary Thornton's letter to the Secretary with the Governor-general, dated February 23rd last, copy of which is herewith sent, attention has already been drawn to the anomalies which result from the maintenance of a duty upon cotton in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories

25 It will hence appear that the provisions of Act XIV, 1843, have made no alteration whatever in the levy of duty on cotton They have only declared and made permanent what was before obscure and liable to change In the rules of 10th February 1844, a remedy was afforded to some petty inconveniences to which the trade was exposed in passing the frontier line, but these do not require detailed notice It will be obvious that the increased efficiency given to the preventive line, tends to bring the imported articles more certainly under contribution Cotton is so bulky, and the duty so very moderate, that payment is never evaded

Sugar.

26 The same has been essentially the case with sugar as with cotton It was formerly liable to a duty of 5 per cent, according to valuations in books of rates, compiled somewhat arbitrarily, and not always corresponding with the real market value of the article The fixed duty, leviable under Act XIV, 1843, was determined so as to represent a fair average of what was formerly demanded The trade in sugar is chiefly by export, the countries lying north and east of the Ganges being those which produce sugar in abundance for the whole of Upper India The only sugar which there is any temptation to import, is that which was produced in our own territory, but carried to Bickaneer and other countries west of the line, there to be refined, and brought back again in the form of sugar-candy. Cashmeer produces no sugar, but its refined sugars are celebrated as an article of luxury throughout Central Asia Under Act XXXII, 1836, sugar cannot be legally imported from foreign territories into the British provinces, and it remains prohibited under Act XIV, 1843.

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* Rule V Articles brought from the southward and westward, within customs jurisdiction upon either of the above lines shall be held to be imported, save and except in the case of sugar, the produce of a British province, as prescribed hereafter in Rule XXXVII Articles brought from the northward and eastward, within customs' jurisdiction upon any of the above lines, shall be held to be exported

Appendix, No 18

1843. In order to prevent the prohibition having further operation than was intended, in consequence of the arbitrary meaning attached to the words import and export, with reference to goods passing the frontier line, the 37th of the rules of 10th February 1844, provides, "that sugar, the produce of British territory, covered by a certificate of origin prescribed by Sec III, Act XXXII, 1836, if brought across the line from British territory, lying on the south and west of the line, shall not be held prohibited" But it is believed that this privilege is rarely, if ever, claimed.

27 The provisions for the levy of the duty on sugar are very sufficient, and little, if any, passes without payment.

Miscellaneous

28 The miscellaneous articles paying duty prior to 1st September 1843, and the amount levied under each head for a series of years, will be found in the Schedule, which forms a separate number in this packet. The total will not correspond with the entry in the abstract statement of paragraph 16, because the return has been compiled from the custom-house, and not from the accountant's records, and because many items of receipt, such as fees on rowannahs, confiscations, fines, &c, are comprised in the latter, and not in the former

29 The public have been greatly relieved by the remission of the duty on these numerous articles, many of which were in constant use, and exposed the possessors to much vexation The abolition of the duty has also tended greatly to increase the efficiency of the preventive establishment The captors are always held entitled to a large portion of the value of seizures made by them, hence their attention was formerly directed, and their activity stimulated to make seizures of the more valuable articles, which yielded a small revenue to Government, and which could be easily concealed, such as gold thread, musk, &c., whilst they had small inducement to seize the bulky and highly taxed articles, such as salt, &c, which brought a large revenue to Government, now the whole efforts of every person on the establishment are bent upon the proper regulation of the trade in the three simple articles of salt, sugar, and cotton

30 There is every reason to hope that the present system of customs collections introduced under Regulation XIV of 1843, will be less oppressive to the people and injurious to trade than the former system, and that it will yield a larger revenue to the State.

I have, &c

Agra, 12 June 1844 (signed) *J. Thomason*

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## (No 36)

**Extract** from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Separate Revenue Department, dated 22 May 1844

The following letter is written to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

(No 1,950)

From *J Thornton*, Esq, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to *T R Davidson*, Esq, Officiating Secretary to the Government of *India*, dated 22 May 1844.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will lay before the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council the accompanying statements showing the customs collections in these provinces under Act XIV, 1843, during 1843-44, as contrasted with the collections from the corresponding tract of country in the preceding year The two statements have been furnished demi-officially by the collectors of the Delhi and Mirzapoor divisions, and have been thrown together in this office

2 It is hoped that the increase of 7½ lacs will be considered satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that the new Act only came into operation on 1st September 1843, and that some sacrifice of revenue took place before the present preventive system was completely organized Considerable loss is known to have occurred in the space between Delhi and Horal, by the hasty reduction of an establishment maintained to watch the Noh and Sooltanpoor Works

3 The Lieutenant-governor feels it incumbent upon him to notice that this success is mainly owing to the zealous exertions of Mr G Todd, who, after completing the arrangements in the Mirzapore division, relieved Mr G H Smith of the charge of the Delhi division, and by great exertions and much exposure, whilst suffering under ill health, succeeded in organizing a very effective establishment in the Delhi division

4 Under the arrangement sanctioned by Government on March 9th last, the increased allowances due to this gentleman, as well as the full salaries assigned to the deputy collector, are not to be given till Messrs Parks and Plowden can be otherwise provided for, and a saving effected by the reduction of their salaries.

5 It would be very gratifying to the Lieutenant-governor if he were empowered by His Lordship in Council to declare the full salaries, as in the margin, to be granted from the 1st instant, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the officers in this department The constant vigilance and exertion upon which the maintenance of this branch of the revenue so materially depends, deserves all the encouragement which can fairly be given it, without violating any great principle, or materially trenching on the revenue of the Government.

| | *Rs* | *Rs* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr G Todd, collector - | 2,500 | 275 | increase |
| Nine Deputy Collectors | 4,200 | 650 | " |
| Per Mensem - - *Rs* | | 925 | " |

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Thornton*,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Agra, 22 May 1844.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements at the Custom-Houses of the First or *Delhi* Division, during the Years 1842-43 and 1843-44.

| YEAR | RECEIPTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | | NET REVENUE, | | | Per-Centage of Charges Collection | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SALT, | | | COTTON | | | SUGAR | | | MISCELLANEOUS | | | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p.* | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p.* |
| 1842-43 - - - | 18,93,102 | 11 | 3½ | 1,77,747 | 1 | 10 | 3,41,259 | 10 | 4¼ | 3,42,071 | 13 | 8½ | 27,54,181 | 5 | 2 | 4,04,094 | 14 | 8¼ | 23,50,086 | 6 | 5¾ | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| 1843-44 - - - | 29,14,391 | 13 | 11 | 2,06,501 | 8 | 6 | 4,49,163 | 13 | 5½ | 82,324 | 4 | 11¼ | 36,52,381 | 8 | 9¾ | 4,24,204 | 1 | 6½ | 32,28,177 | 7 | 3¼ | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Increase - - | 10,21,289 | 2 | 7½ | 28,754 | 6 | 8 | 1,07,904 | 3 | 1¼ | - - - - | | | 11,57,947 | 12 | 4¾ | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Decrease - - | - - - - | | | - - - - | | | - - - - | | | 2,59,747 | 8 | 9 | 2,59,747 | 8 | 9 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Net Increase - | - - - - | | | - - - - | | | - - - - | | | - - - | | Rs | 8,98,200 | 3 | 7¾ | — | | | — | | | — | | |

Collector's Office, First Division, }
10 May 1844 }

(E E)

(signed) *George Todd,*
Offg Collector

Appendix, No 18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Custom-Houses within the Second Division of Customs, for 1842–43 and 1843–44.

| YEAR | CUSTOM HOUSE | RECEIPTS. | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sugar | Salt | Cotton | Miscellaneous | TOTAL | Establishment | Contingencies | TOTAL |
| | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a. p* | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p.* | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* |
| 1842–43 - | Mirzapore - - | 43,381 12 – | 55 13 3 | 1,36,879 8 – | 1,41,828 12 – | 3,22,145 15 5 | 1,07,876 15 5 | 1,488 14 8 | 1,09,365 14 1 |
| | Allahabad - - | - - - | 5,72,663 9 9¾ | 27,303 15 – | 39,594 13 3 | 6,39,562 6 –¾ | 38,284 – – | 1,449 4 9 | 39,733 4 9 |
| | Calpee - - - | - - - | 2,697 6 6 | 1,48,142 13 10 | 1,99,602 15 8¾ | 3,50,443 4 –¾ | 58,075 – – | 2,545 11 4 | 60,620 11 4 |
| | Rajapore. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL - - *Rs.* | 43,381 12 – | 5,75,416 13 6¾ | 3,12,326 4 10 | 3,81,026 8 11¾ | 13,12,151 7 4½ | 204,235 15 5 | 5,483 14 9 | 2,09,719 14 2 |
| 1843–44 - | Mirzapoor - - | 41,353 11 5 | 1,856 14 3 | 1,18,999 12 3 | 38,710 8 11½ | 2,00,920 14 10½ | 1,08,725 8 7 | 1,205 14 1½ | 1,09,930 5 8½ |
| | Allahabad - - | - - - | 6,23,998 9 8¼ | 39,367 12 – | 27,615 15 7½ | 6,90,982 5 3¾ | 46,954 8 9½ | 1,041 15 8 | 47,996 8 5½ |
| | Calpee - - - | - - - | 2,323 15 2 | 1,65,063 10 10½ | 1,00,560 3 10¼ | 2,67,920 13 10¾ | 57,692 14 11 | 991 11 3 | 58,684 10 2 |
| | Rajapore - - - | - - - | 185 11 3 | 22,869 11 4 | 10,404 2 5 | 33,459 9 – | 4,334 – – | 116 1 – | 4,450 1 – |
| | TOTAL - - *Rs* | 41,353 11 5 | 6,28,365 2 4¼ | 3,46,273 14 5½ | 1,77,290 14 10¼ | 11,93,283 11 1 | 2,17,707 – 3½ | 3,355 10 –½ | 2,21,061 9 4 |

(signed) *M. C Ommaney,*
Offˢ Collʳ Customˢ, Second Division

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at the Custom Houses in the North Western Provinces (exclusive of Saugor, Ajmere, and Nimar) during the Years 1842-43 and 1843-44

| CUSTOMS DIVISION | YEAR | Collections on Salt | Cotton | Sugar | Miscellaneous | Total Gross Collection. | Charges | Total Net Collections | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs* | *Rs.* | *Rs* | |
| Delhi Division - - - - | 1842-43 - | 18,93,103 | 1,77,747 | 3,41,260 | 3,42,072 | 27,54,181 | 4,04,095 | 23,50,086 | This is a rough statement, compiled as soon as possible after the close of the year 1843-44<br>Both receipts and disbursements, as they may ultimately appear when the annual accounts are adjusted, will probably differ, though not very materially, from what is here shown |
| | 1843-44 - | 29,14,392 | 2,06,501. | 4,49,164 | 82,324 | 36,52,382 | 4,24,204 | 32,28,177 | |
| Mirzapore Division - - - | 1842-43 - | 5,75,417 | 3,12,326 | 43,382 | 3,81,026 | 13,12,151 | 2,09,720 | 11,03,431 | |
| | 1843-44 - | 6,28,365 | 3,46,274 | 41,354 | 1,77,291 | 11,93,284 | 2,21,062 | 9,72,222 | |
| TOTAL - - - | 1842-43 - | 24,68,520 | 4,90,073 | 3,84,642 | 7,23,098 | 36,66,332 | 6,13,815 | 34,52,517 | |
| | 1843-44 - | 35,42,757 | 5,52,775 | 4,90,518 | 2,59,615 | 48,45,666 | 6,45,266 | 42,00,399 | |
| Increase in - - - | 1843-44 - | 10,74,237 | 62,702 | 1,05,876 | - - - | 7,79,334 | 31,451 | 7,47,882 | |
| Decrease in - - - | 1843-44 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,63,483 | — | — | — | |

Agra,
20 May 1844

(signed) *J Thornton,*
Secy to Govt, N W P

Appendix, No. 18.

(No 842) (No 59)

To Lieutenant-colonel *W H Sleeman*, Agent to the Governor-General, *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* Territories.

Sir, Fort William, 31 May 1844

ADVERTING to your letter to the address of Mr Secretary Maddock (No 4), dated 3 January 1843, and to your subsequent communication to Mr. Secretary Hamilton (No 146), dated 18 May 1843, together with the correspondence that has taken place on the subject of the abolition of the collection of custom duties in the Jaloun territories, I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to convey to you the following observations

It appears that in the year 1842 the gross receipts on account of customs duties amounted to Rs 16,817 14 0, and that the cost of establishments was Rs 1,920, leaving a net collection to the extent of only Rs. 14,897 14 0

This collection was made in accordance with a set of tables which show that 57 articles of commerce and consumption are liable to petty duties at numerous chowkies and outposts; some scores of custom-house posts are stated to be scattered over the face of the district, and on every article a different rate of duty is levied at every one of these posts, while, to increase the vexation, payment at one post does not exempt goods from contribution at any other they may have to pass Moreover, the rate demandable on each article not only varies at different posts, but at the same post, according as the merchant is a resident in the vicinity of the post in which he deals or not Thanee, Beparee, and Baitoo rates being levied as the dealers are resident, non-resident, or the goods are in transit only

The Governor-general in Council is of opinion that the inconsiderable net receipt from these customs is not sufficient to justify the Government in permitting the continuance of a system so destructive to trade, and vexatious to the people who suffer from its infliction. His Lordship does not observe that any private rights will be invaded by the abolition of an impost at once oppressive and unprofitable, and he is content on the part of the Government to sacrifice revenue drawn from so harassing a source, in the confident expectation that its relinquishments will add to the general prosperity of the district

The Governor-general in Council is accordingly pleased to resolve that the custom duties in the territory of Jalaun shall be abolished, and he directs me to request that you will take measures for carrying this resolution into early effect, and that you will report the result for the information of the Government

The customs tables are herewith returned to you, copy having been kept for record

I have, &c
(signed) *J A Dorin*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRACT *India* Political Consultations, 29 August 1845

EXTRACT Letter from Secretary to the Government of *India* to the Agent Governor-General for Affairs of *Sindiah's* Dominions, dated Fort William, 19 June 1844.

2 THE Governor-general in Council is of opinion that not only should the vexatious exactions of "Dhurawna" and "Punjote" be immediately abolished, but that as soon as the existing contracts, which it may be necessary to respect, expire, every duty on customs in Huchwahagar, Bhanderee, &c., should be done away with, as has been the case in Jalaun, but his Honor in Council observes it will be hardly just to make our liberality in giving up the customs' duties chargeable to Sindiah's government, and that until the revenues of the transferred districts shall, as a result of our better administration, exceed the sum at which they were valued at the time of transfer by 10,000 rupees, the apparent average receipts by Sindiah on account of these duties, credit for that sum should be given by us in the Gwalior account

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(No 162 of 1844) (No. 34)

From *F. Currie*, Esq, Secretary to Government of *India*, to *J Thornton*, Esq, Secretary to the Government of the North-western Provinces, *Agra*

Sir,— Fort William, 4 June 1844

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* relative to a revised system of customs administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying copy of a resolution recorded in the Financial department, under date the 1st instant.

I have, &c
(signed) *F Currie*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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* To Secretary to Government, N W Ps dated 26 January 1844
From ditto, dated 23 February 1844

(No 35)

(Copy)

Resolution,—

THE Governor-general in Council has had under his consideration the duties now levied upon the Saugor frontier, and has come to the conclusion that it would be desirable to reduce very much the number of articles upon which these duties are levied, and even to levy a duty upon one article alone, that of salt, provided the Government could enter into an arrangement with the states of Ruvah, Myheer, and Bijeeragogurh, whereby all duties upon the transit of merchandise might be abolished also in their territories

The statement furnished by the agent to the Governor general in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, shows the rate of duty collected upon each article in those territories, but does not exhibit the amount of duty collected in any of them, it is therefore desirable that this information should be obtained from the agent

The duty upon salt in the Saugor territories is low, being only 4 annas per maund on importation and 2 annas on exportation; the Revenue Board have suggested that the duty should be raised to 12 annas per maund, and levied only upon importation, and in this the Governor-general in Council is disposed to acquiesce

From the receipts arising from this increased duty on salt, collected by a strengthened establishment, his Lordship in Council would be prepared to make ample compensation to the states of Ruyah, Myheer, and Bijeeragogurh, for the loss sustained by them through the abolition of all transit duties in their respective territories

His Lordship in Council observes that it must be obvious to the chief of those states that their subjects would benefit not only by the free introduction into their territories from Saugor of all articles now taxed, except salt, but that they would also benefit by the more extensive trade which would eventually pass through their territories when the trade should be thus relieved from all burthen

The Governor-general in Council directs that the agent will first endeavour to ascertain, or to form some estimate approximating to correctness, of the amount of transit duties received by the three states respectively, and report the result of his inquiries to the Government

The Governor-general in Council will then determine what specific terms should be proposed to the chiefs of the three states respectively, which terms would consist either of the offer of a fixed payment, rather more than equivalent to their annual receipts from transit duties on an average of the last ten years, or of the offer to pay over annually to each a proportion to be mutually agreed upon of the future net annual receipts from the proposed increase tax on salt

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From the "Calcutta Gazette," Wednesday 22 March 1843

EXTRACT General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of *India*, Political Department, dated Agra, the 13th March 1843

THE Governor-General is pleased to direct the immediate and total abolition of all duties of transit in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied by the army

The navigation of the Indus is free to all nations

By order of the Right honourable the Governor-General of India

(signed) *J Thomason*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General

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TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Nubab Mahomed Bhawul Khan Buhadoor Umbase* to the Address of the Right Honourable Lord *Ellenborough*, Governor-General of *India*, dated 17th Mohurrum, 1260 Hijra year, corresponding with 7th February 1844

(A C)

I HAD heard that it was in your Lordship's contemplation to extend the British boundary on the Abohur frontier to the bank of the river Ghara, and I have now learnt with pleasure from Mr. R N C. Hamilton the same in detail fully and particularly, and consider it highly consistent with true friendship to assist your Lordship in this matter With this view, therefore, I have proposed that my officers, in concert with the British functionaries, shall commence a line of boundary from the bank of the river Ghara, between the villages of Gunjbuksh, Chistee, and Ghonsa Salmi Ka, situated in the Wuttoo district, and drawing it southward along the existing boundary, separating those two villages and passing it two English miles east of Jugul, will end it at, and join it to present northern boundary of the Mohur district, and all the lands and villages "Sindh and Chool," populated or deserted, lying to the east of the line so drawn, shall belong to the British Government, and those populated

Appendix, No. 18

populated or unpopulated of Choolistan and Sindh, lying to the west of the aforesaid line, shall belong to me as heretofore The particulars are these; at this time the land situated to the east and north-east of the above-mentioned line, i e between it and the Mundote frontier, and included within the present northern boundary of Aboheer and the river Ghara, together with all the villages therein, I hereby, by this my writing, for ever relinquish as a free gift to the possession and dominion of the British Government I trust that this will be agreeable to your Lordship, and cause you satisfaction, tending thereby to strengthen more the foundation of friendship. Hoping that your Lordship will ever consider me anxious to hear regarding your good health, I pray you will continue to write to me regarding the same

(True translation.)
(signed) *R. N C Hamilton,*
Agent to Governor-General.

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From the "Calcutta Gazette," Wednesday, 1 November 1843.

Notification.—Fort William, Foreign Department, 28 October 1843.

The Right honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following engagement lately entered into with the Nawaub of Bhawulpore, regarding the levy of duties on merchandise in transit through that state.

Regarding the levy of duties on merchandise in transit through the Bhawulpore state, (excepting the merchants and mercantile firms, the proper subjects of the Bhawulpore state), the following Articles have been agreed to between the British and the Bhawulpore Governments —

On boats freighted with merchandise going up or down the river through the Bhawulpore country, the duties shall be only one-half of the present fixed rates.

Secondly On merchandise passing in any direction by land, no other duties shall be levied than the following, viz

| | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| On a hackery laden with merchandise - - - - - | 2 | – | – |
| On a camel laden with merchandise - - - - - - - | 1 | – | – |
| On a mule, pony, bullock, or an ass laden with merchandise - - | – | 8 | – |

Thirdly Any merchant having with him a passport or "rawannah" according to the form annexed to this agreement shall pass safe, unmolested, and without search by the local officers on the road

Fourthly If any merchant buy or sell the merchandise at any place or town on the road, he will have to pay there the usual local duties.

Fifthly As there exists no pukka wells and caravansaries for the use of travellers on the road from Bhawulpore to Sirsa, the Bhawulpore government will, throughout its jurisdiction at every stage, prepare pukka wells and caravansaries for the comfort of travellers, as well as a road along that route, and keep it in order by taking constant care to keep it in repair.

Sixthly This agreement has been drawn up in accordance with the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, and in order that merchants may satisfactorily and in full confidence engage in the trade

Dated 15th Shabun 1259 Hijra, corresponding with 11th September 1843, A.D.

Seal of the Nuwab

By order of the Right honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *W. Edwards,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

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From the "Calcutta Gazette," Saturday, 17 February 1844.

Notification.

The following scale of duties on merchandise passing to and from Sirsa and Bhawulpore through the Bikaneer territory, that is, between Bhutneer and Anoopghur, having been fixed and determined upon by the Maharaja of Bikaneer, notice thereof is published for general information

| | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On every hackery laden with mercantile goods - - - - - | 1 | – | – | |
| On every camel ditto - - - - - - - - - - - | – | 8 | – | per load. |
| On every mule, buffalo, pony, bullock, or other beast of burden - - | – | 4 | – | |
| On every horse, camel, or cattle for sale - - - - - | 2 | per 'cent. upon value. | | |

Any unladen camel, hackery, bullock, or pony, &c, going for goods, or returning empty, will pass free and unmolested. But any merchandise bought or sold in the Bikaneer territory, on the line of road, or any merchant quitting the Bhutneer or the Anoopghur chowkee, and passing by another direction, will be subject to pay the usual local duties The goods of merchants will be protected as usual, and suraees, wells and tanks will be constructed A regular road will also be made, and kept constantly repaired The duties above fixed will be levied at Bhutneer on goods coming from the east, Delhi or Sirsa, according to a pass or ruwanah, to be signed by the British authorities at Sirsa and at Anoopghur, on goods coming from the west, Bombay or Bhawulpoor, according to the pass to be signed by the British agent, Maatunud (native agent), at Bhawulpore Any merchant having no ruwanah with him signed by the British authority, will be subject to a search of his goods, and will be required to pay the duties according to the above rates, and any merchant having with him a pass signed by the Bikaneer authorities, after paying the duties on his goods, will be liable to no further molestation or search by any other of the keepers of the chowkies throughout the Bikaneer territory

By order of the Right honourable the Governor-General of India
(signed) *F Currie,*
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General
Camp, Jehanabad, 8 February 1844

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## Act No VI. of 1844

Passed by the Right honourable the Governor-General of *India* in Council on the 16th March 1844

An Act for abolishing the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties, for revising the Duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the Price at which Salt shall be sold for Home Consumption within the Territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George

Rescinding all regulations of the Madras Code imposing inland, transit, and town duties.

It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of April 1844, such parts of Regulation X of 1803, Regulation I of 1812, Regulation III of 1812, Regulation VI of 1812, and Regulation III of 1821, of the Madras Code, and all such parts of any regulations of the said code, as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties at any town or place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be repealed

Rescinding regulations of the Madras Code imposing sea customs duties, with certain exceptions

2 And it is hereby enacted, that Regulation IX of 1803, with exception of sections 55 to 70, both inclusive, Regulation XI, 1803, Regulation XIV of 1808, Regulation XV of 1808, with exception of section 5, Regulation II of 1812, with exception of sections 15 and 17, Regulation IV of 1812, and such parts of Regulation I of 1813, of the same code, as relate to the rates of duty and drawback on spirituous liquors imported or exported by sea, also Regulation II. of 1816, Regulation II of 1818, Regulation III of 1818, Regulation IV. of 1819, and Regulation VII. of 1819, together with the Schedules appended thereunto, excepting in so far as any of these regulations rescind any former regulations either in part or in whole of the Madras Code, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in the foregoing or any other regulations of the Madras Code for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea, at any place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St George, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed

Proviso.

3 Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, pier or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same; or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses

Duties to be levied on goods imported by sea into the Presidency of Fort St George.

4 And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place within the territories subordinate to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St George, after the said first day of April 1844, according to the rates specified in Schedule (A) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions specified therein, and the Schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

Duties to be levied on goods exported by sea from the Presidency of Fort St George

5 And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any ports of the Presidency of Fort St George after the said first day of April 1844, according to the rates specified in Schedule (B) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

Duties to be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, adjacent to the Presidency of Fort St George.

6 And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St George, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of this Act for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that presidency.

The Governor in Council may declare by notice in the "Gazette," the territory of native

7 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St George, to declare by notice to be published in the Gazette of that presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts

chiefs, beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, to be foreign

and civil authorities of that presidency, shall be deemed to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms, as the said Governor in Council may think fit.

Customs chokees may be established for the levy of duties on goods passing into or out of foreign territory

Powers of officers at such chokees

Goods not to be allowed to pass across the frontier line without a certificate of the duty thereon having been paid in full

8 And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of duties of customs as above provided on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such foreign territories, customs chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every officer at every such chokee shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof, and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate showing that the customs duty leviable thereupon has been paid in full

The Governor in Council may appoint officers to collect duties and to grant certificates of payments

If goods be found not to correspond with certificate, the difference to be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the duty have not been duly paid, the goods to be detained until a further certificate be produced

9 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of customs duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee officer shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid, and if upon examination the goods brought to any chokee be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the goods, as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until a further certificate for the difference shall be produced.

The appointments of officers to receive customs duties on the frontier to be notified in the official Gazette

Officers so appointed bound to grant certificates on receipt of the proper duty

10 And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor in Council shall give public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Fort St George of the appointment of every officer appointed to receive customs duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said foreign territories, and the officers so appointed shall, on receipt of money tendered as customs duty, be bound to give to any merchant or other person applying for the same, a certificate of payment, and to enter therein the specification of goods, with the values and description thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying, provided only that the proper duty leviable thereupon, according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made

Certificates not to bear date more than 30 days before the arrival of the goods

Proviso

11 And it is hereby enacted, that no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date more than 30 days before the date when the goods arrive at the chokee. Provided, however, that any person who has taken out a certificate from any authorised receiver of customs duties, shall at any time within the said period of 30 days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, be entitled to receive a renewed certificate, with a fresh date, without further payment of duty

The Governor in Council to notify in official Gazette by what routes goods may cross the land frontier

After which goods brought by other routes to be liable to detention or confiscation.

12 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to prescribe, by public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Fort St George, by what routes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory as is described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Act, and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back; and if not provided with a certificate shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

Goods crossing frontier clandestinely to be confiscated

13 And it is hereby enacted, that goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chokees, between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated.

Penalty for officer permitting goods to cross the frontier without certificate, or by prohibited route

14 And it is hereby enacted, that any chokee officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable, on conviction before the collector of customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months

Penalty for a chokee officer needlessly and vexatiously injuring goods, or wrongfully detaining them

15 And it is hereby enacted, that if any chokee officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or shall wrongfully detain goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient certificate, such officer shall, on conviction before the collector of customs, or before any magistrate or joint magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to fine not exceeding 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months

Goods imported by sea from foreign European settlements or native States declared foreign, to be liable to duties leviable on foreign bottoms.

16 And it is hereby enacted, that all goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Fort St. George from any foreign European settlement in India, or from any native state, the inland trade of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, under section 7 of this Act, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule (A.) on imports on foreign bottoms.

17. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods whatsoever, entered in either of the Schedules of this Act as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St George Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at his discretion, and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the collector acting under the orders of the Government shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act

No dutiable goods entered in either of the schedules of this Act to be exempted, unless under special order of Government

Proviso

18 Provided always, that when goods are imported at any port of the Presidency of Fort St George from any other port in that presidency, under certificate that the export duty specified in Schedule (B ) has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in Schedule (A ) has been duly paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry

Proviso under which goods may be imported duty free from any other Madras port

19 Provided also, that when duties of customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company, not subject to the Presidency of Fort St George, and such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Fort St George, credit shall be given at such last-mentioned port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid

Further proviso under which credit may be given at any Madras port for duties paid at any other British Indian port

20 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St George, from time to time, by notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, to fix a value for any article, or number of articles, liable to *ad valorem* duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same

The Governor in Council to notify in the official Gazette, the valuation of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty

21 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom-house in the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation, as the case may be

When no value has been fixed or declared, duty to be levied according to the market value

22 And it is hereby enacted, that the market value for assessment of duties on *ad valorem* goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee, or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application, to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the custom-house, and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the goods were produced.

The market value, how and by whom to be declared

Application to be made in writing for the passing of goods through the custom house

What the application is to contain

23 And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the custom house, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct he shall countersign it as admitted, but if any part or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the collector of customs, who shall have power to take the goods, or any part thereof, as purchased for the Government at the price so declared, and whenever the collector of customs shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported goods, within 15 days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty

Declaration of market value to be submitted to appraising officer

The collector of customs empowed to purchase undervalued goods at the price so declared

Payment for the goods, when and how to be made

24 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St George to declare by public notice, in the official Gazette of that presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, and any goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated

Government to notify in the official Gazette the ports for landing and shipping merchandise Goods landing at other ports to be confiscated.

25 And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Fort St George, the master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act and marked (C ), to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped, then the manifest shall be forwarded to land on board of the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor, and if the port be up a river, or at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, by an order published in the official Gazette of the presidency, to fix a place in any such river or port beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in sections 54 and 55 of this Act, to pass until the master shall have forwarded in such manner as may be ordered by the said Governor in Council such a manifest as is required by this Act

Manifests of cargo to be sent in by masters of vessels on arrival

The Governor in Council may appoint places beyond which no inward-bound vessel may pass until the master have forwarded his manifest of cargo

Excepting certain country craft

Penalty for a master delivering a manifest not containing a full and true specification of cargo

26 And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any customs officer and confiscated, or to be charged with double, or such increased duties as may be determined by the collector of customs under the orders of Government

Masters of inward-bound vessels remaining outside of the places fixed by the Governor in Council, required to deliver manifests

Penalty for the master of a vessel refusing to deliver a manifest

27 And it is hereby enacted, that if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as hereinbefore prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established shall lie at anchor therein for the space of 24 hours, the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid

No vessel to break bulk until the collector of customs have received ship's papers

28. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest, as required by this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the collector of customs, shall have been received by the said collector, or until order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and that the said collector may further refuse to give such order, if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cockets, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him

Goods moved from or put on board of any vessel without due entry in the custom house, or permission for discharge of cargo, to be seized as contraband

After entry in due form, cargo not declared for re exportation may be landed, and export cargo laden

Goods liable to seizure and confiscation if attempted to be landed or put on board in contravention of this Act

29 And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, nor until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof, as above provided, and it shall be the duty of every customs officer to seize as contraband any goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision And after entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessel shall be sent to land, and export cargo shall be laden on board according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port by this Act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St George, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation

Penalty on master if cargo do not correspond with his manifest, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the prescribed places

Provision for the amendment of obvious errors in manifests of cargo

30 And it is hereby enacted, that if goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting, at his discretion, the master of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest

One or more places in every port to be appointed for the landing and shipment of goods

Goods landing at or shipping from any other place without special permission to be confiscated

31 And it is hereby enacted, that there shall in every port of the Presidency of Fort St George be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at or shipped from any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port, and if any goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any goods at any other than the said authorised places, or if any goods be shipped, or an attempt be made to ship any goods from any others than the said authorised places without snch order, they shall be seized and confiscated.

The Governor in Council may license boats for landing and shipping merchandise and after notification, goods found on any other boats to be liable to confiscation

Excepting under special permit from the collector of customs

32 And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandise, or to license and register the cargo boats plying in any ports, then, after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorised and prescribed, except under special permit from the collector of customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats than those so authorised for the port, shall be liable to be seized by an officer of customs, and shall be liable to confiscation

After due notification by Government the collector of customs empowered to station customs officers on board of any vessel

33 And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St George shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unlading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector.

Penalty for the master of a vessel refusing to

34 And it is hereby enacted, that any master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, when such officer shall be so deputed as

above provided, or shall not afford such officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water, if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of 100 rupees for each day during such officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation

receive and accommodate such officer

35 And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search addressed to any officer under his anthority, and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs shall be liable to confiscation, and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable, upon conviction, for every such offence to a fine of 1,000 rupees

Collector of customs may issue warrant to search any vessel

Powers of an officer bearing such warrant

Penalty for any master of a vessel resisting officer with warrant for search

36 And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the custom-house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 rupees

Penalty for a master removing or putting on board goods between sunset and sunrise, or when the custom-house is closed, without leave from collector

37 And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to, or lie alongside of, any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs officer, a custom-house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be not covered by a custom-house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to confiscation

Export cargo boats without permits not allowed to lie alongside vessels on which customs officers are stationed

Goods on such boats if not covered by a pass to be liable to confiscation

38 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a customs officer on board for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation there shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch a boat note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the customs officer on board, and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note, or if being accompanied by a boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of customs duly authorised by the collector, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation

In the removal of goods from on board any vessel, a boat note to be sent with each separate despatch

Goods liable to confiscation if found without a boat note, or out of the track between the vessel and the proper place of landing

39 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the custom-house, either for importation or exportation by sea, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the custom-house, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if any goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified articles, all such packages, with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation

Goods brought to be passed through the custom-house, if not corresponding with the description in the application, liable to confiscation

40 And it is hereby enacted, that if any person after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom-house, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner or by any person having an interest in or power over the goods

Goods liable to confiscation if removed with fraudulent intention after landing, and before passing through the custom-house

41 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collector of customs whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement

Collector of customs may require goods in bulk to be weighed or measured before landing, and levy duty accordingly

42 And it is hereby enacted, that clause 2, section XI of Regulation I of 1805 of the Madras Code shall be repealed

Rescinding c 2, s 11 of Reg 1 of 1805, of the Madras Code

43 And it is hereby enacted, that the price to be paid by the purchasers of salt to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St George for salt that may be manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor in Council for consumption within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St George, shall, subsequent to the date specified in section 1 of this Act, be one Company's rupee and eight annas for every maund of 3,200 tolas weight of salt

Fixing the price to be paid for salt within the Presidency of Madras

44 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor-General of India in Council to grant a remission of the price specified in the last preceding section of this Act, in cases in which it may appear that the grant of such remission is expedient.

The Governor-general in Council empowered to grant a remission of this price

Salt having paid the home consumption price may be landed free at any other Madras port under certificate

45 And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the full price fixed to be paid for salt sold for home consumption under the provisions of section 43 of this Act, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Fort St. George, and shall be passed from such port under the proper passes applicable to the free passage of salt into the interior without the levy of any further duty of customs

Limited period allowed for discharge of import cargo of vessel on which customs officer may be stationed

46 And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons burthen, and 30 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the customs officer first went on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above mentioned periods, the master shall be charged with the wages of such officer and other expenses for any further period that such officer may be detained on board And if the owners, importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master so to do

Limited period allowed for discharging cargo from any vessel without a customs officer on board

Goods remaining on board after period allowed, to be landed and warehoused by order of collector

Customs collector, with consent of master of vessel, may cause any packages to be deposited in the Government warehouses

The collector empowered to sell goods if not cleared from custom-house within period specified

47 And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no customs officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards, and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of this Act, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same: Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government warehouses for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel, and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application

Limited period allowed for putting export cargo on board of any vessel.

48 And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo, if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and twenty days if it exceed that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board until after the expiration of such additional period and if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the customs officer on board shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom-house for receipt of export cargo a customs officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last-mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board, except as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

Penalty for putting goods on board a vessel after customs officer's removal therefrom, and before a customs officer have again been placed thereon

49 And it is hereby enacted, that when upon application from the master of any vessel the customs officer shall be removed from on board thereof under the provisions to that effect contained in the last preceding section of this Act, if the master of such vessel shall before a customs officer have again been placed in such vessel put on board of such vessel, or cause, or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs

A port clearance to be granted to the master of every vessel on certificate of all public demands against him having been satisfied

50 And it is hereby enacted, that a port clearance shall be granted by the collector of customs, or other authorised officer, to the master or commander of every vessel clearing out from the ports of the Presidency of Fort St George, provided such master or commander shall have complied with the terms prescribed by this Act, and with the rules of the port concerned, and shall produce a certificate from the proper officer or officers of all port charges and public demands against him, of whatever nature, having been duly paid and discharged

Rules for levying duty on goods passed through custom house for shipment after grant of port clearance

51 And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duty shall in all cases be levied, and if the goods be free or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods

52 And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage, or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or re-landed, a customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board, and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter, provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs

Cargo of vessels putting back from stress of weather, or damage, and compelled to re-land cargo to be taken charge of by customs officers and lodged in such place as the collector may direct

Proviso under which the cargo may be landed as imported goods, and the export duty refunded.

Penalty for a master putting back into port without goods on which drawback has been allowed

53 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanded under the rule contained in the last preceding section of this Act

Duty on goods relanded before the landing is complete to be refunded but not after grant of port clearance

Unless the vessel have put back for stress of weather or damage.

54 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping of goods thereon, and that whoever being in charge of any such craft shall knowingly contravene any such rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees for each offence

Penalty on coasting and country craft for contravening such rules as Governor in Council may lay down for their regulation

55. And it is hereby enacted, that pattamars, dhonies, and other small craft from the Maldive or Laccadive Islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar and Cutch, and of the Travancore and Cochin States, shall be treated in the ports of the Presidency of Fort St George like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods, as may be made by the Governor in Council for such vessels in the several ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George

Specification of native craft to be treated like coasting craft of the British territories

56 And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this Act.

No drawback allowed on goods shipped on such native craft

57 And it is hereby enacted, that goods exported in the same vessels if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom-house for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped

Goods re exported in the same vessel not subject to duty, duty to be levied on transhipped goods as if they had been landed and re-exported

58 And it is hereby enacted, that no transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port, and that goods transhipped or attempted to be transhipped without such order shall be liable to confiscation

Goods to be liable to confiscation if transhipped without special license from collector.

59 And it is hereby enacted, that an officer of customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of goods from vessel to vessel

Customs officer to superintend transhipment

60 And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which under this Act goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation

The collector competent to adjudge confiscation.

61 And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged

The collector may exact payment of fines before granting port clearance.

62 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any collector of customs, or other officer who may be authorised to adjudicate customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods, and if the proprietor accept such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of customs in any court of justice on account of such seizure and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty and if the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards

Empowering collectors of customs to decide upon cases of seizure and to adjudge damages.

To mitigate penalty of confiscation to the extent of the levy of double duty And to distribute part proceeds of sale of confiscated goods in rewards among seizing officers.

amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively

All officers of customs amenable to civil courts

Proviso

63 And it is hereby enacted, that all officers of customs shall as heretofore be amenable to the civil courts of the Presidency of Fort St George by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts Provided, however, that no suit shall lie against a collector of customs or other officer for any judicial award in a matter of customs passed under the preceding section of this Act

Penalty for obstructing customs officers in the exercise of their powers

64 And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or both.

Penalty for customs officer receiving consideration for doing or forbearing any official act

65 And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

Penalty for a customs officer concerned in defrauding the customs revenue

66 And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both

Penalty for exacting customs or duties without authority as a customs officer

67. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, not being an officer appointed under this Act, or authorised by any Regulation to collect customs or duties shall exact customs or duties of any denomination on any pretence whatsoever, whether as principal or agent, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both, and furthermore shall be liable for such damages as may be obtained against him, on the suit of the party injured, by action in any of the civil courts of the Presidency of Fort St George

The Governor in Council may transfer the powers of collector of customs to any other officer, and may make rules and appoint officers to carry this Act into effect, and fix rates of wharfage and rent

68 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Fort St George, by an Order in Council, to transfer any of the powers given to a collector of customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such wharves, and appoint such officers, as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage, and of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the custom-house

## SCHEDULE (A).

RATES of DUTY to be Charged on GOODS Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of *Fort St George*

| No | ENUMERATION OF GOODS | When Imported on British Bottoms | When Imported on *Foreign Bottoms* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullion and coin | Free | Free |
| 2 | Precious stones and pearls | Free | Free |
| 3 | Grain and pulse, other than rice and paddy | Free | Free |
| 4 | Rice and paddy | Two annas per bag, not exceeding two maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, one anna per maund | Four annas per bag, not exceeding two maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, two annas per maund |
| 5 | Horses and other living animals | Free | Free |
| 6 | Ice | Free | Free |
| 7 | Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones, (marble and wrought stones excepted) | Free | Free |
| 8 | Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession | Free | 3 per cent |
| 9 | Foreign books | 3 per cent. | 6 per cent. |

| No | ENUMERATION OF GOODS | When Imported on British Bottoms | When Imported on Foreign Bottoms |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 11 | Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country | 6 per cent. | 12 per cent |
| 12 | Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 13 | Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place | 6 per cent | 12 per cent |
| 14 | Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 15 | Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession | 2 per cent | 4 per cent |
| 16 | Woollens, the produce of any other place or country. | 4 per cent | 8 per cent |
| 17 | Cotton wool, not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Fort St George | 9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer | 1 R 2 as per maund of 80 tolas to the seer |
| 18 | Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession. | 3½ per cent | 7 per cent |
| 19 | Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of any other place | 7 per cent | 14 per cent |
| 20 | Opium | 24 Rs per seer of 80 tolas | 24 Rs per seer of 80 tolas |
| 21 | Salt | 3 Rs per maund of 80 tolas to the seer | 3 Rs per maund of 80 tolas to the seer |
| 22 | Alum | 10 per cent. | 20 per cent |
| 23 | Betel nut, raw | 5 per cent | 10 per cent |
| 24 | Betel nut, boiled | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 25 | Camphor | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 26 | Cassia | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 27 | Cloves | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 28 | Coffee | 7½ per cent | 15 per cent |
| 29 | Coral | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 30 | Nutmegs and mace | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 31 | Pepper | 10 per cent. | 20 per cent |
| 33 | Rattans | 7½ per cent | 15 per cent |
| 32 | Tea | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 34 | Vermillion | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 35 | Wines and liqueurs | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 36 | Spirits<br>And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the Imperial gallon | 9 annas per imp gall | 1 R per imp gall. |
| 37 | Tobacco | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
|  | All articles not included in the above enumeration | 3½ per cent | 7 per cent |

Appendix, No. 18

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty, according to the place of their production, come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback, unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback, unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house register

## SCHEDULE (B)

RATES of DUTY to be Charged on GOODS exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of *Fort St George*

| No | ENUMERATION OF GOODS | Exported on British Bottoms | Exported on Foreign Bottoms. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullion and coin - - - - - - | Free - - - | Free |
| 2 | Precious stones and pearls - - - | Free - - - | Free |
| 3 | Books, maps and drawings, printed in India | Free - - - | Free |
| 4 | Horses and living animals - - - | Free - - - | Free |
| 5 | Cotton wool, exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America. | Free - - - | 9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| 6 | Cotton wool, exported to places other than above | 9 As per maund of 80 tolas to the seer | 1 R. 2 as per maund of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| 7 | Sugar and rum, exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession, not being a British possession or Settlement on the Continent of India, including Bombay | Free - - - | 3 per cent. |
| 8 | Sugar and rum, exported to any other place, including any British possession or Settlement on the Continent of India, including Bombay | 3 per cent - - | 6 per cent |
| 9 | Grain and pulse of all sorts, other than rice and paddy | 1 anna per bag, not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, ½ an anna per maund. | 2 annas per bag, not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund |
| 10 | Rice and paddy - - - - - - | 2 annas per bag, as above, or 1 anna per maund. | 4 annas per bag, as above, or 2 annas per maund. |
| 11 | Indigo - - - - - - - - | 3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer | 6 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| 12 | Salt, having paid the price fixed to be paid on salt declared for exportation to ports or places not being subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St George. | Free - - - | Free |
| 13 | Tobacco - - - - - - - | 10 per cent. - - | 20 per cent. |
| 14 | Opium, not covered by a pass - - - | Prohibited - - | Prohibited. |
|  | All articles not included in the above enumeration | 3 per cent. - - | 6 per cent. |

And

Appendix, No 18

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, from Madras, or from any other port of the Presidency of Fort St George, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export, as per custom house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded

## SCHEDULE (C)

MANIFEST of Goods Imported per Commander, from

under Colour, viz

| Marks | Numbers | Packages. | Quantity | Weight | Gallons | Yards | Description of Goods | Invoice Value | Tariff Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 1 *a* 5 | 5 cases - | 250 pieces - | – | – | 3,000 | Cambrics - - - | — | — |
| | | | | | | | Long Cloths, bleached - | — | — |
| | | | | | | | Long Cloths, unbleached - | — | — |
| | | | | | | | Madapollams, bleached - | — | — |
| | | | | | | | Ditto - unbleached | — | — |
| | | | | | | | Plain Muslins - - - | — | — |

*N B*—Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glass ware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionary, stationery, and such like. All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China in like manner, in China weights.

In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

## ACT No I. of 1838

Passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of *India* in Council, on the 3rd January 1838

1 It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st February 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code passed before the year 1827, and now in force, with the exception of Sections I, II and III, Regulation VI, 1799, and of Clause 2, Section VII, Regulation IX, 1800, and of Sections XIV, XVII, XX, XXI and XXV., Regulation I of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II, 1810, and VI, 1814, shall be repealed.

2 And it is hereby enacted, that Chapters I., II., IV, VI, VIII and IX. of Regulation XX, 1827, of the said Code, together with the Appendices A, B, C, E, H, I, J, K, of that regulation, also Regulation II, 1831, Regulation XIII, 1831, Regulation I, 1832, Regulation IV, 1833, and Regulation IV, 1834, of the said Code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said Code as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or as require the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Bombay Presidency, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in those or in any other Regulations, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed And it is further enacted, that Act No II. of 1836 shall likewise be repealed, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code

3 Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any town duty, or of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same, or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

4 And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, after the said 1st February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule (A.) annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

5 And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any ports of the Bombay Presidency after the said 1st February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule (B ) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act

6 Provided, however, that the ships of any European nation having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, anything in the Schedules or in this Act notwithstanding

7 And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of this Act for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that presidency.

8. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by notice to be published in the Gazette of that presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and civil authorities of that presidency, shall be deemed to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms, as the said Governor in Council may think fit

9 And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of duties of customs as above provided on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such foreign territories, customs' chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every officer at every such chokee shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof, and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate showing that the customs duty leviable thereupon has been paid in full

10 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of customs duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee officer shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid, and if upon examination the goods brought to any chokee be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the goods as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until a further certificate for the difference shall be produced

11 And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor in Council shall give public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay of the appointment of every officer appointed to receive customs duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said foreign territories, and the officers so appointed shall on receipt of money tendered as customs duty be bound to give to any merchant or other person applying for the same a certificate of payment, and to enter therein the specification of goods, with the values and description thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying, provided only that the proper duty leviable thereupon, according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made

12 And it is hereby enacted, that no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date more than 30 days before the date when the goods arrive at the chokee: Provided, however, that any person who has taken out a certificate from any authorised receiver of customs duties, shall at any time within the said period of 30 days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, be entitled to receive a renewed certificate, with a fresh date, without further payment of duty

13 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to prescribe by public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, by what

routes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory, as is described in sections 7 & 8 of this Act, and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate, shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident

14 And it is hereby enacted, that goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chokees between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated

15 And it is hereby enacted, that any chokee officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable, on conviction before the collector of customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months

16 And it is hereby enacted, that if any chokee officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or who shall wrongfully detain goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient certificate, such officer shall, on conviction before the collector of customs, or before any magistrate, or joint magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to fine not exceeding 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months

17 And it is hereby enacted, that all goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay from any foreign European settlement in India, or from any native state, the inland trade of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, under section 8 of this Regulation, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule (A ), on imports on foreign bottoms

18 And it is hereby enacted, that no goods whatsoever entered in either of the schedules of this Act, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the collector, acting under the orders of the Government, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act

19 Provided always, that when goods are imported at any port of the Bombay Presidency from any other port in that presidency under certificate, that the export duty specified in Schedule (B ), has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in Schedule (A ), has been duly paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry

20 Provided also, that when duties of customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company, not subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and when such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Bombay, credit shall be given at such last-mentioned port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid

21 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, from time to time, by notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same

22 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom-house in the Presidency of Bombay, for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation, as the case may be

23 And it is hereby enacted, that the market value for assessment of duties on *ad valorem* goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the custom-house, and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the goods were produced.

24 And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the custom-house, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct, he shall countersign it as admitted, but if any part, or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the collector of customs, who shall have power to take the goods, or any part thereof, as purchased for the Government at the price so declared; and whenever the collector of customs shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported goods, within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty

25 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare by public notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, and any goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated

26 And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shall arrive in any port of the presidency of Bombay, the master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act, and marked (C), to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped, then the manifest shall be forwarded to land on board of the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor, and if the port be up a river, or at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, by an order published in the official Gazette of the presidency, to fix a place in any such river or port, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in Sections 51 and 52 of this Act, to pass until the master shall have forwarded in such manner as may be ordered by the said Governor in Council such a manifest as is required by this Act

27 And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any customs' officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the collector of customs under the orders of Government.

28 And it is hereby enacted, that if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as hereinbefore prescribed to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid

29 And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest as required by this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the collector of customs, shall have been received by the said collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and that the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any port clearances, cockets, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him

30 And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel or to be put on board thereof until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of every customs officer to seize as contraband any goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of, any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessel shall be sent to land, and export cargo shall be laden on board according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port by this Act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

31 And it is hereby enacted, that if goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of

unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting at his discretion the master of any vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest

32 And it is hereby enacted, that there shall in every port of the Bombay Presidency be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port, and if any goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any goods at any other than the said authorised places, without such order, they shall be seized and confiscated

33 And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandise, or to license and register the cargo boats plying in any ports, then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorised and prescribed, except under special permit from the collector of customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats than those so authorised for the port shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs and shall be liable to confiscation

34 And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unlading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector

35 And it is hereby enacted, that any master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, when such officer shall be so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of 100 rupees for each day during which such officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation

36 And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search addressed to any officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulk-heads to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be liable to confiscation, and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a fine of 1,000 rupees

37 And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the custom-house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 rupees

38 And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to, or lie alongside of, any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs officer, a custom-house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be not covered by a custom-house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to confiscation

39 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a customs officer on board for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch a boat note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the customs officer on board, and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note, or if being accompanied by a boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of customs duly authorised by the collector, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation

40 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the custom-house either for importation or exportation by sea, if the packages in which the same

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same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the custom-house, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if any goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified articles, all such packages, with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation

41 And it is hereby enacted, that if any person after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom house, removes, or attempts to remove, them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner or by any person having an interest in or power over the goods

42 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement

43 And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by Act No XXVII of 1837, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

44 And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the customs officer first went on board And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the abovementioned periods, the master shall be charged with the wages of such officer, and other expenses for any further period that such officer may be detained on board And if the owners, importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master so to do

45 And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no customs officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards; and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of this Act, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same: Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government warehouses, for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel, and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house, within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining, after deducting the said duties and charges, shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application

46 And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo, if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and twenty days if it exceed that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board until after the expiration of such additional period and if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the customs officer on board shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom-house for receipt of export cargo, a customs officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board except as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

47 And it is hereby enacted, that when upon application from the master of any vessel the customs officer shall be removed from on board thereof under the provisions to that effect contained in the last preceding section of this Act, if the master of such vessel

shall before a customs officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be relanded for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs

48 And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duty shall in all cases be levied, and if the goods be free or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods

49 And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board, and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel, under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter, provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner or for the master to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs

50 And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanded under the rule contained in the last preceding section of this Act

51 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping of goods therein, and that whoever being in charge of any such craft shall knowingly contravene any such rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees for each offence

52 And it is hereby enacted, that pattamars, dhonies, botellos, and other small craft from the Maldive or Laccadive Islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar, Cutch and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Bombay Presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods as may be made by the Governor in Council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay Presidency

53 And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this Act

54 And it is hereby enacted, that goods exported in the same vessels if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom-house for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped.

55 And it is hereby enacted, that no transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port, and an officer of customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of the goods from vessel to vessel

56 And it is hereby enacted, that at every port subordinate to the Bombay Presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage fee shall be levied once at each port, according to the burthen on all country craft above the burthen of (100) one hundred maunds, at the rates hereinunder specified

Appendix, No. 18.

| | Fee. Rupees | |
|---|---|---|
| Above 10 candies (equal to 100 maunds) and not exceeding 20 candies (200 Indian maunds) | 1 | - |
| „ 20 „ - - „ 40 „ - - | 1 | 8 |
| „ 40 „ - - „ 60 „ - - | 2 | - |
| „ 60 „ - - „ 80 „ - - | 2 | 8 |
| „ 80 „ - - „ 100 „ - - | 3 | - |
| „ 100 „ - - „ 150 „ - - | 3 | 8 |
| „ 150 „ - - „ 200 „ - - | 4 | - |
| „ 200 „ - - „ 250 „ - - | 4 | 8 |
| „ 250 „ - - „ 300 „ - - | 5 | - |
| „ 300 „ - - „ 350 „ - - | 5 | 8 |
| „ 350 „ - - „ 400 „ and upwards | 6 | - |

57 And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which under this Act goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation

58 And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

59 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any collector of customs, or other officer who may be authorised to adjudicate customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods, and if the proprietor accept such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of customs in any court of justice on account of such seizure and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty and if the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively .

60 And it is hereby enacted, that all officers of customs shall as heretofore be amenable to the civil courts of the Presidency or Island of Bombay by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts Provided, however, that no suit shall lie against a collector of customs or other officer for any judicial award in a matter of customs passed under the preceding section of this Act

61. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or both

62 And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

63. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both

64 And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an Order in Council, to transfer any of the powers given to a collector of customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such bunders and appoint such officers as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage and of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the custom-house.

Appendix, No. 18.

## SCHEDULE (A)

RATES of Duty to be Charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of *Bombay*

| No | ENUMERATION OF GOODS. | When Imported on British Bottoms | When Imported on Foreign Bottoms |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullion and coin | Free | Free |
| 2 | Precious stones and pearls | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 3 | Grain and pulse | Ditto | Ditto |
| 4 | Horses and other living animals | Ditto | Ditto |
| 5 | Ice | Ditto | Ditto |
| 6 | Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones (marble and wrought stones excepted) | Ditto | Ditto |
| 7 | Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession | Ditto | 3 per cent. |
| 8 | Foreign books | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 9 | Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession. | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 10 | Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country | 6 per cent | 12 per cent |
| 11 | Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession. | 3 per cent | 6 per cent |
| 12 | Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place | 6 per cent | 12 per cent |
| 13 | Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 14 | Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession | 2 per cent | 4 per cent |
| 15 | Woollens, the produce of any other place or country | 4 per cent. | 8 per cent |
| 16 | Cotton wool not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Bombay | - - 9 As per md of 80 tolas to the seer | - - 1 Re 2 As per md. of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| 17 | Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession | 3½ per cent | 7 per cent |
| 18 | Cotton, the produce of any other place | 7 per cent | 14 per cent |
| 19 | Opium covered by a pass | Free | Free. |
| 20 | Opium not covered by a pass | - - 24 Rs per seer of 80 tolas. | - - 24 Rs per seer of 80 tolas |
| 21 | Salt not covered by a pass | - - 8 As per md of 80 tolas per seer. | - - 8 As per md. of 80 tolas per seer |
| 22 | Alum | 10 per cent. | 20 per cent |
| 23 | Camphor | 10 per cent. | 20 per cent |
| 24 | Cassia | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 25 | Cloves | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 26 | Coffee | 7½ per cent | 15 per cent |
| 27 | Coral | 10 per cent | 20 per cent. |
| 28 | Nutmegs and mace | 10 per cent. | 20 per cent. |
| 29 | Pepper | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 30 | Rattans | 7½ per cent. | 15 per cent |
| 31 | Tea | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 32 | Vermillion | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 33 | Wines and liqueurs | 10 per cent | 20 per cent |
| 34 | Spirits, consolidated duty, including any duties levied heretofore through the police | - - 9 As, per Imperial gallon | - - 1 Re per Imperial gallon |
|  | And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon. |  |  |

(continued)

Appendix, No 18

| No | ENUMERATION OF GOODS | When Imported on British Bottoms | When Imported on Foreign Bottoms. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Tobacco -<br>Which duty shall be the minimum customs duty levied on raw tobacco and all preparations thereof in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency, but if at the rate of five per cent on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund should be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied *ad valorem* at that rate if imported on British bottoms, and at 10 per cent on foreign bottoms And the customs duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 9 rupees for the Indian maund | - - 1 Re 8 As per md of 80 tolas per seer | - - 1 Re 8 As per md. of 80 tolas per seer |
| 36 | All articles not included in the above enumeration | 3½ per cent | 7 per cent |

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Governor in Council at Bombay

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house registers

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## SCHEDULE (B)

RATES of Duty to be Charged on Goods Exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of *Bombay*

| No | ENUMERATION OF GOODS | Exported on British Bottoms | Exported on Foreign Bottoms |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullion and coin | Free | Free |
| 2 | Precious stones and pearls | Free | Free |
| 3 | Books, maps, and drawings printed in India. | Free | Free |
| 4 | Horses and living animals | Free | Free |
| 5 | Opium covered by a pass | Free | Free |
| 6 | Opium not covered by a pass | Prohibited | Prohibited |
| 7 | Cotton wool exported to Europe the United States of America, or any British possession in America. | Free | - - 9 As per maund of 80 tolas to the seer |
| 8 | Cotton wool exported to places other than above | - - 9 As per maund of 80 tolas per seer. | - - 1 Re 2 as per md of 80 tolas to the seer |
| 9 | Salt having paid the excise of 8 annas a maund | Free | Free |
| 10 | Tobacco | - - 1 Re 8 as per maund of 80 tolas to the seer. | - - 1 Re 8 as per md of 80 tolas per seer |
| 11 | All country articles not enumerated or named above | 3 per cent | 6 per cent. |

And

Appendix, No. 18.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, or from any other port of the Bombay Presidency, of cotton, that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per custom-house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded

## SCHEDULE (C)

Manifest of Goods imported per Commander, from under Colours, viz

| Marks | Numbers | Packages. | Quantity | Weight | Gallons | Yards | Description of Goods. | Invoice Value | Tariff Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 *a* 5 | 5 cases | 250 pieces - | - | — | 3,000 | Cambrics - - -<br>Long cloths, bleached -<br>Long cloths, unbleached -<br>Madapollams, bleached -<br>Madapollams, unbleached<br>Plain muslins - - - | —<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>— | —<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>— |

*N B* Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionary, stationery, and such like All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native. From China in like manner in China weights In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist

## Act No. XIX of 1844.

Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 14th September 1844.

An Act for abolishing Town Duties and Mookauts, and all Taxes upon Trades and Professions within the Presidency of Bombay.

It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of October 1844, all town duties, kusub veeras, mohturfas, ballootee taxes, and cesses of every kind on trades or professions, under whatsoever named levied within the Presidency of Bombay, and not forming a part of the land revenue, shall be abolished

## STATEMENT of CHARGES incurred by Government owing to the enforcement of the RESUMPTION LAWS, since the passing of Regulation III. of 1828, down to the end of the Official Year 1847–48

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | Salaries and Personal Allowances of Officers employed in the Resumption and Settlement Duties, including Deputation Allowances | | | Establishment of Resumption and Settlement Officers | | | Contingencies, including Temporary Establishment and Refunds of Revenue realized from Resumed Lands | | | Law Charges | | | Compensation to Parties | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* |
| Patna | Patna | 5,35,689 | 8 | 6 | 1,37,731 | 9 | – | 1,77,396 | 8 | 7 | 10,409 | 15 | 3 | 2,49,257 | 11 | 6 | 11,10,485 | 4 | 10 |
| | Behar | 4,66,023 | 10 | 11 | 77,391 | 6 | 5 | 2,43,523 | 12 | – | 4,769 | 13 | 6 | 1,60,026 | 7 | 3 | 9,51,785 | 2 | 1 |
| | Sarun | 1,23,084 | 5 | 5 | 32,575 | 13 | 4 | 1,46,115 | 10 | 8 | 13,133 | 10 | 2 | 39,754 | 9 | 8 | 3,54,664 | 1 | 3 |
| | Shahabad | 49,151 | 14 | 10 | 25,997 | 3 | 1 | 23,324 | 8 | 11 | 1,162 | 6 | 3 | 37,096 | 8 | 2 | 1,81,732 | 9 | 3 |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs* | 12,18,949 | 7 | 8 | 2,73,695 | 15 | 10 | 5,90,360 | 8 | 2 | 29,475 | 13 | 2 | 4,86,135 | 4 | 7 | 25,98,617 | 1 | 5 |
| Bhaugulpore | Bhaugulpore | 2,81,420 | 15 | 9 | 44,701 | 2 | 6 | 1,17,862 | 7 | 9 | 5,406 | 8 | 8 | 2,909 | 11 | 8 | 4,52,300 | 14 | 4 |
| | Purneah | 2,49,446 | 14 | 10 | 34,046 | – | 4 | 63,104 | 6 | 8 | 6,143 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 3,52,740 | 10 | – |
| | Monghyr | 1,27,695 | 2 | – | 10,210 | 7 | 6 | 1,23,703 | 1 | 11 | 4,074 | 3 | 11 | 1,26,696 | 4 | – | 3,95,352 | 3 | 4 |
| | Tirhoot | 2,96,857 | 8 | 2 | 51,012 | 9 | 3 | 1,00,312 | 9 | 1 | 13,373 | 15 | 3 | 54,689 | 4 | 8 | 5,16,245 | 14 | 5 |
| | Dinagepore | 54,914 | – | 8 | 24,061 | 6 | 4 | 36,398 | 5 | – | 1,557 | 15 | 7 | - | - | - | 1,16,931 | 11 | 7 |
| | Maldah | 47,929 | – | 2 | 9,361 | 2 | 7 | 22,033 | 2 | 2 | 240 | 10 | 9 | - | - | - | 79,563 | 15 | 8 |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs* | 10,58,263 | 9 | 7 | 1,73,392 | 12 | 6 | 4,63,414 | – | 7 | 33,769 | 10 | 4 | 1,84,295 | 4 | 4 | 19,13,135 | 5 | 4 |
| Moorshedabad | Moorshedabad | 1,80,501 | 1 | 8 | 13,788 | 4 | 1 | 51,678 | 3 | 5 | 6,803 | 7 | 1 | 803 | 4 | 7 | 2,53,574 | 4 | 10 |
| | Beerbhoom | 48,266 | 9 | 10 | 8,268 | 3 | – | 51,261 | 2 | 8 | 6,869 | 11 | 9 | - | - | - | 1,14,665 | 6 | 1 |
| | Rajshye | 78,854 | 9 | 10 | 22,633 | 1 | 3 | 26,460 | 7 | 7 | 3,955 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 1,31,003 | 9 | 9 |
| | Pubnah | 67,808 | 8 | – | - | - | - | 26,360 | 9 | 10 | 692 | 10 | 9 | - | - | - | 94,861 | 12 | 7 |
| | Bograh | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,859 | 10 | 3 | 339 | 11 | 4 | - | - | - | 3,199 | 5 | 7 |
| | Rungpore | 55,849 | – | 4 | 19,181 | 12 | 10 | 18,812 | 10 | 5 | 2,396 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 96,239 | 8 | 10 |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs* | 4,31,279 | 8 | 6 | 63,871 | 5 | 2 | 1,77,432 | 12 | 2 | 21,057 | 1 | 3 | 803 | 4 | 7 | 6,94,443 | 15 | 8 |
| Dacca | Dacca | 76,190 | 2 | 9 | 10,251 | 15 | 8 | 23,055 | 1 | 8 | 2,164 | 11 | 1 | 135 | 6 | 2 | 1,11,797 | 5 | 4 |
| | Mymensing | 1,76,300 | – | 3 | 31,598 | 3 | 10 | 66,146 | 12 | 1 | 6,775 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | 2,80,820 | 14 | 8 |
| | Sylhet | 1,79,773 | 6 | 7 | 1,050 | 1 | 3 | 36,491 | 3 | – | 2,142 | 9 | 11 | 89 | 8 | 6 | 2,19,540 | 13 | 3 |
| | Furreedpore | 37,826 | 15 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 11 | 35,141 | 14 | 10 | 2,752 | 2 | 11 | 1,074 | 9 | 6 | 77,791 | 12 | 3 |
| | Backergunge | 97,853 | 6 | 7 | 22,494 | 4 | 3 | 93,776 | 11 | 3 | 7,960 | 12 | 11 | - | - | - | 2,22,085 | 3 | – |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs* | 5,67,943 | 15 | 3 | 65,490 | 10 | 11 | 2,54,611 | 10 | 10 | 21,796 | 3 | 4 | 2,199 | 8 | 2 | 9,12,042 | – | 6 |
| Chittagong | Chittagong | 9,76,168 | 4 | 4 | 1,89,662 | 13 | – | 6,16,545 | 1 | 2 | 3,102 | 15 | 4 | - | - | - | 17,85,479 | 1 | 10 |
| | Bullooah | 43,062 | 5 | 4 | 7,017 | 13 | – | 1,45,094 | 15 | 9 | 27,259 | 14 | 7 | - | - | - | 2,22,435 | 2 | 8 |
| | Tipperah | 64,887 | 2 | 8 | 3,169 | 7 | 1 | 94,352 | 10 | – | 1,996 | 13 | 11 | 414 | 4 | 6 | 1,64,820 | 6 | 2 |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs.* | 10,84,117 | 12 | 4 | 1,99,850 | 1 | 1 | 8,55,992 | 10 | 11 | 32,359 | 11 | 10 | 414 | 4 | 6 | 21,72,734 | 8 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | Gowalparah | - - - | - - - | 1,274 15 8 | - - - | - - - | 1,274 15 8 |
| Jessore | 24 Pergunnahs | 137 12 4 | 6,882 8 11 | 12,806 – – | 1,542 6 9 | - - - | 21,368 12 – |
| | Calcutta | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Nuddea | 1,69,192 15 2 | 34,638 12 10 | 65,328 9 6 | 11,259 9 5 | - - - | 2,80,419 14 11 |
| | Jessore | 1,92,746 10 9 | 55,001 8 5 | 62,613 – 8 | 3,297 6 6 | - - - | 3,13,658 10 4 |
| | Hooghly | 1,73,696 7 5 | 31,169 2 7 | 1,05,276 9 8 | 18,842 1 11 | - - - | 3,28,984 5 7 |
| | Burdwan | 1,68,240 4 4 | 29,250 14 10 | 72,065 15 3 | 9,293 – 2 | - - - | 2,78,850 2 7 |
| | Bancoorah | 86,768 5 1 | 20,104 9 5 | 55,453 12 3 | 3,123 13 6 | - - - | 1,65,450 8 3 |
| | TOTAL | 7,90,782 7 1 | 1,77,047 9 – | 3,73,543 15 4 | 47,358 6 3 | - - - | 13,88,732 5 8 |
| Cuttack | Cuttack | 474,213 2 4 | 1,13,034 11 1 | 91,185 2 4 | 2,322 5 1 | 610 13 9 | 6,81,366 2 7 |
| | Khoordah | 5,983 5 6 | 7,295 6 4 | 18,662 4 10 | 526 15 9 | - - - | 32,468 – 5 |
| | Balasore | 1,47,334 14 6 | 56,545 12 2 | 13,214 4 8 | 214 8 3 | - - - | 2,17,309 7 7 |
| | Midnapore | 2,78,129 8 3 | 62,238 12 5 | 1,82,979 2 1 | 10,029 15 1 | - - - | 5,33,377 5 10 |
| | TOTAL | 9,05,660 14 7 | 2,39,114 10 – | 3,06,040 13 11 | 13,093 12 2 | 610 13 9 | 14,64,521 – 5 |
| Governor-general's agent at Hazareebaugh | Singbhoom | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Maunbhoom | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lohurdugga | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Hazareebaugh | - - - | - - - | 183 3 – | 8 14 11 | - - - | 192 1 11 |
| | TOTAL | - - - | - - - | 183 3 – | 8 14 11 | - - - | 192 1 11 |
| Assam Division | Luckimpore (Upper Assam) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Jorehaut | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Kamroop (Lower Assam) | - - - | 6,360 – – | 4,589 6 7 | - - - | - - - | 10,949 6 7 |
| | Nowagong (S C Assam) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Durrung (N. C Assam) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL | - - - | 6,360 – – | 4,589 6 7 | - - - | - - - | 10,949 6 7 |
| Arracan | Arracan | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Ramree | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sandoway | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Aeng | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cachar | Cachar | 5,950 – – | 850 – – | 5,361 13 10 | - - - | - - - | 12,161 13 10 |

# ABSTRACT.

| DIVISIONS. | Salaries and Personal Allowances of Officers Employed in the Resumption and Settlement Duties, including Deputation Allowances | | | Establishment of Resumption and Settlement Officers | | | Contingencies. | | | Law Charges | | | Compensation to Parties. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *a* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* |
| Patna | 12,18,949 | 7 | 8 | 2,73,695 | 15 | 10 | 5,90,360 | 8 | 2 | 29,475 | 18 | 2 | 4,86,135 | 4 | 7 | 25,98,617 | 1 | 5 |
| Bhaugulpore | 10,58,263 | 9 | 7 | 1,73,392 | 12 | 6 | 4,63,414 | - | 7 | 38,769 | 10 | 4 | 1,84,295 | 4 | 4 | 19,13,135 | 5 | 4 |
| Moorshedabad | 4,31,279 | 8 | 6 | 63,871 | 5 | 2 | 1,77,432 | 12 | 2 | 21,057 | 1 | 3 | 803 | 4 | 7 | 6,94,445 | 15 | 8 |
| Dacca | 5,67,943 | 15 | 3 | 65,490 | 10 | 11 | 2,54,611 | 10 | 10 | 21,796 | 3 | 4 | 2,199 | 8 | 2 | 9,12,042 | - | 6 |
| Chittagong | 10,84,117 | 12 | 4 | 1,99,850 | 1 | 1 | 8,55,992 | 10 | 11 | 32,359 | 11 | 10 | 414 | 4 | 6 | 21,72,734 | 8 | 8 |
| Assam (Gowalparah) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,274 | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,274 | 15 | 8 |
| Jessore | 7,90,782 | 7 | 1 | 1,77,047 | 9 | - | 3,73,543 | 15 | 4 | 47,358 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | 13,88,732 | 5 | 8 |
| Cuttack | 9,05,660 | 14 | 7 | 2,39,114 | 10 | - | 3,06,040 | 13 | 11 | 13,093 | 12 | 2 | 610 | 13 | 9 | 14,64,521 | - | 5 |
| Hazareebaugh | - | - | - | - | - | - | 183 | 3 | - | 8 | 14 | 11 | - | - | - | 192 | 1 | 11 |
| Assam | - | - | - | 6,360 | - | - | 4,589 | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,949 | 6 | 7 |
| Arracan | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Cachar | 5,950 | - | - | 850 | - | - | 5,361 | 13 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,161 | 13 | 10 |
| Special Commissioners' Courts of Patna, Calcutta and Moorshedabad Divisions | 19,21,647 | 11 | 6 | 2,76,709 | 15 | 11 | 30,155 | 13 | 2 | 942 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | 22,29,456 | 2 | 8 |
| Commissionership of the Soonderbun | 3,24,266 | - | 2 | 1,84,759 | 11 | 10 | 1,79,188 | - | 6 | 1,696 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 6,89,910 | 5 | 6 |
| GRAND TOTAL Company's Rupees | 83,08,861 | 6 | 8 | 16,61,142 | 12 | 3 | 32,42,149 | 12 | 8 | 2,01,558 | 12 | 4 | 6,74,458 | 7 | 11 | 1,40,88,17 | 3 | 10 |

(Errors excepted)

Fort William, Accountant's Office, Revenue Department,
16 April 1849.

(signed) *W. Maples,*
Assistant Accountant, Government of Bengal.

## STATEMENT showing the INCREASE to the GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE obtained by Resumption Proceedings from the passing of Regulation III. of 1828, to the end of the Year 1847–48

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS | Jumma of Resumed Lands on the Towjee | | | Jumma of Resumed Lands not on the Towjee | | | TOTAL | | | Deduct probable Decrease by a regular Settlement of Lands not on the Towjee. | | | Add probable Increase by a regular Settlement of Lands not on the Towjee. | | | Probable net ultimate Increase to the Revenue obtained by Resumption Proceedings. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | |
| Patna - - | Patna - - - | 3,03,694 | 5 | 5 | 6,605 | – | – | 3,10,299 | 5 | 5 | 482 | – | – | - | - | - | 3,09,817 | 5 | 5 | |
| | Behar - - - | 3,25,855 | – | 4 | 22,645 | 3 | 5 | 3,48,500 | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | 2,026 | – | – | 3,50,526 | 3 | 9 | |
| | Sarun - - - | 2,27,885 | 15 | 1 | 4,824 | 13 | 5 | 2,32,710 | 12 | 6 | 704 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | 2,32,006 | 4 | 1 | |
| | Shabad - - - | 1,98,147 | 1 | 3 | 2,836 | 13 | 8 | 2,00,983 | 14 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,00,983 | 14 | 11 | |
| | TOTAL - - | 10,55,582 | 6 | 1 | 36,911 | 14 | 6 | 10,92,494 | 4 | 7 | 1,186 | 8 | 5 | 2,026 | – | – | 10,93,333 | 12 | 2 | |
| Bhaugulpore - | Bhaugulpore - - | 99,397 | 2 | 8 | 83,152 | 1 | 5 | 1,82,549 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,82,549 | 4 | 1 | - Of this, *Rs.* 39,905. 15 10 appertain to the Damunikoh, a Government mehal, consisting of lands at the foot of the hills The leases of these lands granted to parties, particularly to a jungle tribe, extend from one to five years, and consequently the above amount is liable to fluctuation The remaining sum of *Rs* 43,246 1 7 is the jumma of mehals temporarily settled or let in farm This sum, or a larger one, will ultimately be added to the rent-roll, if certain appeals preferred on the part of Government are decided favourably |
| | Purneah - - - | 79,250 | – | 7 | 53,634 | 3 | 10 | 132,884 | 4 | 5 | 26,817 | 2 | – | - | - | - | 1,06,067 | 2 | 5 | |
| | Monghyr - - | 245,439 | 3 | 3 | 10,159 | 6 | 6 | 2,55,598 | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,55,598 | 9 | 9 | |
| | Tirhoot - - - | 213,966 | 11 | 2 | 44,821 | 1 | – | 2,58,787 | 12 | 2 | 4,821 | 1 | – | - | - | - | 2,53,966 | 11 | 2 | |
| | Dinagepore - - | 10,689 | 8 | 10 | 991 | 2 | 7 | 11,680 | 11 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,680 | 11 | 5 | |
| | Maldah - - - | 8,839 | 11 | – | 5,073 | 12 | 11 | 13,913 | 7 | 11 | 84 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - | 13,828 | 10 | 8 | |
| | TOTAL - - | 6,57,582 | 5 | 6 | 1,97,831 | 12 | 3 | 8,55,414 | 1 | 9 | 31,723 | – | 3 | - | - | - | 8,23,691 | 1 | 6 | |
| Moorshedabad - | Moorshedabad - | 34,344 | 4 | 3 | 4,418 | 1 | – | 38,762 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,762 | 5 | 3 | |
| | Beerbhoom - - | 14,629 | 7 | 4 | 1,588 | 9 | – | 16,218 | – | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16,218 | – | 4 | |
| | Rajeshye - - | 17,137 | 3 | 1 | 1,704 | 11 | 2 | 18,841 | 14 | 3 | 111 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 18,730 | 11 | – | |
| | Pubnah - - - | 19,140 | 6 | 2 | 8,779 | 14 | 2 | 27,920 | 4 | 4 | 531 | 10 | 4 | - | - | - | 27,388 | 10 | – | |
| | Bograh - - - | 4,078 | 8 | – | 110 | 5 | 5 | 4,188 | 13 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,188 | 13 | 5 | |
| | Rungpore - - | 11,319 | 9 | 9 | 1,286 | 6 | 1 | 12,605 | 15 | 10 | 466 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 12,139 | 11 | 7 | |
| | TOTAL - - | 1,00,647 | 6 | 7 | 17,887 | 14 | 10 | 1,18,537 | 5 | 5 | 1,109 | 1 | 10 | - | - | - | 1,17,428 | 3 | 7 | |
| Dacca - - | Dacca - - - | 15,112 | 4 | 3 | 10,844 | 6 | 9 | 25,956 | 11 | – | 1,713 | 11 | 7 | - | - | - | 24,242 | 15 | 5 | |
| | Mymensingh - - | 37,465 | 13 | 4 | 16,359 | 6 | – | 53,825 | 3 | 4 | 2,201 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 51,623 | 14 | – | |
| | Sylhet - - - | 25,774 | 14 | 1 | 15,691 | 11 | 6 | 41,466 | 9 | 7 | 61 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 41,405 | 7 | 4 | |
| | Furreedpore - - | 30,628 | 8 | 10 | 10,672 | 14 | 2 | 41,381 | 7 | – | 6,672 | 14 | 2 | - | - | - | 34,628 | 8 | 10 | |
| | Backergunge - - | 2,94,747 | 1 | 9 | 9,709 | 15 | – | 3,04,457 | – | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,04,457 | – | 9 | - Of this, *Rs* 1,40,057 5 3 is the Jumma of reclaimed Soonderbun lands and of Churs, &c |
| | TOTAL - - | 4,03,728 | 10 | 3 | 63,278 | 5 | 5 | 4,67,006 | 15 | 8 | 10,649 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 4,56,357 | 14 | 4 | |

## STATEMENT showing the Increase to the Government Land Revenue, &c —*continued*

| DIVISIONS | DISTRICTS. | Jumma of Resumed Lands on the Towjee | | | Jumma of Resumed Lands not on the Towjee | | | TOTAL | | | Deduct probable Decrease by a regular Settlement of Lands not on the Towjee. | | | Add probable Increase by a regular Settlement of Lands not on the Towjee | | | Probable net ultimate Increase to the Revenue obtained by Resumption Proceedings | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | |
| Chittagong - - | Chittagong - - | 2,30,966 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | 2,30,966 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,30,966 | 5 | 3 | |
| | Bullooah - - | 1,80,591 | 15 | 2 | 4,095 | 8 | 3 | 1,84,687 | 7 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,84,687 | 7 | 5 | |
| | Tipporah - - | 30,719 | 11 | 9 | 6,959 | 14 | 2 | 37,679 | 9 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37,679 | 9 | 11 | |
| | **TOTAL** - - | 4,42,278 | - | 2 | 11,055 | 6 | 5 | 4,53,333 | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,53,333 | 6 | 7 | |
| Assam - - - | Gowalparah - - | 804 | - | - | 219 | 3 | 1 | 1,023 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,023 | 3 | 1 | |
| Jessore - - | 24 Pergunnahs - | 1,06,666 | 8 | 10 | 4,287 | 8 | 5 | 1,10,754 | 1 | 3 | 2,187 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | *1,08,766 | 8 | 10 | * This amount includes *Rs* 59,959 12 3 being the Jumma of 45 resumed mehals transferred from Soonderbuns, and of 5 chur mehals of this district<br>† This Jumma is partially subject to increase and decrease on the expiration of leases of churs, &c, which are temporarily settled<br>‡ Of this *Rs* 21,971 7 2 is estimated to be the ultimate fixed and yearly increase to the Government Revenue demand, of which amount *Rs* 14,308 12 5 are on account of mehals for which appeals have been preferred, and in the event of their being released, the amount of Jumma will so far be diminished<br>§ Brought on the rent-roll since the close of the year 1847-48. |
| | Calcutta - - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | |
| | Nuddea - - - | 30,058 | 11 | 2 | 51,377 | 4 | 6 | 81,415 | 15 | 8 | 16,377 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 65,038 | 11 | 2 | |
| | Jessore - - - | 76,572 | 13 | 10 | 18,294 | 15 | 5 | 94,867 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94,867 | 13 | 3 | |
| | Hooghly - - | † 22,072 | 13 | 1 | ‡ 22,032 | 9 | 10 | 44,105 | 6 | 11 | 61 | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | 44,044 | 4 | 3 | |
| | Burdwan - - | 27,139 | 2 | - | 25,923 | 2 | 11 | 53,062 | 4 | 11 | 18,923 | 2 | 11 | - | - | - | 34,139 | 2 | - | |
| | Bancoorah, deputy collectorship - | 28,624 | 14 | 5 | 9,202 | 7 | 6 | 37,827 | 5 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37,827 | 3 | 11 | |
| | **TOTAL** - - | 2,91,114 | 15 | 4 | 1,31,118 | - | 7 | 4,22,232 | 15 | 11 | 37,549 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | 3,84,683 | 13 | 5 | |
| Cuttack - - | Cuttack - - - | 58,198 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | 58,198 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58,198 | 8 | 5 | |
| | Khoordah - - | 53,561 | 15 | 4 | § 62 | 15 | 2 | 53,624 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53,624 | 14 | 6 | |
| | Balasore - - | 49,307 | - | 2 | - | 11 | 6 | 49,307 | 11 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49,307 | 11 | 8 | |
| | Midnapore - - | 1,12,612 | 2 | 9 | 3,042 | 10 | 10 | 1,15,654 | 13 | 7 | 1,521 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1,14,133 | 8 | 2 | |
| | **TOTAL** - - | 2,73,679 | 10 | 8 | 3,106 | 5 | 6 | 2,76,786 | - | 2 | 1,521 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 2,75,264 | 10 | 9 | |
| Governor-General's agent at Hazareebaugh - - | Singbhoom - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | |
| | Maunbhoom - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | |
| | Lohurdugga - - | 753 | 4 | 1 | 337 | - | - | 1,090 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,090 | 4 | 1 | |
| | Hazareebaugh - - | - | - | - | 1,863 | 1 | 8 | 1,663 | 1 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,863 | 1 | 8 | |
| | **TOTAL** - - | 753 | 4 | 1 | 2,200 | 1 | 8 | 2,953 | 5 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,953 | 5 | 9 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam Division | Luckimpore (Upper Assam) - - | 387 9 8 | - - - | 387 9 8 | - - - | - - - | 387 9 8 |
| | Jorehaut - ditto - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Kamroop (Lower Assam) - - | 1,88,752 6 10 | 19,494 10 10 | 2,08,247 1 8 | 18,195 - 6 | - - - | *1,00,052 1 2 |
| | Nowgong (Southern Central Assam) - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Durrung (Northern Central Assam) - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL - - | 1,89,140 - 6 | 19,494 10 10 | 2,08,634 11 4 | 18,195 - 6 | - - - | 1,90,439 10 10 |
| Arracan Division | Arracan - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Ramree - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sandoway - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Aeng - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cachar - - | Cachar - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tenasserim Provinces - | Amherst - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Mergui - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tavoy - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | *Co.'s Rs* | 34,15,312 11 2 | 4,83,103 11 1 | 38,98,416 6 3 | 1,01,933 4 3 | 2,026 - - | 37,98,509 2 - |
| Patna Division - | - - - - | 10,55,582 6 1 | 36,911 14 6 | 10,92,494 4 7 | 1,186 8 5 | 2,026 - - | 10,93,333 12 2 |
| Bhaughpore ditto - | - - - - | 6,57,582 5 6 | 1,97,831 12 3 | 8,55,414 1 9 | 31,723 - 3 | - - - | 8,23,691 1 6 |
| Moorshedabad ditto | - - - - | 1,00,649 6 7 | 17,887 14 10 | 1,18,537 5 5 | 1,109 1 10 | - - - | 1,17,428 3 7 |
| Dacca ditto - - | - - - - | 4,05,728 10 3 | 63,278 5 5 | 4,67,006 15 8 | 10,649 1 4 | - - - | 4,56,357 14 4 |
| Chittagong ditto - | - - - - | 4,42,278* - 2 | 11,055 6 5 | 4,53,333 6 7 | - - - | - - - | 4,53,333 6 7 |
| Assam ditto - | - - - - | 804 - - | 219 3 1 | 1,023 3 1 | - - - | - - - | 1,023 3 1 |
| Jessore ditto - | - - - - | 2,91,114 15 4 | 1,31,118 - 7 | 4,22,232 15 11 | 37,549 2 6 | - - - | 3,84,683 13 5 |
| Cuttack ditto - | - - - - | 2,73,679 10 8 | 3,106 5 6 | 2,76,786 - 2 | 1,521 5 5 | - - - | 2,75,264 10 9 |
| Hazareebaugh ditto | - - - - | 753 4 1 | 2,200 1 8 | 2 953 5 9 | - - - | - - - | 2,953 5 9 |
| Assam ditto - - | - - - - | 1,89,140 - 6 | 19,494 10 10 | 2,08,634 11 4 | 18,195 - 6 | - - - | 1,90,439 10 10 |
| Arracan ditto - | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cachar - - - | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tenasserim Provinces | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GRAND TOTAL - - | *Co.'s Rs* | 34,15,312 11 2 | 4,83,103 11 1 | 38,98,416 6 3 | 1,01,933 4 3 | 2,026 - - | 37,98,509 2 - |

Accountant's Office, Revenue Department,
Fort William, 12 June 1840.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *W. Maples*,
Assistant-Accountant to Government of Bengal.

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* On the first occupation of this province by the British Government, the proprietors or claimants of certain lands called Debootur, Dhurmoothur, Burmootur, and Nankar, were, after summary inquiry, declared entitled to hold at rates much less than those imposed on other lands. The titles of those parties were afterwards investigated by an officer especially appointed for that purpose, and he declared them to be invalid. This led to a settlement of the lands above alluded to at full rates, and the large increase to the Revenue demand in this district is owing to the above circumstance.

RETURN of the PROFIT and Loss resulting from Proceedings connected with the Investigation and Resumption of Rent-free Tenures in the North-Western Provinces and Saugor.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIVISION | DISTRICT | Total Amount of Revenue Realized from Maafee Lands, resumed since 1835, up to the 30th of April 1848 | | | Total Charges in Salaries of Special Commissioners and of Special Deputy Collectors, or of any Extra Establishment entertained for Purposes connected with Rent-free Lands, for the same Period. | | | Total of Pensions Granted and Paid to Ex-Maafeedars for the same Period | | | Total Law Charges, Damages Awarded, Cost of Stamped Paper, and any other Miscellaneous Charges, during the same Period | | |
| | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* |
| Dehlie - | Bhutty Territory - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| | Paneeput - - - | 1,87,220 | 15 | 7½ | - | - | - | 10,575 | 8 | 5 | 876 | 9 | 3 |
| | Hurrianah - - - | 7,186 | 14 | 4 | - | - | - | 2,275 | – | – | — | | |
| | Delhie - - - | 2,09,938 | 12 | 6 | - | - | - | 50,985 | 2 | 9 | 61 | 9 | – |
| | Rohtuck - - - | 21,933 | 10 | 9½ | 5,535 | 1 | 8 | 1,094 | 3 | 6 | 242 | 12 | 5 |
| | Goorgaon - - - | 5,996 | 9 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | – | – |
| | *Rs* | 4,32,276 | 14 | 6 | 5,535 | 1 | 8 | 64,929 | 14 | 8 | 1,188 | 14 | 8 |
| Meerut - | Dehra Doon - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| | Seharunpoor - - | 12,44,741 | 3 | 3 | 96,769 | 10 | 5 | 2,60,231 | – | 9 | 59,657 | 12 | 4 |
| | Mozuffernuggur - - | 7,37,329 | – | – | 12,357 | – | – | 8,435 | – | – | 2,005 | – | – |
| | Meerut - - - | 2,79,814 | 12 | – | 4,71,466 | 10 | 1½ | 40,255 | 15 | 5 | 2,949 | 9 | 10 |
| | Bolundshuhur - - | 1,62,384 | 11 | 3 | 5,632 | 6 | 5 | 6,438 | – | – | 3,745 | 13 | 9 |
| | Ally Ghur - - - | 1,67,081 | 11 | 1 | 46,791 | 15 | 2 | 9,126 | 5 | 4 | 34,259 | – | 9 |
| | *Rs* | 25,91,351 | 5 | 7 | 6,33,017 | 10 | 1½ | 3,24,486 | 5 | 6 | 1,02,617 | 4 | 8 |
| Kumaon - | Kumaon - - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| | Gurhwal - - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Rohilcund - | Bijnour - - - | 9,09,047 | – | – | 59,321 | 6 | 2 | 6,455 | 8 | 10 | 26,806 | 8 | 10 |
| | Moradabad - - | 5,73,227 | – | 2 | 43,867 | 15 | 3 | 20,484 | 2 | 3 | 1,23,601 | 10 | 4 |
| | Budaon - - - | 1,75,668 | 3 | 6 | 15,806 | – | 2 | 6,654 | 15 | 1 | 5,980 | 15 | – |
| | Bareilly - - - | 2,88,471 | 6 | 7 | 1,13,732 | 3 | 9 | 26,613 | 5 | 5 | 2,871 | 15 | 6 |
| | Shahjehanpore - - | 2,80,483 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | 3,517 | 6 | 11 | 10,155 | 7 | 6 |
| | *Rs* | 22,26,897 | 8 | 9 | 2,32,727 | 9 | 4 | 63,725 | 6 | 6 | 1,69,416 | 9 | 2 |
| Agra - | Muttra - - - | 63,349 | – | – | 4,286 | 15 | 5 | 21,882 | 7 | – | 841 | 10 | – |
| | Agra - - - - | 2,22,519 | 5 | – | 48,799 | 6 | 3 | 16,909 | 1 | 6 | 276 | 10 | 3 |
| | Furruckabad - - | 2,32,569 | 5 | 3 | 17,041 | 4 | 3¼ | 26,223 | 12 | 2½ | 17,181 | 8 | 6 |
| | Mynpoory - - - | 11,961 | 2 | 7 | 11,757 | 9 | 8 | — | | | — | | |
| | Etawah - - - | 41,523 | – | – | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| | *Rs* | 5,71,921 | 12 | 9 | 81,885 | 3 | 7¼ | 65,015 | 4 | 8½ | 18,299 | 12 | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5. | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIVISION | DISTRICT | Total Amount of Revenue Realized from Maafee Lands, resumed since 1835, up to the 30th of April 1848 | Total Charges in Salaries of Special Commissioners and of Special Deputy Collectors, or of any Extra Establishment entertained for Purposes connected with Rent-free Lands, for the same Period. | Total of Pensions Granted and Paid to Ex-Maafeedars, for the same Period | Total Law Charges, Damages Awarded, Cost of Stamped Paper, and any other Miscellaneous Charges, during the same Period |
| | | *Rs* *a* *p* | *Rs* *a.* *p* | *Rs* *a* *p* | *Rs* *a* *p* |
| Allahabad - - | Cawnpoor - - - | 79,241 10 2 | 3,771 7 4 | 2,483 12 11 | 116 13 - |
| | Futtehpore - - - | 89,311 13 3 | - - - | 2,028 6 - | 911 13 6 |
| | Humeerpore - - | 3,84,822 - 8 | - - - | - - - | 4,461 8 10 |
| | Calpee - - - | 1,23,952 8 3½ | - - - | 3,189 11 2 | 961 14 4½ |
| | Bandah - - - | 1,29,155 - 9 | - - - | 412 8 - | 3,471 1 7 |
| | Allahabad - - - | 4,24,614 10 3 | 57,399 15 4½ | 1,41,622 5 6 | 4,172 14 10¾ |
| | *Rs* | 12,36,097 11 4½ | 61,171 6 8½ | 1,22,736 11 7 | 14,096 2 2¼ |
| Benares - - | Goruckpoor - - | 24,98,015 - - | 1,15,927 - - | 23,178 - - | 19,665 - - |
| | Azim Ghur - - | 14,57,879 10 9 | 584 8 2 | 11,997 4 - | 3,699 4 2 |
| | Jounpoor - - - | 4,04,981 4 8 | 13,290 6 - | 10,433 14 9 | 9,121 9 7 |
| | Mirzapoor - - - | 1,27,081 3 9 | - - - - | 128 - - | 122 14 3 |
| | Benares - - - | 3,06,894 15 4 | 1,49,365 2 1 | - - - - | 13,865 - 3 |
| | Ghazeepoor - - | 8,35,101 1 8 | - - - - | 732 2 - | 2,340 9 9 |
| | *Rs* | 56,29,953 4 2 | 2,79,167 - 3 | 46,469 4 9 | 38,897 6 - |
| Saugor - - | Saugor - - - | 105,806 7 10 | - - - - | 15,892 5 4 | — |
| | Jubbulpoor - - | 12,913 11 - | — | — | — |
| | Hoshungabad - - | 28,395 7 2¼ | - - - - | - - - - | 310 5 - |
| | Nursingpoor - - | 10,395 4 11 | — | — | — |
| | *Rs* | 1,57,510 14 11¼ | — | 15,892 5 4 | 310 5 - |

## ABSTRACT

| — | Total Amount of Revenue Realized from Maafee Lands, resumed since 1835, up to the 30th of April 1848 | | | Total Charges in Salaries of Special Commissioners and of Special Deputy Collectors, or of any Extra Establishment entertained for Purposes connected with Rent-fee Lands, for the same Period. | | | Total of Pensions Granted and Paid to Ex-Maafeedars for the same Period. | | | Total Law Charges, Damages Awarded, Cost of Stamped Paper, and any other Miscellaneous Charges, during the same Period. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a* | *p.* |
| Dehlie - - - - - - | 4,32,276 | 14 | 6 | 5,535 | 1 | 8 | 64,929 | 14 | 8 | 1,188 | 14 | 8 |
| Meerut - - - - - - | 25,91,351 | 5 | 7 | 6,33,017 | 10 | 1½ | 3,24,486 | 5 | 6 | 1,02,617 | 4 | 8 |
| Kumaon - - - - - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Rohilcund - - - - | 22,26,897 | 8 | 9 | 2,32,727 | 9 | 4 | 63,725 | 6 | 6 | 1,69,416 | 9 | 2 |
| Agra - - - - - - | 5,71,921 | 12 | 9 | 81,885 | 3 | 7¼ | 65,015 | 4 | 8½ | 18,299 | 12 | 9 |
| Allahabad - - - - - - | 12,31,097 | 11 | 4½ | 61,171 | 6 | 8½ | 1,22,736 | 11 | 7 | 14,096 | 2 | 2¾ |
| Benares - - - - - - | 56,29,953 | 4 | 2 | 2,79,167 | - | 3 | 46,469 | 4 | 9 | 38,897 | 6 | - |
| Saugor - - - - - - | 1,57,510 | 14 | 11¼ | - | - | - | 15,892 | 5 | 4 | 310 | 5 | - |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,28,41,009 | 8 | -¾ | 12,93,503 | 15 | 8¼ | 7,03,255 | 5 | -½ | 3,44,826 | 6 | 5¾ |

Sudder Board of Revenue, North West-Province,
Agra, the 20th April 1849.

(signed) *W. Muir,*
Secretary.

(True Copies)

East India House,
29 June 1852

*T L Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

## Appendix, No. 19

Appendix, No 19

Copy of a LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, dated 13 August 1851, No. 9, as to the Settlement of the Revenue in the North-Western Provinces of British India

## SETTLEMENTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

## REVENUE.

The Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council

London, 13 August 1851 (No 9)

Settlement of the North-Western Provinces

1 It is our intention to review, in this despatch, the measures which have been some years in progress, for the settlement of the North-Western Provinces

2 The plan of settlement promulgated by the Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue, on the 9th April 1839, called forth, in the first instance, much cordial support, and much strenuous opposition

3 We shall state the views which the advocates and opponents of the measure have severally taken of its purposes and results We shall then test their several views by a careful analysis of the settlement proceedings in every district, and shall conclude by giving our final judgment on the whole

4 The main points of the question on each side are clearly and comprehensively stated in the two principal documents transmitted with your despatch dated the 25th November 1842, No 15, viz —

> The Report of Mr R M Bird, late first member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and,—
>
> The Minute of Mr Robertson, late Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces.

5 Mr Bird enters into a statement of the opinions and impressions conceived and adopted by him from an early period, after a long and careful study of landed tenures in Upper India, and of the effect of the previously existing revenue and judicial systems on those tenures.

6 With reference to the impression very generally received, that the various arrangements connected with the settlement had for their immediate object such an accurate ascertainment of the resources of the land as would ensure to Government its full share of the rents or produce, he declares, that the measures which he has now carried through had been many years previously planned and elaborated by him, as measures of a purely judicial character, when he was holding a judicial office, and had no prospect of ever being connected with the Revenue Department His experience in the discharge of his functions as a judicial officer, led to the conviction in his mind, that the existing tribunals were insufficient for the ascertainment of rights or their protection, and that the combined effect of the revenue and judicial systems would be injurious and oppressive, unless those systems could be made to bear a more exact relation to the institutions and habits of the people. He entertained a strong conviction of the general soundness of the views put forth by Government in Regulation VII of 1822, and considered that practical operation might be given to those views, and the assessment of a fair and moderate revenue be combined with the recognition of private rights and the protection of the village communities

7 It was under the influence of these feelings and impressions, that Mr Bird first entered on his duties as Revenue Commissioner in Goruckpore, and subsequently undertook the superintendence of the settlements, and when the ascertainment and assessment of a just amount of revenue was added to the other objects with which he had undertaken the charge, he acted on the conviction, that the course best calculated to determine the rights of individuals, was the one most conducive to the ascertainment of such an equal and moderate revenue as is most for the interest of the State

8 The objects proposed to be embraced by the survey and settlement were as follows —

1st The revision of the assessment.
2d The better division of the kists or instalments
3d The demarcation of the exterior boundaries of estates and villages
4th The correction of the system of accounts at the Tehsildars' offices, and the arrangement of their records
5th The formation of a fund for the construction of roads.
6th The establishment of a provision for the support of the village police
7th The resumption of all hidden rent-free tenures brought to light by the survey

Appendix, No 19.

8th The recasting or reduction of the talookahs or large tenures

9th The demarcation of the component portions of every village, the recording of the several rights comprised therein, and providing for their maintenance, and the registering of all rights which may spring up hereafter

9 With respect to the revision of the assessment, Mr. Bird expresses his belief, that a "moderate, fair and equal demand on the land, such as can and ought to be collected without interfering with the accumulation of property and the march of agricultural prosperity, has, generally speaking, been fixed" This portion of the settlement is highly spoken of by the late Lieutenant-governor (Mr Robertson), as sound in principle, and performed with consideration and judgment, and he states that he had not found cause, up to the period at which he was writing (April 1842), to return any settlement for revision, on the ground of excess in the jumma imposed

10 The division of the kists or instalments of public revenue has been so fixed as to allow the sale of the produce before the demand can take effect, an arrangement regarding the benefit of which there appears to be no diversity of opinion

11 The same may be said of the demarcation of the exterior boundaries of estates and villages, and of the correction of the system of accounts, from both of which measures much public benefit is anticipated

12 The formation of a fund for the construction of roads, and the provision for the support of the village police, are measures deemed by some of the opponents of the system of settlement to be of doubtful expediency The former, Mr Robertson is of opinion, will be beneficial, but cannot be popular with the community, until they are enabled to appreciate the advantages to be derived from well-made roads, and he fears that one per cent collected for the object proposed, will be viewed in the light of an addition to the regular assessment, instead of a deduction from it, while the latter measure he states to be often complained of, and generally felt as a grievance He is of opinion that the presence of a paid chokeydar would never be acceptable, even if it involved no extra charge Such a functionary, he conceives, would be likely to lord it over the Brahmin or Rajpoot on his own domain "There is in this," he observes, "an inversion of the social order of the country, such as must cause heartburnings and mortifications in that class of our subjects, whose affections it is most our interest to conciliate An abatement in the number of thefts and burglaries is but a sorry compensation for such a consequence, or for the no less pernicious result of the zemindar taking advantage of the presence of a paid police officer to exonerate himself from all responsibility for what occurs.'

13 The resumption of the hidden rent-free tenures brought to light by the survey, is considered by Mr Robertson to have been marked at the outset by a hard and harsh dealing with individual rights, gradually (but, he fears, reluctantly) "yielding to the orders from superior authorities, especially from the Honourable Court" "The settlement officer," he says, "swept up without inquiry every patch of unregistered land, even those under 10 beegahs, exempted by a subsequent order, which did not come out until five-sixths of the tenures had been resumed In one "district, that of Furruckabad, the obligations of a treaty and the direct orders of Government were but lightly dealt with; and in all, a total disregard was evinced for the acts even of snch men as Warren Hastings and Lord Lake."

14 The recasting and reduction of the talookahs, or superior tenures, are considered by Mr Robertson to have been much too precipitate and summary He admits, however, the difficulty of maintaining the privileges of the talookdars without endangering the rights of the village proprietors, and states that he would gladly have given his support to any well-digested plan for reconciling those conflicting titles, but he objects strongly to the course which has been adopted, especially in reference to tenures of magnitude, whence all that remains of an aristocracy in the country derives its support With respect to the practice of assigning a malikana allowance generally of 18 per cent. on the jumma, as a compensation to the talookdar, on the villages severed from the talookah, he contends that if the talookdar has not a title such as it is found impossible entirely to reject, the land should not be saddled with the cess on his account, and if he have a title, it ought to rest with some more impartial authority than a settlement officer, bent on the realization of schemes to which the talookahs are a serious obstacle, to set it aside He adduces instances in justification of his strictures, from the proceedings which have taken place in this branch of the settlement, in the districts of Mynpooree, Etawah, and Allighur, the details of which we shall notice in reviewing the settlement in those districts respectively

15 We now come to that section of the settlement arrangements on which, with the exception of the preceding, the greatest differences exist, viz The demarcation of the component portions of every village, and the recording of the several rights comprised therein. The measure is thus described by Mr Bird "complete records have been made of the possession, rights, and liabilities of all those members of the agricultural community who hold in severalty, by which a just due may be enforced against any member who may withhold it, without injuring the innocent, and provision has been made for keeping up the record by such an arrangement of the native village and revenue (Putwarree and Tehseedarree) accounts as, if properly watched and maintained, will always yield the necessary information" Lastly, he states that "the summary revenue suit department has been put on such a footing as to ensure that prompt recovery of an undoubted demand, which is requisite to preserve those under direct engagements with Government from ruin, and at the same time all disputes and questionable claims are left, as they should be, to the judicial tribunals"

16 In opposition to the foregoing description of the beneficial operation and tendency of

the arrangements detailed, we have the opinion of Mr Robertson and Mr Grant, by whom respectively they are considered to be most defective, and unlikely to effect the object proposed Mr Robertson considers that to keep up a record of the circumstances of every field, would entail a constant interference on the part of the executive in the affairs of every village, and in fact of every villager, which would be irksome to any people, and especially so to the natives of India, while the system would do little towards sustaining the village communities, which, as experience "led him to think thrive best" when protected from "outward aggression," and "left to the undisturbed adjustment of their own relations" The prominent defect of this part of the settlement is stated to exist in its aiming at too much by seeking to give a detached and separate durability to rights which exist only from their mutual and almost indefinable connexion with each other

17 The late Lieutenant-governor (Mr Robertson) proceeded to the work of revision with "strong prepossessions in favour of much of what the project promised to accomplish," and "it was with sincere regret that, after having confirmed at the outset the settlements of the districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, Goruckpore, Suharunpore, and the Bhuttee country, he felt compelled to proceed more slowly for a while, and at last to postpone all further ratification until the receipt of the next annual report"

18 He adds, "I suspended the progress of the operations, pending a reference to the Supreme Government My sentiments are given at length in my letters to the Governor-general in Council of 15th August and 21st November 1840, and though I cannot say that my arguments were answered, yet, as my objections were overruled, the measure was of course suffered to proceed"

19. The tenor of Mr Bird's report would lead us to infer that he anticipated much of the opposition which his proceedings have met, and is willing to take on himself the full responsibility which may attach to the originator of the system He reviews the condition and prospects of each district, recapitulates the principal measures adopted for the reform of the general revenue administration of the provinces, and anticipates from them on the whole much practical advantage, though he expresses his belief that many errors and omissions will be found in so vast an undertaking In reply to those who estimate less favourably the extent of the benefits expected from the settlement, he says it must be left to parties who know what was the state of the revenue administration of Upper India in 1830, and what it now is, what was the condition of the agricultural population at that time, and what, in spite of great national calamities, it has become since, what was the feeling of the people then, and what it now is,—to appreciate the labours with which these changes have been effected, or the extent of the benefits which have resulted from their operation.

20 The foregoing summary of the various opinions, recorded regarding the probable results and tendency of the settlement in its various branches, embraces the principal points which have come under our notice We reserve, as already intimated, for our concluding remarks, such observations as we may deem it expedient to make on the general advantages and disadvantages of the measure We shall consider the several reports in the order of the divisions

21. The tabular statements with which we shall conclude our examination of each district, will be compiled from the settlement papers

## FIRST, OR MEERUT DIVISION

### SEHARUNPORE DISTRICT

22 The settlement of this district was undertaken and completed by Mr Edward Thornton, and reported to us in the Revenue Narrative of 16th November 1840, No 6

23 The term of settlement was fixed at 20 years instead of 30 years, as in most other districts. It was considered that the very low rate of assessment in many estates, the consequence of over-assessment in former years, rendered it expedient that the present jumma, though somewhat enhanced, should stop far short of the sum fairly demandable, when the prosperity of the district should have been restored

24 The Sudder Board, however, recommended that a distinct pledge should be given to those who had signalized themselves by their industry and punctuality of payment, that no increased demand should, at any future settlement, be exacted from them, until the rates on the lands of others less industrious should have been brought up to their standard

25 The above suggestion appears to have been entirely approved by the Lieutenant-governor, with the exception of the latter clause, by which the term of the present assessment, as regards the mouzahs in question, was limited to the period when "the rate of assessment on their neighbours' land shall equal their own" The above limitation, in his opinion, admitted of so many interpretations as to destroy the value of the measure

26 The obstacles which presented themselves generally throughout the district to an equalization of the demand, are very fully described by Mr Thornton A prominent place is assigned to the difference existing in the habits and characteristics of a very diversified population, some remarkable for skill and energy, and others for indolence The Lieutenant-governor, in his observations on the settlement, urged the necessity of fixing the demand on the former so as to avoid trenching on the fair reward of skill and industry, and at an amount which would, in the case of the latter, admit of easy and profitable transfer of the tenures of defaulters, and, as it did not appear from the proceedings, which class of people

are considered the least industrious, he suggested that policy demanded some relaxation in favour of the old or decayed Puthan families, who, from their habits or former pursuits, might not be as skilful managers of land as other classes of proprietors. The industrious classes were represented to be progressively increasing in number and wealth, and gradually buying out and displacing the others.

27 The measures adopted by the settlement officer for defining rights, by securing the titular zemindars in the full and unquestionable enjoyment of all they had ever possessed, and fixing distinctly the terms of the tenures of those who had always exercised the right of cultivation and fiscal management, are much commended by the Board, who observe, that agriculture "can never attain the prosperity which it is the duty of every good government to use all right means of obtaining for it, till security of tenure and title be afforded"

28 In reference to the reduction in the demand allowed by Mr Thornton, in cases where he deemed the interests of the skilful and industrious to require such concession, the Board asserted the right of Government to a fair and moderate share of the fruits of that increased productive power which has been given to the soil by a long course of patient effort, but they stated that "in practice, it requires cautious forbearance to avoid appropriating what is, in fact, the return of labour and capital, and thus destroying the spring of improvement at its source. This error has, in past times, struck deep at the root of the prosperity of the northern districts, and the Board are proportionately anxious now to avoid it, without, however, falling into the opposite extreme"

29 The Lieutenant-governor expressed his entire concurrence in the foregoing sentiments, and his gratification at observing that the Board were desirous to use every possible caution to avoid the errors into which others had fallen

30 The financial result of the revised settlement showed an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs* 1 10 6

31 The total amount of the assessment is 9,04,438 rupees, being an increase on the previous assessment of 48,113 rupees

32 The proceedings of a judicial character in this district were of minor importance, except in the case of a large Mocurruree tenure of the late Rajah Ramdial Sing, regarding which the settlement officer entered into copious details

33 It appears that on the accession of the British Government, the Rajah was found in possession of the tenure, at a jumma of 1,11 597 rupees, which was confirmed to him for his life At his death, in 1813, the claim of his heirs to the zemindarree right in the property was considered, and, pending future investigations, they were admitted to settlement The grounds of this concession to them are stated to have been consideration towards a family so long in occupancy, their altered circumstances, and the services of the Rajah to Government

34 At the settlement of 1822, certain modifications were made, and though the stipends were secured to the young Rajah and his mother, the Ranee, it was explicitly laid down, that the grant was not an acknowledgment of right, but simply a mark of consideration to the family

35 The necessity entailed by the present system of settlement, of defining the rights of the parties admitted to engagements, obliged Mr Thornton again to re-open the investigation of the conflicting claims of the Mocurrureedar's heirs and the village communities, and the persons found by him in what he deemed "proprietary occupancy" of the land, have been recorded as proprietors, and admitted to settlement The claim of the mocurrureedar to the zemindarree right was declared to have been, from the first, unfounded, and, as a consequence, that of his descendants, at the present day, has been set aside as invalid

36 The Sudder Board expressed their surprise that Mr Thornton thought it necessary to enter into so long a discussion of this mocurruree, the fact of the proprietorship vesting in the village communities being, as they alleged, quite clear to any officer of common experience and acquaintance with landed tenures

37 The Lieutenant-governor, though approving generally of the arrangements in reference to the mocurruree, postponed his final confirmation of them pending the completion of the settlement of another portion of the district with which they are connected, and expressed his readiness to take into favourable consideration the claims of any branches of the surviving family to pecuniary allowance He also stated his opinion, that there were passages in Mr Thornton's report, whence an inference favourable to the claims of the mocurrureedar's heirs to be regarded, in some instances, as proprietors, may be drawn

38 The following circumstance was brought to the notice of Government, with a view to its being taken into consideration, whether Government should not make a water-course in this district at its own expense

39. The construction of the bunds at the heads of the two canals had annually, for several years, been made more perfect, till the whole of the waters of the Jumna had, it appeared, been completely diverted into the one or the other canal, and at the foot of the bunds the river had become passable by a person dryshod, the result had been, that a mass of villages lying between the Jumna itself and a stream called the Boorhee Jumna, in a soil which did not admit of the construction of cucha wells, and which villages depended on those two streams for drinking-water, had been put to great inconvenience. This privation of drinking-water, or at least of such as is wholesome, was a serious ground of complaint, it appeared, with the villagers, as was also the fact of the loss of the means of irrigation formerly afforded them by the Jumna

40. To remedy the foregoing causes of inconvenience and discontent, Mr Thornton

suggested a plan for the construction of a water-course at the expense of Government Under the arrangement proposed, the whole of the mouzahs requiring it would be supplied with wholesome water to drink, and those who chose to irrigate would pay the usual rates.

41 The above proposal was recommended for favourable consideration by the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-governor readily acquiesced in the necessity of adopting measures to remedy the hardships complained of, and empowered the Board to authorise at once the formation of the proposed cut, at the expense of Government, chargeable to the canal accounts

## SEHARUNPORE

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area. | Rate on Total Area | Rate on Cultivated Area. | Per-centage of Irrigation | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a. p* | | | | | |
| Seharunpore - - - - | 102,345 | 75,001 | 1 3 10½ | 1 11 1½ | 21 | 1,11,372 | 1,16,351 | 4,979 | |
| Mulhyepore - - - - | 44,733 | 33,947 | 1 2 2¾ | 1 8 3 | 12 | 49,634 | 48,473 | - - | 1,161 |
| Moozufferabad - - - - | 45,295 | 24,547 | - 13 9 | 1 9 4 | 07 | 33,603 | 37,290 | 3,687 | — |
| Jehanjerabad - - - - | 13,020 | 2,157 | - 6 6 | 1 11 - | 02 | 4,043 | 5,102 | 1,059 | — |
| Fyzabad - - - - - | 48,021 | 17,330 | - 8 11½ | 1 8 10 | 01 | 20,738 | 24,603 | 3,865 | — |
| Talook Putchees - - - | 15,564 | 10,003 | 1 -, 9¾ | 1 10 2 | 06 | 18,533 | 18,367 | - - | 166 |
| Behut - - - - - | 49,098 | 23,339 | - 12 7¾ | 1 10 6¾ | 04 | 30,769 | 37,190 | 6,421 | — |
| Sursawah - - - - | 57,638 | 38,288 | - 15 9½ | 1 7 9 | 20 | 53,609 | 56,824 | 3,215 | — |
| Sultanpore - - - - | 42,198 | 27,495 | - 15 5¾ | 1 7 7½ | 11 | 35,875 | 38,109 | 2,234 | — |
| Nukoor - - - - - | 42,494 | 28,258 | - 15 5¾ | 1 7 7½ | 29 | 33,473 | 38,380 | 4,907 | — |
| Jumalghur - - - - | 6 221 | 3,668 | 1 - 1¼ | 1 8 2½ | 20 | 5,630 | 5,820 | 190 | — |
| Deobhund - - - - | 135,147 | 101,151 | 1 2 10¾ | 1 9 2¾ | 07 | 1,54,576 | 1,56,308 | 1,732 | — |
| Rampoor - - - - | 29,788 | 20,901 | 1 2 11 | 1 10 11½ | 31 | 32,598 | 35,234 | 2,636 | — |
| Thana Bhown - - - - | 54,554 | 33,638 | 1 2 8¾ | 1 14 4½ | 25 | 36,077 | 63,024 | 26,947 | — |
| Nanowtah - - - - | 10,377 | 7,385 | 1 7 9 | 2 1 3 | 37 | 14,761 | 14,922 | 161 | — |
| Gungo - - - - - | 41,941 | 24,517 | - 15 -½ | 1 9 4 | 26 | 27,899 | 29,916 | 2,017 | — |
| Chousutkeree - - - - | 19,326 | 11,527 | 1 - - | 1 10 10¼ | 31 | 17,139 | 17,571 | 432 | — |
| Khatka - - - - - | 25,781 | 19,622 | 1 1 11 | 1 7 6½ | 12 | 23,342 | 23,889 | 547 | — |
| Jowalapoor - - - - | 41,802 | 10,247 | - 6 11¼ | 1 12 1¼ | 00 | 13,040 | 15,287 | 2,247 | — |
| Roorkee - - - - - | 72,604 | 40,365 | 1 - 6½ | 1 13 8¾ | 06 | 84,022 | 74,969 | - - | 9,053 |
| Jowrassee - - - - | 52,144 | 18,683 | - 11 6½ | 2 - 3 | - - | 45,418 | 37,291 | - - | 8,127 |
| Tuppa Sukroda - - - | 18,099 | 3,736 | - 5 11½ | 1 12 10¼ | - - | 7,403 | 6,747 | - - | 656 |
| Tuppa Kheree - - - - | 2,771 | 2,277 | - 3 10¼ | 1 3 6 | - - | 2,771 | 2,771 | — | — |

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 9,04,438

Amount of Increase on previous Assessment - - - - - - 48,113

## BEGUM SUMROO'S JAGHEER.

42. The papers connected with the settlement of this jagheer, by Mr Plowden, under Regulation IX of 1833, accompanied the Revenue Narative, dated 15th April 1841, No 2, paragraphs 35 to 39.

43. It appears from Mr Plowden's sketch of the state of the property before it lapsed to the Company in 1836, that the previous administration of the territory under the Begum, was characterized by the systematic exaction of the utmost that could be wrung from the cultivators, although by her skilful mananagement in always limiting her demand to the exact point of endurance, with due regard to the occurrence of favourable and unfavourable seasons, she gave her country a fictitious appearance of prosperity "Above the surface," says Mr Plowden, "all was smiling and prosperous, but within was rottenness and misery"

44 But when this system of extreme exaction lost the advantage of her own skilful management, and the administration passed, in the latter years of her life, into the hands of Mr Dyce Sombre, that which she had carefully restricted to the limits of endurance became unendurable. More than half the lands were thrown up, and numerous cultivators abandoned the soil When, on the Begum's death, the jagheer lapsed to the Company, it was found necessary to begin, in 1836, with a summary settlement at a reduced jumma, and the people who had migrated elsewhere, were induced to return and establish themselves in

their old homes, on receiving the assurance of a speedy and equitable assessment at a long lease

45 The financial result of the settlement shows a revised jumma of 5,63,748 rupees being an increase of 48,833 rupees on the aggregate of the previous summary assessment, and less by 47,602 rupees than the average of the Begum's jumma for 20 years

46 The sum above stated was the amount at which the jumma was prospectively fixed, but to which it would only attain on the 12th year of the present settlement, by annual increases during the intermediate years

47 The preparation of the records of rights and responsibilities was stated by the settlement officer to have been a work of no ordinary labour, owing to the inaccuracy of the kusreh survey, and to the fact that the Begum's records consisted of nothing more than an account current with each mouzah

48 Mr Plowden's proceedings appeared to have been generally approved by the different revising authorities

49 Some differences of opinion existed on the subject of enchancing the jumma on improved soils at the expiration of a lease We have repeatedly expressed our opinion on this subject, and shall recur to it in our concluding remarks

50. The documents received from vou do not admit of the formation of a tabular statement, showing the average rates of cultivation and assessment, as in the case of other districts

## Allyghur District

51. The completion of the settlement of this district was reported in the Revenue Narrative of 15th April 1841, No 2

52. The district was represented as being in a very high state of cultivation, and, generally speaking, of prosperity Most of the pergunnahs were fully cultivated, and no improvement was to be expected, except from the introduction of canal irrigation.

53 Mr Bird's report entered at some length into the circumstances of two pergunnahs* (in that portion of the district which was settled by Mr Thornton, and was not included in the proceedings under review) in which much difficulty has been experienced in collecting the revenue He traced this difficulty to the embarrassments of the owners of the villages, which had arisen, in a great measure, from unsuccessful speculations in indigo, and the failure of the houses of agency which had promoted these speculations by granting advances

54 The village communities had received advances from bankers to meet the demands of the Rajah

55 After a lapse of years, the purchasers of the abandoned factories urged their claims to the repayment of the outstanding balances of former advances, and the native bankers also pressed for reimbursement, in some cases insisting on having lands assigned to them as security They, however, omitted to take measures for paying regularly the public revenue, and the Sudder Board deemed it advisable to bring some few lands to sale, "in order to prove to the creditors that their own haste and rapacity would lead to their own loss," and that it was requisite for them to accept a more tardy recovery of their demand, and to provide for the payment of the demand of Government also

56 Matters would from this time, according to Mr. Bird, have proceeded satisfactorily, but for the interference of Government, which he states, "for reasons unknown to him," prohibited the Board from selling any of the mouzahs without a special authority from them, and directed that if any fell into arrear they should be made over to the Rajah The effect of this prohibition was, in his opinion, likely to be unfavourable, both to the regular realization of the revenue and to the interests of the communities, and was specially adverted to by him to prove that the difficulty found in collecting the revenue in this portion of the district did not arise in any respect from over-assessment, but from the unsparing exaction of old balances by new purchasers, that the extremely moderate Government demand ought to be annually realizedf rom the resources of the district, and that any further reduction of the jumma would be a sacrifice of the Government rights to the new proprietors, without any benefit to the actual cultivators, who had only their food and clothing, but under any degree of remission would have no more

57 The settlement of the six pergunnahs under notice was undertaken conjointly by Mr Rose and Mr Deputy Collector Wright

58 Many portions of the district had suffered severely from the drought of Fusly 1245 (1838) The settlement officer consequently granted in some instances reductions of jumma, to have immediate effect, and in others, immediate remissions without permanent reduction

59 The zemindarree claims brought under the notice of the settlement officer, were stated to have been generally preferred by parties who could not prove possession, and they were therefore disregarded Certain other claims, however, described as Moccuddumee or Dhakulkl arij, were specially adverted to, they were stated to be claims to malgoozarree occupancy, under the recorded zemindars, on the ground of long actual occupancy, conceiving that the point to be determined was, whether the occupancy of the claimants was founded on original right, or was merely dependent on the will of the recorded zemindars.

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* Hatrass, Moorsaum

zemindars Mr Rose ruled, that where the claimants could prove possession so far back as could be traced, and that the sole zemindarree management had rested with them (that is, that they had built wells, advanced tuccavee, collected the rents, and paid the revenue through the recorded malgoozars), their claims should be admitted, and themselves retained in malgoozarree occupancy, paying, as heretofore, the jumma through the recorded zemindars, who received a per centage for their profit and trouble of collection

60 The case of the Rajah Menjh Sing, zemindar of Himmutnuggur, in the Pergunnah of Munhera, involved some points of importance

61 He had enjoyed a nankar allowance of 4,591 rupees, the continuance of which he claimed The allowance in question was originally granted to his father, the late Rajah, by Government, for life, with an intimation that it would not be continned to his heir After his death the Board continued the grant, or at least directed that no alteration should be made in the assessment The present Rajah was unable to substantiate any claim to the indulgence he solicited, but Mr Rose deemed the circumstances of his case to be worthy of consideration with reference to this fact among others, that he was a very indulgent landlord, and as the general state of his property, its agricultural inferiority, and the liberal scale of expenditure required by his rank and position, rendered it impossible that the estate should be raised to the pergunnah standard, *quoad* the rate of assessment, he deducted the amount of nankar allowance from the jumma, fixed on the principles according to which the pergunnah has been assessed This adjustment of the Rajah's claim was higbly commended by the Lieutenant-governor

62 Another case also involving points of importance was adjudicated on by Mr Wright, and the decision was demurred to by the Commissioner It arose in the Mouzah of Hamudpore, which had been given to a farmer, though the proprietary right of two persons was stated by the Commissioner, Mr Franco, to have been fully established

63 The reason assigned for excluding them was, that they had never had the management; that the estate had been held by farmers for many settlements, and that the farmer in possession, Putah Sing, having engaged for a long time, had been considered entitled to the settlement A malikana assignment of 10 per cent was made to the zemindars, who tacitly assented to the arrangement, and preferred no appeal against the proceeding

64 This settlement with the farmer, without any alleged incompetency on the part of the zemindars, and without their consent being asked, was considered by the Commissioner to be irregular, and he therefore submitted the case for the orders of the Board, who caused further inquiries to be made in reference to the question, pending which, however, they deemed it expedient not to suspend their confirmation of the settlement

65 A proposition by Mr Wright, for cutting a canal through certain culturable waste lands situated in the valley of the Jumna, was made the subject of enquiry by the Board, but the expediency of the measure was doubted by the Lieutenant-governor, who thought it unadvisable to diminish, by any further drain, the very small quantity of water in the Jumna

66 The financial result of the settlement gave an average acre rate on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs.* 1. 4

67 The amount of revised jumma for the six pergunnahs under notice, was 6,83,153 rupees, and exhibited an increase on the previous assessment of 30,068 rupees

68 The settlement had been made for 30 years, except in the Pergunnah of Tuppal, fixed at 20 years, but it was recommended by the Commissioner, that that settlement should be extended to the full period of 30 years

### ALLYGHUR

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | | Former Jumma. | Present Jumma. | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | | |
| Burrowley - - | 20,045 | 15,228 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 19,000 | 26,000 | 7,000 | — |
| Jullallee - - - | 65,906 | 57,682 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 1,34,779 | 1,29,492 | - - | 5,287 |
| Secundra - - - | 84,312 | 69,132 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1,31,891 | 1,42,346 | 10,455 | — |
| Mohrerah - - | 87,230 | 65,596 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1,19,267 | 1,29,966 | 10,699 | — |
| Akberabad - - | 98,645 | 76,825 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1,32,838 | 1,37,143 | 4,305 | — |
| Tuppal - - - | 93,966 | 58,539 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1,15,310 | 1,18,206 | 2,896 | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - | *Rs* 6,83,153 |
| Amount of Increase on previous Assessment - - | 30,068 |

## BOLUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT

69 The portion of this district which has come under settlement, consisted of only two pergunnahs, viz, Jewur and Puhasoo, which were settled by Mr Tonnochy, whose report was furnished with the Revenue Narrative, dated 11th April 1842, No 2.

70 The district is one of those which suffered severely from the drought of 1838, and in fixing the assessment, remissions were granted for the purpose of enabling the agricultural community to recover from the effects of the calamity

71 The district was reported to be very backward The population were stated to evince a preference for pastoral over agricultural pursuits, and to bear a very indifferent character for industry and honesty. At the period of settlement, a large portion of fertile land was waste, which was likely to receive the benefits of cultivation under the system of management newly established, and much advantage is anticipated to the district from the introduction of canal irrigation.

72 The financial result of the settlement gave an average acre rate of assessment of the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 1 9 8

73 The amount of the revised jumma of the two pergunnahs together was for the first year of the settlement, 1,15,139 rupees, and for the last year 1,27,374 rupees, showing a present decrease of 13,414 rupees, and a prospective one of 1,179 rupees

74 The only subject in connexion with the settlement of this portion of the district, which appears to us to require any special notice, is the question which arose as to the number of lumberdars which should have been sanctioned in the different estates The statements of responsibilities submitted by Mr Tonnochy are represented as showing more than would constitute a due number of lumberdars, but he stated that this fact did not arise from any inattention, or want of proper firmness on his part in enforcing the necessity of reduction, but from his being obliged to yield to circumstances, which, if left unregarded, would immediately have led to rancorous animosity and hostility among the brotherhood, to an interruption of the village economy, the stoppage of rents, and still more injurious results Notwithstanding every necessary explanation on his part, the people could not be got to assent to the validity of his reasons for vesting their transactions with Government in as few hands as possible, but urged, on the contrary, the ruin which would attend them, if compelled to submit their affairs to those whom they could not trust The proprietary body also resisted all attempts towards assigning a puchotra allowance to their lumberdars, and the provisions could not be insisted on, owing to the avidity with which the lumberdarree office was coveted by all, without any remuneration whatever

75 In deference to the strong feeling entertained by the village communities in regard to what they deemed an infringement of their rights and privileges, the settlement officer, in the exercise of his discretion, waived the strict enforcement of the unpopular arrangement.

76 The Sudder Board were of opinion, that the practice of having a multitude of lumberdars would be productive of as much inconvenience to the people themselves as to the Government officers, and they desired the Commissioner to use his endeavours to reduce the number to what they considered the proper proportion, viz, one lumberdar to every 1,000 rupees of jumma, giving due consideration, however, to the habits of the people, and their ignorance of our system

77 In reference to the question here discussed, the Lieutenant-governor observed, that in the report of the settlement officer, he remarked that the standing-up of the community for that which they considered a privilege, and which, in reality, was a point of minor consideration, was viewed as an act of resistance and obstinacy, when in fact, it amounted to nothing beyond a fair assertion of a custom which the parties under engagement deemed essential to enable them to secure the performance of their contracts. He urged, that on such occasions, inconvenience to Government officers should be considered as a secondary matter, more especially when, as in this case, the parties interested have but recently come under British control, that the alleged inconvenience to the communities they would themselves soon discover, and seek to remedy, and that the required reduction in the number of lumberdars could then be effected by the free act of the people, and become a popular measure He therefore desired that no immediate alteration should be made in the existing state of things, as fixed by the settlement, until the parties themselves should seek its revision

78 The Sudder Board disclaimed the sentiments which the remarks of the Lieutenant-governor appeared to impute to them, and said, "If there be any one ground more than another on which the Board claim for their proceedings the confidence of Government, it is on this very one, that the customs of the people are scrupulously preserved, and the system carefully adapted to the varying circumstances of each tenure" The Lieutenant-governor expressed his satisfaction that such were the sentiments of the Board, and that they were "so directly opposed to what he imagined that he had occasionally detected in the writings of their subordinates."

### BULUNDSHUHUR

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Acre Rate on Total Area | | | Former Jumma | Proposed Jumma. | Decrease. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | | |
| Jewar - - | 70,709 | 35,025 | 2 | 1 | 8¼ | 1 | - | 8¼ | 74,154 | 73,720 | 434 | The jumma which is described here as the proposed jumma, is the amount at which the assessment will eventually arrive, not that of the first year of the present settlement |
| Puhasoo - - | 43,796 | 23,270 | 2 | 4 | 10¾ | 1 | 3 | 7¼ | 54,399 | 53,654 | 745 | |

Total Amount of the New Assessment - - - - - *Rs* 1,27,374
Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - 1,179

### MOZUFFURNUGGUR DISTRICT

79 The proceedings relating to the settlement of this district were transmitted with the Revenue Narrative, dated 21st April 1843, No 3 The settlement was completed by Mr E Thornton, whose report differed in some respects from those submitted regarding other districts, inasmuch as it partook more of the character of a laborious scientific inquiry into the quantity and quality of soils, and entered less into questions connected with proprietary rights or individual interests The process by which Mr Thornton fixed his assessment on certain soils, involved a principle of importance

80 Bearing in mind the doctrine, so often advanced by the Sudder Board, of the undoubted right of Government to a moderate share of the increased produce which is derived, not from the original fertility of the soil, but from the judicious application of skill, capital and industry, Mr Thornton endeavoured to fix a rate of assessment by which all land in an extraordinarily advanced state of cultivation shall bear a larger jumma than soils possessing the same intrinsic peculiarities and natural capabilities, but which have not attained so high a degree of agricultural advancement

81. He placed under a separate and distinct head all the land which, from diligent tillage and much manuring, has acquired greater productiveness than the natural soil possessed The land so classed is termed " meesum," and, after much deliberation, he decided on assessing it at the high rate which it will be seen to bear, a rate often above 3 rupees per acre, even if unirrigated , while " rouslee" land (the superior of the three denominations into which the soils are generally classed) is ordinarily rated at *Rs* 1 8 unirrigated He then assumed that in every village there was (or ought to have been) a certain proportion of this highly-manured soil, and that where it did not exist, the proprietors had neglected their trust, and had deprived Government of their legitimate share of what the property ought to yield He, therefore, took 20 per cent to be the average proportion of " meesum ' of the whole cultivated area In most cases the land in question is stated to be under 30 per cent of the cultivation, in comparatively few did it exceed 40 , and 50 per cent was the limit which he fixed to the assessment on it That is to say, in order that an industrious community who had enriched their soil by skilful husbandry, should not, if they possessed a very large proportion of such land, be deprived of all the benefits of their past labour, he ruled that in all those highly-improved villages in which a proportion of more than one-half of the land had been, by careful and ample manuring, brought into the state of " meesum," the higher revenue rate was only to be taken upon one-half, the remaining " meesum" land being taxed as ordinary land of the next lower denomination, viz., " rouslee," and the additional profits left to the occupants as the reward of their exertions.

82 The arrangements above detailed were highly praised by the Sudder Board, and characterized as giving every encouragement to the agricultural population, " to push their improvement to the highest state of which it is capable "

83 We shall, as we have already said, in relation to Begum Sumroo's jagheer, reserve the discussion of this branch of the subject for our concluding remarks

84. The fiscal result of the settlement gave an average acre rate of assessment, on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs* 1 11 2.

85. The aggregate amount of the revised jumma for the first year of the settlement is 6,57,335 rupees, and for the year 1859-60, 6,72,740 rupees, showing an immediate increase of 73,398 rupees, and an ultimate one of 88,803 rupees

86 Mr Thornton had made a re-arrangement in reference to putwarrees, an entire change of those functionaries having been, in his opinion, necessary, from their general inefficiency as accountants and inability to keep the records of rights and responsibilities with regularity. In lieu of the former system, under which the individuals appointed were

Appendix, No 19 selected from among the petty bunyars of the village, he decided that the office should be filled with good accountants, who could keep their accounts with method, with a salary of 100 rupees

87 His report was so minute in its details and professional descriptions of the mode in which the information he sought was obtained, as almost to baffle any attempt to describe his proceedings without entering into minutiæ, the recapitulation of which is unnecessary, as the points for consideration are the principles by which he was guided, and the result at which he arrived, rather than the elaborate and intricate process employed by him in the attainment of his object The Board viewed the information collected by Mr Thornton (much of which is wholly unconnected with the measure of assessment) as well calculated (tracing as it did the agricultural history of the district through a series of years) to demonstrate the advanced state of agriculture in India They also consider that the settlement report fully established the injustice of the outcry regarding the enormous proportion of the produce of the country exacted by the Government as revenue, and they stated that it was proved by the tables of the settlement officer, that from 17 to 20 per cent, or an average of 20 per cent, on the produce, was the full amount taken by the Government, which exactly agrees with the one-fifth fixed as the Egyptian land-tax 3,500 years ago, and falls far below the much lauded moderate demand of Ukbar

88 They entered into a long speculative discussion, regarding the position and prospects of India, in respect to its advancement in social and scientific characteristics, the object of which appeared to be to prove that the absence of the knowledge and experience, by which alone the benefits of science can be appreciated or applied, has the effect of retarding that advancement which it is the duty of every good Government to promote They desired to demonstrate the necessity which existed for great works being undertaken by the State, and they urged upon Government the expediency of its coming forward as the sole possessor of the requisite knowledge, power and wealth, to effect the desired objects, namely, the construction of roads and canals

89 The Lieutenant-governor, in reviewing Mr Thornton's proceedings, expressed the opinion, that viewed as a scientific paper, embodying the results of the most patient and laborious inquiry, his report left nothing to be desired, and merited every encomium bestowed on it, but that considering it in the light of a document which is for a long series of years to be decisive of the rights and possessions of individuals, as well as of classes, it was not so satisfactory as the more simple reports of other officers

90 In the opinion of the Board as to the propriety of great works of public utility, such as canals and roads, being undertaken by Government, the Lieutenant-governor entirely concurred

91 With reference to the arrangements regarding the putwarrees, the Lieutenant-governor's approval and confirmation was qualified and conditional, as although he does not doubt the superior fitness of the individuals brought in by Mr Thornton's arrangement, he apprehended that they would be regarded too much as the officers of Government, instead of as servants of the zemindars or village communities, and he deprecates too direct or apparent an interference on the part of the executive in the minute affairs of the village

Coll 5, p 360

92 It is to be inferred from the following passage in the letter of the Commissioner Mr Franco, that the proceedings of the settlement officer (in the cases in which the decisions of the latter came before him on appeal) were confirmed and upheld rather from the belief that they were in accordance with the spirit and intentions of the orders and views of the revenue authorities, than from any conviction in his own mind of their propriety and justice —

"Mr Thornton had a bias generally in favour of the assamees' claims, and he always availed himself of the utmost that the law allowed in their favour, whereas I never considered their claims in the same light, and my opinions bear mostly in favour of the zemindaree gentry, whose profits, arising from their hitherto acknowledged property, have been materially affected In consequence, therefore, of this difference in our views, Mr Thornton was always particular in furnishing me with the details of each case , and as his proceedings were in accordance with the well-known sentiments of my superiors in the Revenue department, and never contrary to law, I was seldom called on to interfere in any other way than to confirm the order he had passed "

### MOZUFFURNUGGUR

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area, in Acres. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Previous Jumma | Revised Jumma. | Increase | Decrease | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | | | |
| Jansut - - - - | 24,249 | 17,962 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 3¼ | 5,83,937 | 6,72,740 | 88,803 | — | The details are furnished in reference to each separate pergunnah, but the revenue was assessed by Mr Thornton after dividing the districts into circles The jumma is, therefore, not ascertainable upon each pergunnah, though the total is shown |
| Nerganjun - - - | 7,495 | 4,604 | 1 | – | 5¼ | 1 | 10 | 4¾ | | | | | |
| Taulee - - - - | 32,709 | 19,891 | – | 9 | 1½ | – | 15 | – | | | | | |
| Khoree Qoreeshee - - | 8,138 | 5,248 | – | 13 | 9½ | 1 | 5 | 4½ | | | | | |
| Khatowlee - - - | 35,246 | 24,510 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 | | | | | |
| Poorbaleen - - - | 21,770 | 14,562 | 1 | – | 9 | 1 | 9 | –½ | | | | | |
| Jukhwala - - - | 26,491 | 15,557 | – | 14 | 10¾ | 1 | 9 | 4¼ | | | | | |
| Budhaee - - - | 9,167 | 6,830 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2 | | | | | |
| Churthawal - - - | 15,745 | 11,511 | 1 | 8 | 2½ | 2 | 1 | 2½ | | | | | |
| Bhugra - - - | 10,440 | 7,054 | 1 | – | 10¾ | 1 | 11 | 1¾ | | | | | |
| Puchenda - - - | 11,477 | 8,232 | 1 | 6 | 1¼ | 1 | 14 | 8¼ | | | | | |
| Mozuffurnuggur - - | 28,260 | 17,574 | – | 14 | 9¾ | 1 | 7 | 10 | | | | | |
| Shoroun - - - | 13,960 | 9,715 | 1 | 6 | 6¾ | 2 | – | 5 | | | | | |
| Shamlee - - - | 15,117 | 11,089 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 8 | – | | | | | |
| Khodana - - - | 11,390 | 8,250 | 2 | – | 6¼ | 2 | 14 | 7¼ | | | | | |
| Scattered Mouzahs - | 5,919 | 2,956 | – | 14 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 8½ | | | | | |
| Joor - - - - | 17,616 | 11,839 | – | 15 | 3¼ | 1 | 6 | 8¾ | | | | | |
| Ghoor - - - - | 22,149 | 14,553 | – | 13 | 5¼ | 1 | 4 | 5¼ | | | | | |
| Chupar - - - | 17,472 | 13,550 | 1 | 7 | 11¾ | 1 | 14 | 11 | | | | | |
| Bookururee - - - | 34,256 | 14,824 | – | 8 | 4½ | 1 | 3 | 4½ | | | | | |
| Sissa - - - - | 22,419 | 15,474 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | | | |
| Gaouree - - - | 16,714 | 4,360 | – | 6 | 3 | 1 | 8 | – | | | | | |
| Rhurwa - - - | 18,280 | 2,580 | – | 6 | 3¾ | 2 | 12 | 9 | | | | | |
| Bustoora - - - | 19 424 | 1,514 | – | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | – | | | | | |
| Bedowlee - - - | 186,449 | 99,939 | 1 | – | –½ | 1 | 13 | 11 | | | | | |
| Noornuggur - - - | 59,354 | 28,139 | – | 9 | 8¼ | – | 13 | 8½ | | | | | |

Average Acre Rate of Assessment on the area in actual cultivation - - - *Rs.* 1 11 2

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - *Rs* 6,72,740

Increase on previous Assessment - - - - - - - 88,803

## AGRA DIVISION

93 We now proceed to review the measures connected with the settlement of the districts composing the Agra Division

### MUTTRA DISTRICT

*Agra Revenue Narrative.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 3 | Apr 21, 1843, | par 107, 108 |
| 3 | „ 21, 1843, | „ 109 to 116 |
| 2 | „ 11, 1842, | „ 96 to 100 |
| 3 | „ 21, 1843, | „ 121 |
| 3 | „ 21, 1843, | „ 126 to 131 |
| 1 | Feb 12, 1842, | „ 71 to 73 |
| 3 | Apr 21, 1843, | „ 123, 124 |
| 4 | Oct 31, 1842, | „ 87, 88 |

94 This district, the settlement of which was completed by Mr W H Tyler, and reported in your Revenue Narrative of 21 April 1843, appears to have suffered severely during the period of drought and famine in 1837–38 Nearly nine-tenths of the culturable land are represented to be now in actual cultivation, and no prospect is held out of any further improvement or increase of revenue on future revision

95. The present settlement has reference only to the eight pergunnahs named below,* the settlement of the other pergunnahs comprised in the zillah Muttra having been already confirmed by Government in the years 1833, 1835 and 1836

96. In several pergunnahs of this district, by reason of the calamity of 1838, or of pressure from previous over-assessment, the immediate demand of the full jumma with which the land may be eventually fairly chargeable, has been postponed for a term of years, during which the assessment is progressively to increase, until it reaches the amount at which it is

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* Suhar, Meerghur, Kosee, Souke, Arung, Goburdhum, Sousa, Muttra.

Appendix, No 19.

is to be fixed during the remainder of the lease The effect of this arrangement is, in many cases, a decrease in the commencement, and an ultimate permanent increase on the amount of the previous assessment

97 The financial result of the settlement of the eight pergunnahs under notice gives an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 1 10 2

98 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 5,50,548 rupees, showing an ultimate increase on the previous assessment of 63,174 rupees

99 The proceedings in reference to the settlement of this district appear to have given rise to less discussion than the measures adopted in other districts No large talookahs have been partitioned Mr Tyler's measures seem to have given much satisfaction, and to have been approved and confirmed with no opposition and little comment.

100 The great extent of maafee holdings is one of the chief points for notice in this district In the pergunnah of Muttra they are particularly numerous

101 The whole of the maafee lands in the pergunnah in question, from not having been duly registered, were considered liable to resumption, but it was not thought advisable to act strictly on the letter of the law, as it appeared that the greater part of them had been held free of rent for very many years, and had in no way been interfered with by former Governments, on account of the religious character of the parties to whom the grants were originally made Moreover, it was thought that their immediate resumption would cause great distress, and excite much discontent and ill-feeling towards Government Mr Tyler, therefore, appears to have adopted a middle course, by giving the lands so situated the benefit of the modified rules of 22 August 1838, regarding maafee tenures, although, strictly speaking, the rules in question applied only to registered maafee grants

102 Grants made for the maintenance and support of religious institutions, which he proposed to relinquish in perpetuity for the support of the temples

Mr T. C Robertson

103 The Lieutenant-governor * not only concurred in the justice of Mr Tyler's position, that the maafee tenures in question, owing to the religious purposes to which in many instances the proceeds are devoted, should not be dealt with according to the exact letter of the law, but it was declared that they should be treated with more than ordinary leniency, and that all the tenures should be admitted to the benefit of registry All those connected with religious institutions are to be exempt from inquiry, so long as the proceeds are applied to the maintenance of the establishments for which they are assigned, and are in no case to be resumed without the previous sanction of Government

104 Besides the religious grants, there were three other classes of tenures, viz —

> 1st "Grants held by persons who have been in uninterrupted possession from a period long antecedent to the British rule
>
> 2d "Grants held by persons who have come into possession since the British rule, and held upwards of 30 years
>
> 3d "Grants held by persons who have entered in possession within 30 years"

105 Of these grants, the two first classes have been continued in possession of the incumbents for their lives, and declared subject to inquiry on lapse, but they are not to be resumed without the previous orders of Government, in the event of there being any heirs of the body to the present incumbent

106 The remaining class has been settled with the present incumbents at half-rates

107 The settlement has been fixed for a period of 30 years, and at the recommendation of the Sudder Board, authority has been given for the extension of the leases of all previously settled pergunnahs to a like period of 30 years

### MUTTRA

| NAME of PERGUNNAH | Number of Mehals | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area. | Culturable Area | Acre Rate on Culturable and Cultivated Area | Acre Rate on Area in Cultivation. | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs* *a* *p* | *Rs* *a* *p* | | | | |
| Suhar - - | 63 | 115,242 | 93,001 | 10,472 | 1 – 9 | 1 2 8 | 1,04,410 | 1,33,877 | 29,467 | — |
| Meerghur - | 28 | 43,558 | 29,433 | 9,539 | – 13 2 | 1 1 6 | 32,265 | 41,699 | 9,434 | — |
| Kosee - - | 63 | 97,639 | 82,402 | 7,173 | 1 11 5 | 1 13 9 | 1,62,207 | 1,62,711 | 504 | — |
| Souke - - | 15 | 89,790 | 33,323 | 3,674 | 1 6 2 | 1 8 8 | 71,475 | 69,258 | - - | 2,217 |
| Arung - - | 21 | 49,144 | 38,627 | 5,895 | – 13 8 | – 15 9 | 39,058 | 52,085 | 13,027 | — |
| Goburdhum - | 12 | 16,051 | 10,662 | 3,136 | 1 1 8 | 1 3 11 | 21,441 | 22,489 | 1,048 | — |
| Sousa - - | 15 | 18,864 | 11,373 | 6,480 | 1 7 2 | 1 9 8 | 27,379 | 29,547 | 2,168 | — |
| Muttra - | 32 | 53,267 | 37,754 | 5,107 | – 11 2 | – 12 9 | 29,139 | 38,882 | 9,743 | — |

Average Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivation - - - - - *Rs* 1 10. 2

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - *Rs* 5,50,548

Amount of ultimate Increase on previous Assessment - - 63,174

AGRA

### AGRA DISTRICT

108 The settlement of the district of Agra was effected by Mr. Mansell, with the exception of a single pergunnah and a mehal, which were assessed by Mr Alexander, and the reports of both those gentlemen accompanied your Revenue Narrative, dated 21st April 1842

109 It appears, from the proceedings, that it has been found necessary, in the eight pergunnahs revised by Mr Mansell, to make a reduction of upwards of 50,000 rupees on the revision, and that it is considered that no increase of revenue can at any time be expected Nine-tenths of the whole culturable area are stated to be in actual cultivation, and the revenue as high as is consistent with agricultural prosperity

110 The capability of Agra and its neighbourhood to bear a higher rate of assessment than the soil in other parts, is specially noticed by Mr Mansell, and is ascribed to the fact that the market affords a much higher price to the farmer for his grain than in Delhi, Rohilcund and the Upper Doab, while the high rents obtaining in the district are attributed to the proceedings of Government in the year of famine, which, by drawing into and circulating in this district abundant supplies from every quarter prevented that distress and consequent fall in rents which ensued from that calamity in other districts

111 Much stress appears to be laid on the fact that Agra is the only district in which an attempt has been made to fix the rate of rent of ryots having a right of occupancy, bearing a certain relation to the amount of the Government demand Mr Mansell having made a compact with the zemindars, that the general rate to be demanded from the cultivators who had a right of occupation should not exceed by more than one-half the jumma or demand of Government for that class of lands

112 The financial result of the settlement gives an average acre-rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 2 2 5

113 The total revised jumma amounts to 15,54,010 rupees, and exhibits a decrease on the previous assessment of 64,524 rupees

114 We perceive, from the proceedings in this district in reference to the resumption of the unregistered lands, that much difficulty arose in disposing of the cases of certain holdings of less than 10 beegahs, which were decided on before the promulgation of the orders exempting such lands from the operation of the resumption laws, from an uncertainty whether or not those orders should be allowed retrospective effect

115 The Lieutenant-governor has directed that every case in which the operation of those laws presses heavily shall be specially considered, and though alive to the inconvenience of giving retrospective effect to the subsequent modified orders, he directed that the claims of the parties should receive indulgent consideration

116 The proceedings of a judicial character in the district involved the disposal of several talookahs Of these, the largest was that of Sookee Misser, in the pergunnah Futtehabad This individual, it appears, had, under the native government, been a farmer on a small scale, who was employed to look after unproductive and deserted estates, for which duty he received an allowance of upwards of 1,100 rupees per annum, throughout the Mahratta rule Being successful, he was promoted, and received, from time to time, villages which he was allowed to hold in farm, until, in the course of years, his holdings aggregated 20 villages, which were assessable with a jumma of from 20,000 rupees to 25,000 rupees He died in 1820, and nearly 40 years' undisturbed possession encouraged his heirs to claim the entire proprietary right This claim has been disallowed, and the talookah resumed and partitioned Mr Mansell states, at the same time, that the services of Sookee Misser deserve acknowledgement, and that the resumption of the talookah at this late hour is felt more by the family than if they had been deprived of it at the conquest

117. A talookdarree allowance has been awarded to the family, at the rate of 18 per cent from the rent assets, dependent, however, on the relinquishment by the heirs of a long pending and partly admitted claim, amounting to 13,222 rupees, on the villages of the talookah

118. In the case of the village of Gojpoorah, also in the pergunnah of Futtehabad, the same course was recommended by the settlement officer as in the case above cited, viz, the grant in perpetuity of an allowance of 18 per cent on the rent assets to the party in possession The dispossession is in this case also viewed by the party interested as a grievance and hardship, after 40 years' occupancy, but the right of the talookdar is stated by Mr Mansell to be even less than that of Sookee Misser, the estate being held under a mortgage from Kestoram, a member of the once powerful Buddeysura family.

119 The amount of the proposed Huck talookdarree is 141 rupees, being 18 per cent. on the real assets, and is recommended in consideration of the fallen fortunes of the family.

120. In the case under review, the measures of the settlement officer have been matter of discussion. On the one hand, it is alleged by Mr. Mansell that the character of the property, and the circumstances attending its present tenure, were not such as to constitute a permanent hereditary claim on the part of the heirs of the original possessor, although he was of opinion that the present incumbents were justly entitled to the liberal scale of compensation proposed by him

Appendix, No 19

Mr R N C Hamilton, Commissioner of Agra. Coll, p 364

121 On the other hand, while it is not contended that a permanent proprietary right to the tenure does exist, a striking inconsistency is stated to characterise a decision, by which a talookdar is declared to have no rights in the property of which he is deprived, and yet to be entitled to 18 per cent on the jumma of the villages which formed his talookah. In such a case it is urged that the Government, out of the general resources, and not the village proprietary, should be taxed for the support of the party dispossessed.

### AGRA

| PERGUNNAH. | Number of Villages. | Population per Square Mile | Culturable Area. | Cultivated Area | Acre Rate on Culturable Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Assessment of 1808. | Assessment of 1816 | Assessment of 1828 | Present Assessment. | Decrease or Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs a p.* | *Rs a. p* | | | | | |
| Farrah - - - | 135 | 348 | 7,847 | 77,227 | 1 11 5 | 1 14 4 | 1,28,976 | 1,41,404 | 1,69,093 | 1,46,480 | 22,613 |
| Khundowlee - - | 93 | 381 | 5,512 | 78,647 | 1 14 2 | 2 - 3 | 1,33,423 | 1,49,885 | 1,50,711 | 1,58,831 | In. 8,120 |
| Ferozabad - - - | 146 | 357 | 4,626 | 76,369 | 2 2 3 | 2 4 4 | 1,40,274 | 1,75,052 | 1,74,925 | 1,73,635 | 1,290 |
| Futtehpore - - | 109 | 456 | 13,268 | 72,231 | 2 - 8 | 2 6 8 | 1,51,179 | 1,58,220 | 1,66,913 | 1,74,869 | In. 7,956 |
| Hazoor Teseel - - | 124 | 1,057 | 8,093 | 75,342 | 2 2 3 | 2 7 - | 1,51,230 | 1 65,356 | 2,01,934 | 1,83,715 | 18,219 |
| Iradatnuggur - - | 124 | 411 | 8,343 | 73,550 | 2 3 3 | 2 7 5 | 1,72,987 | 1,77,178 | 1,82,778 | 1,80,480 | 2,298 |
| Futtehabad - - | 128 | 333 | 3,323 | 86,461 | 1 15 11 | 2 1 2 | 1,68,123 | 1,83,828 | 1,84,182 | 1,79,260 | 4,922 |
| Bah Pinnaput - - | 183 | 336 | 7,075 | 100,564 | 1 10 9 | 1 12 8 | 1,49,868 | 2,02,224 | 2,09,270 | 1,80,364 | 28,906 |
| Sirhindee - - - | 105 | 387 | 24,188 | 94,782 | 1 7 8 | 1 13 9 | 1,50,852 | 1,69 002 | 1,78,728 | 1,76,376 | 2,352 |

Average Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivation - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 2 2 5

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - - *Rs* 15,54,010

Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - - - - 64,524

### FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT

122 The proceedings having reference to this district accompanied your Revenue Narrative, dated 11th April 1842, No 2 The completion of the settlement was entrusted to Mr Robinson, whose measures embraced the pergunnahs named below,* and were in course of completion from the year 1837 to 1840 inclusive Part of the district, which, like all others in the Agra division, has suffered much from the drought of 1837-8, is represented to be fully cultivated and assessed, while certain pergunnahs, it is stated, should yield an increase of revision

123 The financial result of the settlement of the 11 pergunnahs under notice shows an average rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 2 6 per acre.

124 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 9,21,739 rupees, being a decrease on the previous assessment of 47,455 rupees

125 The engagements proposed by Mr Robinson appear to have been very generally accepted In the tehsildarree of Imrutpore, the zemindars demurred to engage for 30 years, in consequence of the risk to which agriculture is there exposed by the inundations of the Ganges and Ram Gunga They were subsequently induced to sign; but it was stipulated that if at any time the soil should be deteriorated or improved by the action of the river to the extent of 10 per cent, either the Government or the zemindars might claim a revision of settlement

126 In some estates held under farming leases, Mr Robinson has not allowed the reduction of assessment to the farmer, but has fixed it to commence from the termination of his engagement, on the ground that in the farmer's engagement no stipulation for such revision was made, the Commissioner was of opinion that the reduction should be made to the farmer, who, in his turn, should be required to reduce his rent to his assamees in proportion to the reduction he receives on his jumma, a failure so to do being held to involve the exaction of the full demand

127 This latter view of the case was not concurred in by the Sudder Board, who were of opinion that the farmer's claim goes no further than to entitle him to the usual return for his money advanced, and a fair remuneration for his time and trouble · advantages which they consider he will doubtless have secured to himself by his original engagements

128 The Lieutenant-governor decided otherwise, and while conceding the point that farmers holding under lease have no claim in law to the benefit of a reduction of jumma consequent on a revision of settlement, where no stipulation to that effect is contained in the leases, he was of opinion that a liberal and equitable view of the case demands that the farmer should not be forced to fulfil any engagement which is proved, on inquiry, to subject

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* Kemonje, Thutteah and Tenvah, Putteealee, Bhojepore, Mohamadabad, Peepurgaom, Tuppah Puharn, Shumsabad, Imrutpore, Khakutmow.

him to loss, or to leave him no hope of profit The duty of the settlement officer being, he urged, to fix, after due inquiry, the limit of the Government demand, any exaction beyond that limit must assume the nature of a rack-rent, and act injuriously in the long run on all parties, as any higher demand from the farmer than the lands he leases are capable of yielding, or should fairly be chargeable with, would induce him to secure himself against loss or disappointment by over-exaction from his under-tenants or ryots

129 The release in perpetuity of five maafee tenures has been authorised, three of which are in the Pergunnah of Kemonje, the proceeds being devoted to the purposes of education, and two in the Pergunnah of Putteealee, the proceeds of which are appropriated to services connected with the religious observances of the inhabitants

130 The prosperous condition of the Pergunnah of Tuppah Puhara is specially brought to notice, as indicating not only the fertility of the soil, but the industrious habits and skilful husbandry of the agricultural community

131 The Lieutenant-governor was of opinion that the cultivators merited some marked encouragement, and directed that the amount of the increase obtained on the new assessment should be relinquished The Sudder Board thought the indulgence was unnecessary, the claims of the cultivators having been taken into consideration at the time of the jumma being fixed The Lieutenant-governor, on re-consideration, waived the enforcement of his order, and acquiesced in the view of the Board

132 The Nuwab of Furruckabad remonstrated against the resumption of certain lakheraj tenures granted by the Nawab Moozuffer Jung to certain relatives for their maintenance, in lieu of zehuk pensions, which were allowed to other members of the family, and which are continued hereditary under the British Government The grants were resumed on the grounds that they were not specified in the articles of the treaty made with the Nawab Nassir Jung, that they are not registered, and that the incumbents had no sunnud to produce showing hereditary right

133 The holders of these lands had been in possession for periods varying from 20 to 50 years The act of resumption was stated to have deprived them of their only means of subsistence, and reduced them to indigence The Nuwab earnestly appealed for the continuance of the tenures

134 The VIIIth Article of the Treaty with the Nuwab of Furruckabad in 1802, stipulated that "the rent-free lands, the daily and yearly pensions, and the jagheers, shall be continued, if, upon a fair question, they shall appear to have been established previously to the death of Moozuffer Jung"

135 The decision of the Sudder Board, in the first instance, was, that the claimants had no right in law, the tenures having been properly and legally resumed, and the Governor-general in 1838 (as stated in the précis drawn up by Mr Thomason, dated 9th October 1841) decided "that the resumptions should be maintained, but pensions given if necessary"

136 Subsequently to this date, the question of the resumption of the talookah of Amotee in the Pergunnah Tuppah Puhara, was brought under notice The talookah, which is large and valuable, and is one of those belonging to the Furruckabad family, had been resumed as unregistered in 1837, and the Sudder Board declared their opinion that the settlement officer had pursued the proper course, and that the jagheer was clearly subject to resumption The grounds of their decision were the fact of the non-registry of the property, and of its having been bequeathed to the actual occupants by a party having no right to make the bequest The correspondence in reference to this talookah was not brought to any satisfactory conclusion until May 1840, when the Governor-general, on a review of the whole proceedings, decided in favour of the claimants, and ordered that the property should be placed in the position in which it stood previously to the resumption, the sums realized since the date of its first attachment being made over for the benefit of the parties entitled thereto

November 16, 1838.
Coll, p 529

137 Certain questions, having reference to the restoration of this jagheer, were raised in the latter end of 1841

138 The Lieutenant-governor, in January 1842, recorded his judgment on the question.

Coll, p 564.

139 The plea of non-registry he held to be by no means sufficient to warrant resumption in the case of grants held under treaty, it being unlikely that parties holding lands so guaranteed, would suppose anything more necessary to strengthen their right to possession

140 He disputed the interpretation sought to be given to the Article of the Treaty, under which it was argued that any tenures might be resumed which were not made hereditary by the original grants He considered that the object of the British Government in the treaty was to provide for the maintenance of the family, and that this purpose would not admit a construction of the treaty by which the family would be reduced to destitution, and that the Article in question, construed not singly in itself, but, with regard to the general spirit of the entire treaty, showed that the grants in question were intended as a boon to a fallen family, to be at once a respectable provision for them, and a compensation for what they had lost He accordingly decided that all resumptions which have taken place of grants made before the death of Moozuffer Jung were clearly and decidedly at variance with the plain meaning and wording, as well as with the spirit of the whole treaty, and directed that the holdings in question should be immediately and unconditionally released

### FURRUCKABAD

| PERGUNNAH | Number of Mouzahs. | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area. | Rate on Total Area. | Rate on Cultivated Area | Per centage of Irrigation. | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Rs. a. p* | *Rs a. p* | | | | | |
| Kanonje - - - - | 211 | 106,142 | 63,137½ | 1 11 5 | 2 14 11 | 60 | 1,92,129 | 1,81,928 | - - | 10,201 |
| Thutteah and Terivah - - | 132 | 145,625 | 47,941 | 1 6 11 | 4 5 8 | 60 | 2,48,437 | 2,08,727 | - - | 39,710 |
| Putteealee - - - - | 54 | 41,535 | 23,113 | - 11 3 | 1 4 3 | 31 | 30,695 | 29,298 | - - | 1,397 |
| Bhajepore - - - - | 133 | 62,032 | 39,840 | 1 3 7 | 1 14 6 | 40 | 67,550 | 76,038 | 8,488 | — |
| Mohamadabad - - - | 22 | 15,995 | 5,300 | 1 - 1 | 3 - 6 | 60 | 15,585 | 16,071 | 486 | — |
| Peepurgaom - - - | 21 | 11,815 | 7,589 | 1 5 - | 2 - 9 | 31 | 13,295 | 15,530 | 2,235 | — |
| Buhareepore, &c - - - | 157 | 86,966 | 30,919 | 1 4 3 | 3 8 10 | 60 | 1,20,595 | 1,09,868 | - - | 10,727 |
| Tuppah Puhara - - - | 55 | 19,534 | 8,809 | 1 6 2 | 3 - 9 | 66 | 21,865 | 26,870 | 5,005 | — |
| Shumsabad - - - - | 150 | 117,856 | 56,054 | 1 - 6 | 2 2 9 | 39 | 82,012 | 87,763 | 5,751 | — |
| Imrutpore - - - - | 115 | 114,818 | 61,033 | 1 2 1 | 2 1 9 | 32 | 1,36,689 | 1,28,847 | - - | 7,842 |
| Khakutmow - - - - | 65 | 37,950 | 22,954 | 1 1 3 | 1 12 6 | 34 | 40,342 | 40,799 | 457 | — |
| | | | 366,689½ | | | | | | | |

Average Rate of Assessment per acre on Cultivation - - - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 2. 8. 2.

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 9,21,739

Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - - - - - - 47,455

## MYNPOOREE DISTRICT

141 The voluminous papers relating to the settlement of this district have been transmitted with your Revenue Narratives, dated respectively the 12th February, 21st April and 31st October 1842

142 The settlement was entrusted to Mr Edmonstone, whose labours extend over two seasons, viz, 1839 and 1840, and are made the subject of two separate reports, detailing his proceedings in each of those years

143 The district of Mynpooree is among those which suffered severely from the drought of 1838, particularly in that portion of it in which irrigation is deficient, but, on the whole, it would appear to be a fertile, well irrigated and flourishing district

144 The financial result of the settlement gives an average acre rate of assessment on the land in actual cultivation, of *Rs* 2 4⅔

145 The amount of the revised jumma for the whole district is 13,82,132 rupees, and exhibits an increase on the previous assessment of 49,072 rupees.

146 Much discussion arose on the justice and expediency of the arrangements adopted in reference to the talookah of Munchunnah The party whose interests were involved (the Rajah of Mynpooree) petitioned against the settlement proposed

147 This talookah had been held in hereditary possession by the Rajahs of Mynpooree since the accession of the British Government to the supremacy of the North-Western Provinces The family is one of antiquity and respectability, and is stated to have been distinguished for its loyalty to the British authority, and for the assistance rendered during the Mahratta war, and in the unsettled state of the country at that time

148 The actual Rajah was described as nearly imbecile, and totally incompetent to manage landed property so extensive as that possessed by him, with any degree of efficiency. He was stated to be surrounded by agents of the worst character, who, in his name, had been guilty of various flagrant acts of oppression, and had violated the rights of subordinate village communities

149 This maladministration of his estate, and an alleged priority of claim on the part of certain of the village communities, were assigned by Mr Edmonstone as his reasons for including the Rajah from the management

150 Out of 189 villages composing the talookah of Munchunnah, the Rajah was, under the settlement arrangement, recorded proprietor of only 51 The above were settled with him as zemindar, the remainder were settled with village zemindars, who were allowed to engage with Government direct

151 In addition to the rental of the villages settled with himself, the Rajah was granted a huk talookdarree, or a per-centage, at the rate of 18 per cent, on the estimated rentals of those which passed from him, amounting to 27,625 rupees per annum

152 Mr Hamilton, the Commissioner, strongly opposed the measure, he was of opinion that the value of landed possessions, and the importance attached to them, could never be made up by a money allowance, that the imbecility of the Rajah, if affording a justification for his being relieved from the management of his estate, could be none for depriving the

family of their inheritance, and that it was inconsistent to denounce as oppressive, in a native ruler, the same measures of sale and dispossession which were adopted by our own Government towards revenue defaulters

153 The Board dissented from the views of the Commissioner, and maintained the integrity of the settlement arrangements

154 The Lieutenant-governor differed from the settlement officer and from the Board He noticed "the prevailing and perhaps excessive readiness to reduce extensive properties into minute portions, and to substitute, whenever there was an opportunity, a village community for an individual landholder," and suspended the confirmation of that portion of the settlement

155 Much correspondence ensued between the Lieutenant-governor and the Sudder Board, and, in conclusion, the Lieutenant-governor recorded his opinion, that no proof of the Rajah's mismanagement, such as could justify his exclusion, had been adduced, that the evidence in support of the proprietary claims of the zemindars was insufficient and inconclusive, that if the zemindars ever possessed the rights attributed to them, they had not been in the active enjoyment of them for upwards of a century, while the Rajah's claims had been admitted for more than four generations, that, admitting the inconvenience which might sometimes result from the recognition of the superior malgoosar, it would not be reconcilable with good feeling or justice to deal as the Board proposed to do, with one found in actual and long-acknowledged possession He condemned the practice of deciding cases of this nature on one invariable and generalizing principle, stated that he could discover no sufficient reason for excluding the Rajah of Mynpooree from the management of any of the villages composing the talook of Munchunnah; and finally withheld his confirmation of the settlement concluded with the village zemindars, directing the engagements to be taken from the talookdar

## MYNPOOREE.

| PERGUNNAH. | Number of Villages. | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area. | Culturable Area. | Irrigated Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Average Jumma of past Five Years. | Present Jumma. | Increase | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Rs* *a.* *p* | | | | |
| Kursana - - - - | 38 | 18,688 | 12,264 | 5,623 | 3,348 | 1 6 10¾ | 16,265 | 17,561 | 1,296 | — |
| Sotawur - - - - | 85 | 48,596 | 30,162 | 15,579 | 8,738 | 1 10 8 | 49,887 | 50,272 | 385 | — |
| Sirpoora - - - - | 96 | 58,005 | 23,260 | 26,369 | 9,617 | 1 11 1½ | 44,153 | 39,436 | - - | 4,717 |
| Sukeet - - - - | 130 | 84,306 | 37,508 | 11,190 | 27,294 | 2 – 2½ | 72,241 | 75 842 | 3,601 | — |
| Kerowlee - - - - | 80 | 48,467 | 17,800 | 13,146 | 11,474 | 2 2 6½ | 32,676 | 38,428 | 5,752 | — |
| Moostafabad - - - - | 185 | 198,419 | 111,778 | 10,762 | 96,966 | 2 8 8 | 2,63,396 | 2,84,148 | 20,752 | — |
| Shekohabad - - - - | 177 | 162,703 | 102,726 | 10,393 | 77,735 | 2 5 6 | 2,47,278 | 2,40,595 | - - | 6,683 |
| Ghirour - - - - | 56 | 94,845 | 36,838 | 8,370 | 32,302 | 3 8¾ | 89,221 | 96,177 | 6,956 | — |
| Kurhul - - - - | 55 | 53,049 | 21,534 | 5,479 | 18,380 | 2 15 10¾ | 66,227 | 64,285 | - - | 1,942 |
| Kishnee (Nubbagunge) - - | 42 | 68,351 | 26,239 | 10,602 | 17,682 | 2 11 7 | 71,042 | 71,466 | 424 | — |
| Sanj - - - - - | 42 | 71,436 | 24,985 | 7,352 | 20,336 | 2 11 8¼ | 59,310 | 68,241 | 8,931 | — |
| Allipore Puttee - - - | 22 | 19,499 | 9,434 | 5,142 | 4,866 | 2 1 6¾ | 20,885 | 19,798 | - - | 1,087 |
| Bhowgaon - - - - | 101 | 105,076 | 44,148 | 17,729 | 25,669 | 2 2 8 | 99 714 | 96,073 | - - | 3,641 |
| Talookah Munchunnah - - | 150 | 129,998 | 53,675 | 18,687 | 32,095 | 2 2 3 | 1,02,277 | 1,14,861 | 12,584 | — |
| Talookah Eytah - - - | 139 | 74,647 | 34,676 | 5,515 | 25,640 | 1 15 7¼ | 65,586 | 68,436 | 2,850 | — |
| Souhar - - - - | 32 | 20,882 | 10,985 | 6,771 | 3,009 | 1 8 10 | 15,209 | 16,879 | 1,670 | — |
| Bewur - - - - | 33 | 23,911 | 15,346 | 3,952 | 4,633 | 1 4 6 | 17,693 | 19,634 | 1,941 | — |

Average Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivated Area - - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 2 3 1

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 13,82,132

Amount of Increase on previous Assessment - - - - - - - - - 49,872

## ETAWAH DISTRICT.

156 This district was settled by Mr. M. R. Gubbins, whose report was forwarded with your Revenue Narrative, dated 21st April 1842 The district appears to have suffered much, both from over-assessment, and from the drought of the year 1837–38 Mr. Bird considered that it was fully cultivated, and that no future increase was to be expected

157 The striking characteristic of the settlement is the large reduction of the jumma in all the pergunnahs

158 It was considered that this reduction was imperatively required by the depressed state of the district under the previous high assessments, which had been repeatedly enhanced, and by a due regard to the ordinary vicissitudes of seasons and markets. Even

with this reduction, the restoration of prosperity was still expected to depend on comparatively favourable seasons, seeing the impoverished condition of the agricultural community.

159 The financial result of the settlement gives an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs* 2 11 11.

160 The amount of the revised jumma for the whole zillah is fixed by the settlement, at 13,11,038 rupees, which shows a decrease on the previous assessment, of 1,58,163 rupees

161 In this district also, several of the large talookahs have been partitioned among the village communities, and huk talookdarree has been awarded to the talookdar

162 The most importunt of these talookdahs are those of Chukhurnuggur and Sehson in the Pergunnah Jambrest. The first of these talookahs had been, since the cession, settled with the Rajah of Chukhurnuggur, as zemindar, and the latter since F. 1214 (1807), with the same Rajah as talookdar During the settlement proceedings, claims were advanced to almost every village of both talookahs, and were at first strenuously opposed by the Rajah An allowance of 18 per cent on the gross assets were assigned to the Rajah in all cases where a biswadaree settlement was made Ten villages were thus settled. Mr Gubbins states, that subsequently to the settlement, the great difficulties the Rajah experienced in realizing the revenue from the parties in actual occupancy, induced him voluntarily to request that 16 other villages should be settled with the occupant parties as proprietors, subject to the same talookdarree allowance of 18 per cent

163 Mr Gubbins viewed these circumstances as tending to show that the general aversion of talookdars to the settlement proceedings would gradually cease. The Commissioner, on the contrary, considered that the Rajah's latter proceeding was attributable, not to his approbation of the system, but to the severity with which he had always been urged to pay up his heavy revenue, and the difficulties he had experienced in coercing his tenantry, chiefly his near relatives, causes which led him to think that it would be for his own advantage, after his right had been acknowledged, to transfer the collection to a Government officer, and content himself with a certain and fixed income Had his right not been conceded, the Commissioner states, he has reason to know that the Rajah would not have been content, but, as the case stands, the honour of his family has been preserved, and himself acknowledged the owner, and an arrangement effected, which is advantageous to him as a proprietor, and preserves his dignity as a raees

164 The Lieutenant-governor took the same view of the Rajah's proceedings, and stated that, had his rights not been first conceded, there is nothing in his conduct to warrant the supposition, that the arrangement now in force would have met his concurrence.

165 The large talookahs of Rooroo and Sehor are also brought prominently into notice

166 The talookdar's title in the properties in question was acquired by Government by purchase at auction, previously to the settlement, having been put up to sale for arrear of revenue In the former talookah, that of Rooroo, the settlement officer admitted the village communities to engage as proprietors for 31 mouzahs, and the remaining 30 mouzahs, which have been declared the property of the Rooroo Raj, have been leased in farm for a period of 15 years, subject to a talookdarree allowance, for the benefit of the Rajah In the talookah of Sehor, parties establishing a title have been recognised proprietors, on making payment of the proportionate share of the arrear of the talookah, and the mouzahs, to which no right has been admitted, and which it is presumed by Mr Gubbins, will be brought to sale, have been intermediately leased in farm for different periods, according to their several conditions

167 The Commissioner considered that these proceedings raised the question as to the nature and extent of the right acquired by Government in the purchase of talookdarree property, that on the one hand, the Sudder Board held the talookdarree right to be not a proprietary possession in the soil or zemindaree tenure, but only an office or lease for a term, subject to the will of the supreme power, in which view of the case, the Government would have acquired no new right, and that, on the other hand, the settlement proceedings were equivalent to a distinct admission, that a talookdar has a proprietary right, and the Commissioner urged that, however justly the talookdars in Etawah might have been deprived of their talookahs for default, they ought to be allowed an opportunity of recovering their position in life, and that, provided they could pay up the proportionate arrears in those villages, in which no other proprietary right may have been recognised, they might be permitted to engage for such mouzahs as zemindars, notwithstanding the sale By such concession, he represented, their families would be saved from extinction, and Government, without any infraction of principle, or any injustice to individuals, would perform a humane and popular act

168 The Sudder Board declared their opinion, that any "land or any talookah which is not possessed by persons having an antagonist title, independent of and superior to that of the talookdar, is the talookdar's zemindaree That the talookdarree right over the mouzahs, which are the private property of other parties, and the zemindarree right in the lands which have no other owner, is the property of the talookdar" Consequently, any party purchasing a talook put up to auction for arrears of revenue, under the regulations, purchases what has been above defined, viz, the talookdarree right in mouzahs having

having separate and independent proprietors, and zemindarree right in those of which, there being no antagonist title, the property rests in the talookdars

169 The Board professed their willingness to acquiesce in any measure of mercy which the Government might wish to extend to the late possessors of the talookahs in question, provided the end were not obtained "by stultifying their views" and the Lieutenant-governor, adverting to the heavy assessment under which the district had laboured, and to the claims of the family of the Rajah of Sehpor, whose entire property had been sold, subsequent to the year of drought and famine, for arrears of revenue, directed that the Rajah should be admitted to engagements for all villages in which no other proprietary right had been established, on the payment of the arrears recorded against each, and further that he should be allowed a reasonable period for payment of the arrears In like manner, he directed the Rajah of Rooroo to be recorded as zemindar in all unowned or new villages of the talookah

170 The settlement officer (in reference to the Pergunnah of Luckra) described the extreme poverty of the ryots their inability to lay by anything in a season of plenty and their consequent dependence, at a period of famine, on the forbearance of the zemindar or the Government The Commissioner thought that such facts tended to throw doubt on the system which subdivides properties and estates into small fractional portions, under several responsibilities, of individuals without capital, and on the propriety of the measures by which the large estates or talookdarrees have been broken up

171. The Board denied the alleged tendency of the settlement proceedings to subdivide "estates and properties into small fractional portions," alleging that the real cause of the subdivision of so many putteedaree properties has been the maintenance, in all revenue and many judicial concerns in times past, of the principle of combined joint and several responsibility.

### ETAWAH

| PERGUNNAH | Number of Mouzahs. | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area. | Culturable Area. | Irrigated Area. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivation | Former Jumma | Proposed Jumma. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | |
| Beylah - - - - | 212 | 165,468 | 67,860 | 22,219 | 46,966 | 1 4 6 | 3 1 10 | 2,32,154 | 2,11,610 | 20,544 |
| Phuppoond - - - | 166 | *131,867 | 60,010 | 18,774 | 38,256 | 1 7 1 | 3 2 7 | 2,20,415 | 1,89,768 | 30,647 |
| Luckna - - - | 273 | 229,382 | 100,041 | 31,739 | 67,295 | 1 4 7 | 2 14 11 | 3,18,586 | 2,93,373 | 25,213 |
| Dahley Jakhun - - | 194 | 135 050 | 70,516 | 17,099 | 53,058 | 1 6 4 | 2 10 9 | 2,02,526 | 1,88,568 | 13,958 |
| Etawah - - - | 155 | 128,544 | 58,485 | 19,651 | 41,036 | 1 4 – | 2 11 11 | 1,90,638 | 1,60,541 | 30,097 |
| Oreya - - - - | 170 | 149,820 | 83,729 | 14,851 | 19,125 | 1 4 9 | 2 5 1 | 2,08,695 | 1,94,353 | 14,342 |
| Burpoora - - - | 97 | 131,625 | 37,260 | 15,328 | 1,973 | – 8 10 | 1 15 3 | 96,187 | 72,825 | 23,362 |

Average Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivation - - - - - - - - *Rs* 2 11, 11

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 13,11,038

Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - - - - - 1,58,163

## ROHILCUND DIVISION

172 The proceedings relating to the settlement of this division comprise the districts named below*.

### BIJNOUR DISTRICT

173 The proceedings in relation to this district accompanied your Revenue Narrative, dated 11 April 1842 The district comprises the pergunnahs noted below†, none of them being considered fully cultivated, the settlement will, it is stated, require revision at the end of the present term, which is fixed at 20 years The measures reported are the result of the labours of five or six different settlement officers, and extend over a period of seven years, viz, from 1835 to 1841, inclusive

*Agra Revenue Narrative*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 2 | Apr 11, 1842, | par 72, 73 |
| 2 | May 10, 1846, | „ 133 to 143 |
| 3 | Apr 21, 1843, | „ 92 |
| 2 | Apr 11, 1842, | „ 80 |
| 5 | Oct 15, 1840, | „ 47 to 63 |
| 5 | „ „ | „ 70 to 78 |
| 3 | July 28, 1841, | „ 64 to 66 |

174 In some pergunnahs, seven or eight years have elapsed between the completion of the arrangements and the date of their submission for final sanction and confirmation

175 Pergunnah

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* Bijnour, Mooradabad, Budaon, Pilibheet, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore.

† Afzulghur, Rehur, Bijnour, Hildour, Rehtour, Thaloo, Sherekote, Chandpore, Nuggeenah, Seohara, Azimpore Bashta

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175 Pergunnah Thaloo was settled by Mr French in 1835, and subsequently revised by Mr Simpson
Sherekote, by Mr H Lushington in 1836.
Nuggeenah, by Mr Allen in 1836.
Bijnour, by Mr H Lushington in 1836
Affzulghur and Rehur, by Mr Allen in 1837
Rehtour and Huldour, by Mr R K Dick in 1840
Chandpore, Azimpore Bashta, and Seohara, by Mr Dick in 1841.

176. It was generally considered that previous assessments had been too high, with reference to the actual state of cultivation, and the length of time and number of persons employed in the settlements appear to have resulted in an inequality of assessment throughout the district, which can only be remedied when the period of revision shall arrive.

177 Mr Allen's settlement of the Pergunnah of Nuggeenah was not recommended for sanction by the Commissioner (Mr Conolly), in consequence of the inaccuracy and insufficiency of the data furnished The Commissioner's disapproval of the settlement was grounded on his opinion that the assessment was insufficient with reference to the capabilities of the soil, and that the reductions granted by the settlement officer were not called for by the condition of the pergunnah The Board, on the other hand, strongly objected to any enhancement of revenue, on the ground that Mr Conolly appeared to have been ignorant of the degree of pressure previously endured from over-assessment and mismanagement,—evils for which they state that " the only real remedy is a much lower demand than would otherwise have been requisite for a considerable course of future years "

178 The Government finally determined not to disturb, after a lapse of five years, arrangements, which the people had fairly concluded would exempt them from any further demand for twenty years

179 Some objections were taken to the settlements of other pergunnahs; but as it was admitted that the assessments were moderate, the arrangements were not disturbed

180 The financial result of the settlement shows an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 2 2 10

181 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 8,27,553 rupees, which gives an increase on the previous assessment of 23,503 rupees

BIJNOUR

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres | Rate on Total Area. | Rate on Cultivated Area | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | | |
| Affzulghur - | 35,754 | 10,977 | – 10 2 | 2 1 8 | 21,634 | 22,700 | 1,066 | — | Where the statements did not show the actual jumma of the last year of the expired settlement, the average amount of the last five years has been taken |
| Rehur - - | 50,982 | 19,726 | – 15 5 | 2 8 – | 62,177 | 48,896 | - - | 13,281 | |
| Bijnour - - | 91,004 | 54,535 | 1 7 11 | 2 7 10 | 1,35,943 | 1,35,899 | - - | 44 | |
| Hildour - - | 12,076 | 7,550 | 1 12 – | 2 12 10 | 20,413 | 21,145 | 732 | — | |
| Rehtour - - | 41,488 | 25,591 | 1 8 9 | 2 8 10 | 56,583 | 65,261 | 8,678 | — | |
| Thaloo - - | 13,379 | 8,012 | 1 3 4 | 2 2 3 | 14,928 | 17,134 | 2,206 | — | |
| Sherekote - | 101,358 | 53,470 | 1 5 8 | 2 9 – | 1,26,520 | 1,37,133 | 10,613 | — | |
| Chandpore - | 103,845 | 53,054 | 1 – 3 | 2 – 3 | 94,906 | 1,07,410 | 12,504 | — | |
| Nuggeenah - | 135,620 | 49,747 | 1 – 4 | 2 12 4 | 1,59,043 | 1,38,331 | - - | 20,712 | |
| Seohara - - | 70,219 | 38,516 | 1 5 7 | 2 6 10 | 75,832 | 93,409 | 17,577 | — | |
| Azimpore -<br>Bashta - - | 95,126 | 47,903 | – 9 5 | 1 8 – | 36,071 | 40,235 | 4,164 | — | |

Average Rate of Assessment per Acre on the cultivated Area - - - - *Rs* 2 2 10

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - *Rs* 8,27,553

Amount of Increase on present Assessment - - - - 23,503

### MORADABAD DISTRICT

182 The proceedings connected with the settlement of this district were forwarded with the Revenue Narrative, dated 10th May 1846, No 2, par 133 to 143.

183 The district is composed of the pergunnahs named below.* Of these the first named eleven were settled between the years 1836 and 1840, and, when reported, the Commissioner considered the details very imperfect, and returned them for correction before submitting them to the Board.

184. The settlement officer, Mr Money, appears generally to have conducted his proceedings in strict conformity with the system laid down in the settlement circular, but he states that he was at first much impeded by the inaccuracy of the Kusreh survey returns, they are represented by him to have been wholly valueless, as a means of affording data regarding the classification of soils, irrigated and unirrigated lands, and on all points of information required in fixing the assessed rates

185 In the portion of the district which is the subject of Mr Money s second report, the Commissioner received numerous appeals against the settlement in various pergunnahs In the Hussimpore pergunnahs, a large number of zemindars made a special appeal, which was embodied in sixty-seven different petitions, having reference to 253 estates It was urged that the present assessment was much too high, and that the prospective increasing jummas (or russud) were unjust, land being put down as culturable, which was too poor to afford a fair return for labour. The Commissioner continuing to be, as he states, "overwhelmed with petitions," found it necessary to make a visit to Moradabad, to satisfy himself of the facts of the case, by a personal conference with the local officers and the parties concerned. Having done so, he took on himself to make all the arrangements properly coming within the province of the settlement officer, rather than of the revising authority The plan adopted by him was to call up each petitioner to state his objections to the settlement, *vivâ voce*, and to form a punchayet of four or five of the principal zemindars, who were referred to in all case of doubt or difficulty

186 The Commissioner explains the grounds of his having interfered in so marked a manner in the proceedings of the settlement officer He considers him to have committed two serious errors first, in having relied too exclusively on the data furnished by his deputy, and omitted to make personal inquiries, which would have shown how much the estimates framed from those data were exaggerated, and secondly, in not having allowed the zemindars in many districts that free and unreserved communication with himself, so essential on the part of a settlement officer, not only for the purpose of satisfying the people, but for that of arriving at a correct judgment in fixing the Government demand Mr Conolly admits that Mr Money had great difficulties to contend with, from the fact, that no confidence could be placed in the survey returns; but this, he urges, made it only the more incumbent on him to avail himself of every other source of information within his reach.

187. The result of the Commissioner's investigation was to convince him that the objections raised to the settlement were valid. The charge of over-assessment, though difficult to substantiate satisfactorily, he deemed to be well-founded, and he considered russud jummas totally inapplicable to lands circumstanced as those in question He, therefore, desired Mr Money to strike off their russud jummas entirely, and to limit his total increase of assessment on the Hussimpore pergunnahs to 20,000 or 25,000 rupees over the old jumma

Mr Money, though unconvinced that his rates were too high, proceeded to modify his assessment, in accordance with the Commissioner's wish His revised proceedings he finally submitted, with the entire confidence that his settlement was moderate He stated, that the revised assessment commenced taking effect from 1245 F (1838) and that from that period up to the date of his report (19 July 1843), the settlement of only one estate had broken down. In the instance in question, the immediate cause of the balances was stated by him to be that a great number of the mokuddums had been implicated in a case of dacoity He represented that in consequence of the system of granting extended reductions, large balances are allowed to accrue in a pergunnah, with the concurrence of the tehsildar, in the belief that the fact of their so accruing would lead to a reduction of jumma, and he urged that balances are not by any means necessarily a proof of over-assessment, though often erroneously so considered.

188 Some difference of opinion arose between the different authorities, regarding the measures adopted in Pergunnah Kusba Amooha, in reference to the maafee lands contained therein. The total amount of maafee land recorded in the registers was 3,851 beegahs (2,000 acres), which were registered as one mehal, in the name of three parties (syuds), but on investigation, no one portion was found to answer to the entry The whole was split up into upwards of 1,000 small tenures, occupied by a number of maafeedars of all castes, all of whom insisted that their tenures formed part of the registered area It being impossible to identify any one, or any number of such holdings with the registered area, the whole were summarily resumed Mr Money made no separate lists of the several tenures, but incorporated

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* Reported 15 November 1842 —Nerowlee, Bijjoee, Seondarah, Serowlee, Koondurkee and Sirsee, Kasheepore, Moradabad, Kakoorduawah, Mozulpore, Surkurah Reported 19 July 1843 —Sumbhul, Amrohoh, Hussimpore, Oojaneer, Dhukka, Dhubarsee, Sirsa, Tighuree, Bachaon

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porated them, in the aggregate, with the Khalsa area, and assessed them all at four annas per cutcha beegah Great complaints were made of this proceeding, which was appealed against Pending the appeal, Mr Conolly, the Commissioner, directed that the collection of the assessment on the unregistered land should be postponed He strongly recommended that the assessment should be confined to the Khalsah portion, and that the resumption of the other portion should be given up He stated that it was impossible to say by what means the maafee land came into possession of the persons holding it, or to account for one portion of it only having been registered, but he urged there was no reason to doubt that the whole of the tenures had been occupied by their present owners, and held rent-free from a period anterior to the British rule He considered that the proposed assessment, light as it was, would never be realized, and that the attempt to collect it would cause much dissatisfaction and distress

189 The Board coincided with the Commissioner in his recommendation that these resumptions should be abandoned, but the Lieutenant-governor did not concur in the propriety of such a course It did not appear to him to be necessary to release the whole of the lands in question from assessment, although he was willing to release the holdings under 10 beegahs, which were devoted to charitable and religious purposes All those lands also, he decided, might be reported for the favourable consideration of Government, in which the holders might be able to show proof, amounting to reasonable probability, that they derived their title from the syuds, in whose name the 3,851 beegahs alluded to were registered, but all the remainder, he decided, should remain subject to the revenue fixed on them by the settlement officer

190 In confirming the settlement, the Lieutenant-governor expressed his conviction that the jumma, as finally fixed, was generally fair and equitable, but he animadverted strongly on the incompleteness of the settlement, and the procrastination of Mr. Money in bringing his proceedings to a close

191 The financial result of the settlement shows an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 2 0 3

192 The amount of the revised jumma is 13,34,634 rupees, and exhibits an increase in the previous assessment of 1,07,270 rupees

### MORADABAD DISTRICT

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area | | | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | | Highest Jumma of last Settlement. | Highest proposed Jumma. | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* | | | | |
| Sumbhul - - - - | 153,287 | 73,756 | 2 | – | 6 | – | 15 | 8 | 1,16,468 | 1,49,302 | 82,834 | — |
| Hussimpore, &c - - | 270,517 | 100,404 | 1 | 9 | 2 | – | 9 | 4 | 1,33,229 | 1,58,078 | 24,849 | — |
| Amrohoh - - - - | 83,961 | 41,702 | 1 | 6 | 8 | – | 13 | 2 | 54,014 | 69,078 | 15,064 | — |
| Moradabad - - - | 72,783 | 27,428 | 2 | 6 | 2 | – | 14 | 4 | 60,357 | 65,473 | 5,116 | — |
| Surkurah - - - - | 105,118 | 54,656 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1,16,465 | 1,17,785 | 1,320 | — |
| Koondurkee and Sirsee - | 108,569 | 49,477 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1,15,722 | 1,21,689 | 5,967 | — |
| Thakoodwarrah - - | 166,878 | 104,819 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2,48,312 | 2,24,435 | - - | 23,877 |
| Kasheepore - - - | 105,066 | 25,508 | 1 | 10 | 11 | – | 7 | 6 | 51,982 | 49,193 | - - | 2,789 |
| Bijjoee - - - - | 100,648 | 46,917 | 1 | 11 | 9 | – | 12 | 11 | 75,832 | 81,400 | 5,568 | — |
| Seondurah - - - | 64,650 | 31,416 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 80,051 | 79,941 | - - | 110 |
| Serowlee - - - - | 48,185 | 25,453 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 1 | – | 10 | 50,923 | 50,848 | - - | 75 |
| Nerowlee - - - - | 80,381 | 43,588 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 49,165 | 93,118 | 43,953 | — |
| Mogulpore - - - | 47,030 | 19,393 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 13 | 5 | 35,904 | 39,502 | 3,598 | — |
| Jasspore - - - - | 27,861 | 16,032 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 38,940 | 34,792 | - - | 4,148 |

Average Rate of Assessment on Cultivation, per Acre - - - - *Rs* 2 0 3.

Total Amount of proposed Assessment - - - *Rs* 13,34,634

Amount of Increase on previous Assessment - - - 1,07,270

### BUDAON DISTRICT

193. This district comprises 18 pergunnahs, six of which were settled at different periods, and the settlements finally confirmed during the years 1836 and 1837

194. The papers forwarded with the Revenue Narrative, dated 21st April 1843, relate to

the remaining pergunnahs, which are specified below * They appear to have suffered largely from previous over-assessment

195 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma of the pergunnahs included in the proceedings under review, is 5,20,714 rupees, being a decrease of 25,681 rupees on the amount of the previous assessment.

196 The pergunnah of Islamnuggur was one of six settled by Mr Brown in 1835 It was found necessary to revise that settlement The revision was completed by Mr Timmins

197 It appears that Mr Brown increased the jumma from 73,366 rupees to 76,065 rupees, but the new assessment had never been realized, and a comparison of the rates with those of adjoining pergunnahs showed that they were too high

198 Mr Timmins reduced the assessment to 67,476 rupees, which was something less than the average of actual collections for the previous 10 years

### BUDAON

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area, in Acres. | Cultivated Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Former Jumma. | Present Jumma | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *A p* | | | | |
| Bissowlee - - - | 63,092 | 53,467 | 1 3 6 3/4 | 14 10 1/4 | 54,945 | 58,601 | 3,656 | — |
| Suttassee - - - | 48,838 | 37,746 | 1 3 10 1/4 | 12 1 1/2 | 35,100 | 37,091 | 1,991 | — |
| Kote Sulbahan - - | 98,595 | 80,381 | 1 4 3 | 13 9 | 78,919 | 84,857 | 5,938 | — |
| Rajpoora - - - | 96,588 | 79,242 | 1 7 - 3/4 | 12 12 | 70,867 | 73,476 | 2,609 | — |
| Oosahut - - - | 104,364 | 50,904 | 1 5 7 | 10 6 3/4 | 82,954 | 68,631 | - - | 14,323 |
| Fyzapore - - - | 47,709 | 36,989 | 1 14 5 3/4 | 13 11 3/4 | 45,905 | 41,694 | - - | 4,211 |
| Oulaee - - - - | 32,805 | 12,089 | 1 2 3 1/4 | 13 13 1/2 | 28,913 | 26,752 | - - | 2,161 |
| Nidhpore - - - | 99,346 | 30,128 | 1 14 7 1/2 | 9 2 | 73,205 | 57,673 | - - | 15,532 |
| Soron - - - - | 24,927 | 21,192 | 1 8 7 1/4 | 13 6 1/4 | 21,213 | 21,070 | - - | 143 |
| Bilzam - - - | 61,528 | 54,658 | 1 6 9 1/2 | 14 10 1/2 | 54,374 | 50,869 | - - | 3,505 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of revised Jumma of the above Pergunnahs - - - - - | *Rs* 5,20,714 |
| Decrease as compared with previous Jumma - - - - - - - - | 25,681 |

### PILLIBHEET DISTRICT.

199. The settlement of this district was reported in the Revenue Narrative, dated 11th April 1842

200 The proceedings which were conducted by Mr Head relate to the six pergunnahs named below † Of these the three first only have been settled under the system established by the Board, the three latter having been settled under a special arrangement with the Rajah Gomaun Singh and his heirs

201 The district is reported to have been formerly much over-assessed, but to have received ample relief under the present settlement.

202 The three pergunnahs settled with Rajah Gomaun Singh are those of Roodeepore, Gudderpore, Kilpooree The two first were made over to the Rajah in zemindarree, and the latter on a farming lease

3 In the year 1834, Rajah Gomaun Singh desired to enter into a negotiation with ernment to surrender his jagheer of Talookah Chacheyat in exchange for a part of these unnahs, such an arrangement was however not deemed desirable, but the pergunnahs of Roodeepore and Gudderpore were, in consideration of his high character, made over in hereditary zemindarree to the Rajah

204 The revenue was fixed for 10 years at the moderate amount of 16,000 rupees and certain terms were agreed upon, the main points of which were That the settlement should be revised at periods of 15 years, that no increase should at any time be taken which should not leave the Rajah and his heirs a clear surplus profit of 40 per cent, that the Rajah should not transfer the property out of his own family without the sanction of Government, that certain farmers who had fulfilled their engagements should not be interfered with, but should be allowed to renew their leases on the usual terms; and that all private rights previously existing should be maintained

205 Subsequently,

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* Bissowlee, Sattassee, Kote Salbahan, Rajpoora, Oosahut, &c, Fyzapore, Oulaee, Nidhpore, Soron, Bilzam.

† Pilibbheet, Jehanabad, Ritcha, Roodeepore, Gudderpore and Kilpooree

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205 Subsequently, the Ilaka of Kilpoorie having fallen in, a lease of that pergunnah was granted to the Rajah, as in a farm, for 20 years, at little more than a quit-rent.

206 Under the arrangement previously noticed, Rajah Seo Raj Sing, the son of Rajah Gomaun Singh, claimed the Talookah Nanikmutta, of which he stated that his family for years had hereditary possession, and that his father and grandfather had expended thousands of rupees on the talookah and had never been in arrears, and he complained that Mr Robinson, the commissioner, had upset the settlement and had entered into arrangements with the mocuddums for a period of 30 years, and for a jumma less by 4,000 rupees than that paid by his family

207 The Board stated that the Rajah's family had no zemindarree right whatever in the lands referred to, nor has such right ever been acknowledged as far as they could ascertain. They considered that there was no objection to the Pergunnah of Kilpooree being conferred on the family on the same terms as those on which Gudderpore and Roodeepore were assigned, if Government deemed such a course advisable, and they stated, that under such arrangement, the Rajah would have a tract of country under his management not falling far short of 200,000 acres, and sufficient to employ the means and energies of his family for generations to come

208 The settlement of the talookah claimed was made by Mr Robinson, with a community of Tharoos, who are stated to be the only people capable of residing in that particular part of the country, on account of its extreme insalubrity The arrangement was satisfactory to the Tharoos, and was, in the opinion of the Board, likely to conduce to clearing and populating a part of the country which it had not only been found hitherto impossible to improve, but which had been in a state of continual deterioration, and as the people in question, who are described as the "native burghers of a desert city," and as the only persons whose lives are safe in the climate, had expressed the desire to undertake the cultivation of the tract at their own risk, and made all their arrangements for mutual assistance and self-government, the Board were of opinion that they ought not to be cramped in their undertaking by any official control.

209 Under the foregoing explanation, the Government sanctioned the proceedings of the Board in reference to the talookah of Nanikmutta, and dismissed the petition of Rajah Seo Raj Singh

210 The financial result of the settlement of the three pergunnahs assessed by Mr. Head, shows an average acre rate of assessment of *Rs* 2 0 1 on cultivation •

211 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 3,75,897 rupees, which gives a decrease on the nominal amount previously borne on the record, but never realized, of 94,956 rupees.

### PILLIBHEET

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Rate on Total Area. | Rate on Cultivated Area. | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma | Increase | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* *a.* *p* | *Rs* *a* *p* | | | | |
| Jehanabad - - | 104,277 | 57,441 | 1 1 2 | 1 15 -½ | 1,26,367 | 1,11,875 | - - | 14,492 |
| Ritcha - - - | 99,211 | 63,847 | 1 6 11¼ | 2 3 6½ | 1,68,000 | 1,42,356 | - - | 25,644 |
| Pillibheet - - - | 130,654 | 54,842 | - 14 10 | 2 3 6 | 1,76,486 | 1,21,666 | - - | 54,820 |

Average Rate of Assesment per Acre on cultivated Area - - - *Rs* 2 0. 1.

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - *Rs* 3,75,897

Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - 94,956

### BAREILLY DISTRICT

212 The settlement of this district was reported on the 15th October 1840 The proceedings were conducted and completed by Mr Muir, and comprised the pergunnahs named below* which have been settled for a period of 30 years from 1837.

213 The district generally is reported to have been over-assessed, and many parts of it to have suffered severely from the drought of 1837-8.

214 The settlement made a reduction in the jumma of every pergunnah in the district, except Talook Bulleeah

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* Crore, Newabgunge, Agaon, Serowlee, Shohee, Sirsawah, Kubar, Chowmelah, Busulpore, Talookah Bulleeah

215. The settlement officer stated that the condition of the majority of the people in many pergunnahs, was such as to convince him that they were suffering severely from over-assessment, and though some had been able to struggle against their difficulties, many were miserably poor, and few in comfortable circumstances Where he found the people suffering from the pressure of the existing jumma, he granted reductions to meet the exigency of their cases, and though many estates appeared to be moderately and even lightly assessed, he in no case considered it fair or safe to impose any prospective increase Where the assessment was moderate, the lightness of the rates accounted for the increase of cultivation effected since the previous settlement To have increased the jummas prospectively from the expiration of the existing leases, would have been calculated, he considered, to check improvement, and would have been an encroachment on the profits of capital expended in reliance on the permanency of the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822

216 The financial result of the settlement shows an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs.* 1. 15. 7.

217. The amount of the revised jumma is 10,07,062 rupees, and exhibits a decrease on the previous assessment of 67,810 rupees.

BAREILLY

| PERGUNNAHS. | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Crore - - - | 209,689 | 121,472 | – 15 4 | 1 10 8 | 2,13,900 | 1,98,308 | - - | 15,592 |
| Newabgunge - - | 132,262 | 84,795 | 1 5 10 | 2 2 2 | 1,88,776 | 1,75,972 | - - | 12,804 |
| Agaon - - - | 85,937 | 49,997 | 1 8 11 | 2 10 5 | 1,23,755 | 1,15,733 | - - | 8,022 |
| Serowlee - - - | 35,404 | 20,459 | 1 3 5 | 2 1 7 | 44,599 | 43,020 | - - | 1,579 |
| Shohee - - - | 41,444 | 24,913 | 1 3 11 | 2 1 2 | 52,715 | 51,672 | - - | 1,043 |
| Sirsawah - - - | 30,139 | 22,511 | 1 13 8 | 2 7 7 | 56,446 | 55,758 | - - | 688 |
| Kubar - - - | 33,585 | 22,937 | 1 5 6 | 1 15 6 | 50,039 | 45,161 | - - | 4,878 |
| Chowmelah - - | 47,678 | 26,494 | – 15 2 | 1 11 7 | 51,042 | 44,531 | - - | 6,511 |
| Busulpore - - - | 203,283 | 111,059 | 1 3 9 | 2 4 – | 2,66,583 | 2,49,711 | - - | 16,872 |
| Talookah Bulleeah - | 28,310 | 16,142 | – 15 1 | 1 10 11 | 27,017 | 27,196 | 179 | — |

Average Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivation - - - - - - *Rs* 1 15 7.

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - *Rs* 10,07,062

Amount of Decrease on Old Assessment - - - - 67,810

### SHAHJEHANPORE DISTRICT

218 The papers connected with the settlement of the pergunnahs named below* were forwarded with the Revenue Narratives of the 15th October 1840 and 28th July 1841, respectively,

219 The district is reported by Mr Bird to be very lightly assessed, and to be in a very flourishing condition, having escaped the over-assessment from which other districts had suffered in times past

220 The latter part of this statement is not, however, borne out by the report of the settlement officer (Mr. Muir), who, on the contrary, alleges that he found all the pergunnahs labouring under the pressure of a very heavy assessment, and the great mass of the proprietors in extreme indigence.

221 The circumstances of the district are represented to differ but little, as regards their main features, from those of the district of Bareilly The process by which Mr Muir obtained his results is adverted to by the Board, as well calculated to show the practical and beneficial working of that portion of the system of settlement which consists in calling

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* Khera Bhujeha, Julalpore, Muranpore, Murraowree, Tilhur, Negohee, Mehrabad, Shahjehanpore, Buragaon, Powainee, Khotar, Poorumpore

in the aid of the people themselves in arranging the detailed distribution of the Government demand, and in adjusting all points affecting either existing or contingent interests.

222 The financial result of the settlement gives an average acre rate on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 1 9

223 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 10,27,075 rupees, which shows a reduction, as compared with the previous assessment, of 67,969 rupees

224 Mr Muir's measures appear to have given satisfaction, both to the revising authorities and the people, excepting in the instances of the Ranee of Powainee and the Rajah of Khotar

225 The pergunnah of Powainee was found to be so inferior in the character of its soil in many parts, as to render it necessary to fix the assessment far below what had been estimated as a very moderate average rate A reduction amounting to 19,182 rupees, or nearly 11 per cent, was therefore granted in this pergunnah alone

226 At the cession, the pergunnah was settled with Rajah Rugonauth Singh, who subsequently gave up a considerable portion of it, retaining only the most fertile and flourishing villages, which still fôrm the talookah of his widow This individual was found recorded as the zemindar of the villages in the talookah, but Mr Muir's inquiries led him to the conclusion that the occupant village mocuddums were the real proprietors of the land, and the Ranee only a talookdar, and that village settlements should be made with the mocuddums, and a malikanah or nankah allowance provided for the Ranee

227 A difficulty, however, presented itself to this arrangement, viz, that the settlement of the talookah according to Regulation VII of 1822, made with the Ranee as zemindar, and confirmed by Government, had still some years to run Mr. Muir was, however, of opinion that it was highly inexpedient that the management of the talookah should remain in her hands He represented that acts of an arbitrary and oppressive character, affecting injuriously the rights of the proprietors, were exercised habitually by the parties acting as managers of the Elaqua on the Ranee's behalf, to an extent justifying special authoritative interference, and he urged strongly the impolicy of prolonging a talookdarree settlement, the effects of which had been so destructive to the rights of the people and village communities He therefore submitted that, notwithstanding the Ranee's lease had got a few years to run, the talookah, until the Regulation VII leases expire, should be taken under the Court of Wards, which would enable him to make village settlements in farm for the remaining term of the Ranee's lease, and after its expiring, to take engagements from the mocuddums as proprietors for the whole period of the pergunnah settlement.

228 Mr Davidson, the officiating Commissioner, while confirming to the fullest extent the statements of Mr Muir, as to the injury and oppression inflicted on the village communities by the Ranee, was of opinion that the necessary protection might be afforded to the proprietors without having recourse to the measure of placing the Elaqua under the Court of Wards

229 The Board were of a different opinion, and, in accordance with their directions, the estates of the Ranee were put under the Court of Wards, and, with the exception of 15 villages, proposed to be left in her management, for her personal convenience, were sub-let to the parties considered best entitled to engage with Government.

230 Mr Rose, on whom, in consequence of Mr Muir's death, devolved the duty of completing and reporting on the settlements, stated that the arrangements as regards the jumma, and allowances of the talookdar, having been made by his predecessor, he thought it right to submit them as he found them, but that it appeared to him to be open to question whether, as it was proposed to give immediate effect to the acknowledgment of the rights of the proprietary mocuddums, and thereby materially alter one part of the Regulation VII settlement, it was quite fair to insist on the Ranee's fulfilling her part of her engagement with regard to the assessment

231 Mr. Rose was informed, in reply, by the Commissioner, that as the only ground on which the jumma of Regulation VII could be exacted from the Ranee was no longer tenable, after depriving her of the management, no deductions could properly be made from the Ranee's malikana on account of Regulation VII of 1822; and that the balance remaining at the end of the year should form a reduction from the settlement, and all sums already deducted from the malikana be refunded

No 11
October 2, 1850,
pars 29, 30, & 32

232 These were the preliminary proceedings in a case very important in its principles and details, and the subject of much still incomplete litigation. It has been already noticed in our despatches noted in the margin, and will again necessarily come before us when finally decided by the courts

No 2
January 29, 1851,
par 41.

233 The pergunnah of Khotar had been held in farm by Rajah Khoshall Singh, but the Rajah claimed the proprietary right to the entire pergunnah The Sudder Board stated, "It has been admitted and recorded repeatedly that he had no right or possession by virtue of which he could claim to engage for the entire pergunnah."

234 The Rajah was represented as a person of the worst character, a protector of, and participator with, gangs of professed robbers, and as having used all his influence to retard the progress of improvement and civilization The pergunnah consists of 380 mouzahs, nearly one-half of which are without cultivation or a single inhabitant. This state of things is mainly attributed to the mismanagement and discreditable conduct of the Rajah.

235 Mr. Muir considered that any zemindaree rights in the pergunnah belonged to a colony of Kutheree Thakoors established in Khotar for several generations, that Rajah Khoshall Singh was the head of the clan, but only a sharer in 31 or 32 mouzahs, in common with many brethren

236 The Rajah's claim was rejected, and a punchayet was appointed to determine the rights of the Kuttearee brethren The rights of all the sharers were first determined by genealogical descent, the villages were then apportioned among them according to such decisions; and when, from age, infirmity or other causes, the proprietors were disqualified from management, the estates were let in farm, and a malikana allowance was granted

237 In 132 estates in the pergunnah, in which there had previously been no acknowledged proprietors, Mr Muir bestowed on all the engagers the title of mocuddums, and gave them the privileges of proprietors These latter persons are on the same footing as the grantees of Goruckpore, and the arrangement made with them, though different in its details, is the same in principle,—engagements having been taken on a scale of moderate but gradual increase, extending over a considerable term of years

### SHAHJEHANPORE

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Acre Rate on Total Area | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs a. p | Rs a. p | | | | |
| Khura Bhujeta - | 41,939 | 24,351 | 1 7 9 | – 13 9 | 43,524 | 36,145 | - - | 7,379 |
| Julalpore - - | 49,667 | 30,788 | 2 – 2 | 1 3 11 | 76,517 | 61,824 | - - | 14,693 |
| Meeranpore Kutrah | 15,367 | 7,808 | 1 9 10 | – 13 2 | 15,669 | 12,599 | - - | 3,070 |
| Murrowree - - | 15,713 | 9,222 | 1 15 8 | 1 2 7 | 21,008 | 18,255 | - - | 2,753 |
| Tilhur - - - | 78,134 | 48,202 | 1 11 3 | 1 1 – | 98,432 | 83,258 | - - | 15,174 |
| Nogahee - - | 67,684 | 36,082 | 1 11 6 | – 14 8 | 72,057 | 62,026 | - - | 10,031 |
| Mehrobad - - | 154,853 | 27,881 | 1 8 9 | – 11 7 | 1,39,254 | 1,12,684 | - - | 26,570 |
| Shahjehanpore - | 253,417 | 152,467 | 1 12 – | 1 – 10 | 2,79,880 | 2,66,705 | - - | 13,175 |
| Burragaon - - | 56,649 | 29,336 | 2 5 6 | 1 3 6 | 78,248 | 68,985 | - - | 9,263 |
| Powainee - - | 199,022 | 122,753 | 1 8 11 | – 15 4 | 2,09,098 | 1,91,367 | - - | 17,731 |
| Khotar - - - | 166,625 | 34,585 | 1 7 – | – 4 9 | 39,345 | 63,281 | 23,936 | — |
| Poorumpore Sobna - | 210,141 | 83,074 | – 12 2 | – 4 9 | 22,012 | 49,946 | 27,934 | — |

Average Rate of Assessment on Cultivation, per Acre - - - Rs. 1 9

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - Rs 10,27,075

Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - 67,969

238. The settlement of this division comprises the following districts —

1. Cawnpore
2 Futtehpore
3. Humeerpore and Calpee, or Northern Bundelcund
4 Banda, or Southern Bundelcund
5 Allahabad

*Agra Revenue Narrative.*
No 3 Apr 21, 1843 par 133 to 13

*Agra Judicial Narrative.*
No 8 Oct 25, 1843, par 13

### CAWNPORE DISTRICT

239 This is reported to be a very fine and flourishing district, which, having suffered from over-assessment, has now obtained ample relief

240 The settlement, which included the pergunnahs specified below,* was conducted by Mr Rose The information furnished by him regarding the agricultural condition of the district, the rivers, the general face of the country, its produce, past administration and tenures, is ample and clear in its details

*Agra Revenue Narrative*
No 3 July 28, 1841, par 77 to 81
4 Oct 5, 1841, „ 73.
2 Apr 11, 1842, „ 106
2 Apr 15, 1841, „ 79 to 84
4 Nov 5, 1844, „ 177 to 189.
1 Feb 20, 1846, „ 203 to 211
1. Feb 20, 1846, „ 213 to 216.

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* Janjmhow, Sulempore, Bithore, Sarh, Ghatumpore, Bhojneepore, Deirapore, Ackburpore, Russoolabad, Sheoly, Sheorajpore, Bilhour.

241 In this district the Koormee tribes abound They are a class of cultivators remarkable for industry and agricultural skill, in which they are stated to rival, if not to surpass, the Jats of the Western Dooab, but to have suffered severely from over-assessment. Mr Rose appears to have given special attention to fix the assessment within such equitable limits as would give this valuable class of cultivators the full benefit of their improvements and good conduct

242 The financial result of the settlement gives an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs* 2. 1 3

243 The amount of the revised jumma is 21,81,540 rupees, being a decrease of 1,42,461 rupees, as compared with the previous settlement Resumed maafee lands, however, having afforded the very large revenue of 49,467 rupees, the actual loss to the treasury is only 92,994 rupees.

244 It has, it appears, been found necessary to allow of a permanent decrease in every pergunnah except two, and as eight-tenths of the whole culturable land are now under cultivation, little is to be expected in the way of enhancement of revenue at the close of the present term of settlement

245 Appended to Mr Rose's report are some remarks on the general tendency of the present revenue system, the evils which it is the means of correcting, and the benefits which it is calculated to secure Among the latter he especially refers to the revised system of assessments, the alteration in reference to the period of paying instalments, the preparation of records of holdings and liabilities, and the proposed enactment legalizing the sale of component puttees

246, The proceedings respecting the pergunnah of Sheorajpore have been matter of much discussion

247 The effect of Mr Rose's settlement was to establish the rights of the village mocuddams, and to declare the Rajah to be simply a superior, having a certain right, represented by a per-centage on the cultivation Much diversity of opinion was entertained by different authorities as to the nature and extent of the rights of mocuddams Former settlement* officers had considered the claims of the Rajah to the proprietary right to be valid, and the mocuddums to be merely hereditary managers, possessed of the right of village occupancy and management, only to be invalidated by default. Mr Rose, on the contrary, held that the persons called mocuddums were the representatives of the proprietors of the soil, and that all and each of the proprietors whom they represented were entitled to the acknowledgment and free exercise of all the rights of proprietorship

248 This settlement was made in accordance with the views of Mr. Rose, but the question of the justice of the decision, as between the Rajah and the mocuddums, became merged in the consideration of the serious consequences resulting from it to the mocuddums The proprietary right having been determined in their favour, claims were preferred against them for the recovery of decrees which had been standing against them for years, but in satisfaction of which, while they were simply in the position of farmers, the land could not be seized They consequently found themselves likely to be ruined by the proceedings intended for their benefit, and their new-born proprietary rights likely to be annulled by the transfer of the lately acquired property to other hands, in satisfaction of ancient claims

249 The Lieutenant-governor regretted that any disputed accounts should have been so left by the settlement officer, that by the operation of the law as administered by the civil courts, parties whom it was intended to relieve should be made to suffer so materially in their interests The mocuddums and other village proprietors in Sheorajpore were stated by the Lieutenant-governor, on his own personal knowledge, to have long flourished under the loose tenures prevailing in that pergunnah, ever since the commencement of the British rule, while they appeared to him now in danger of sinking under an attempt to define their rights too rigidly

250 Such portion, therefore, of the settlement as affected the rights and tenures in Pergunnah Sheorajpore he excluded from the confirmation of the proceedings, and the Sudder Adawlut was requested to cause all processes issued against the mocuddums, in consequence of any titles acquired, or alleged to have been acquired, in virtue of the settlement, to be held in abeyance, and also to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances under which the decrees against the mocuddums had been obtained

CAWNPORE.

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* Messrs J Muir and E Reade

## CAWNPORE

| PERGUNNAH. | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area | | | Former Jumma. | Revised Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | | |
| Sheorajpore - - | 34,852 | 21,293 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 56,117 | 58,210 | 2,093 | — |
| Janjmow - - - | 122,008 | 66,017 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2,07,095 | 2,08,200 | 1,105 | — |
| Bithore - - - | 134,137 | 73,481 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2,40,666 | 2,38,111 | - - | 2,555 |
| Sarh Sulempore - | 131,531 | 75,201 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2,52,136 | 2,37,773 | - - | 14,363 |
| Sheoly - - - | 54,248 | 21,647 | 1 | 5 | – | 3 | 4 | 9 | 85,462 | 71,349 | - - | 14,113 |
| Russoolabad - - | 142,613 | 61,329 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2,18,171 | 1,98,148 | - - | 20,023 |
| Bilhour - - - | 126,645 | 62,200 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | 2 14,510 | 1,98,460 | - - | 16,050 |
| Ackburpore - - | 157,624 | 77,429 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2,21,115 | 2,14,668 | - - | 6,447 |
| Bhojneepore - - | 175,602 | 90,158 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2,16,620 | 1,93,496 | - - | 23,124 |
| Ghatumpore - - | 215,086 | 127,946 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 3,07,534 | 3,02,124 | - - | 5,410 |
| Deirapore - - - | 114,094 | 56,562 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 1,61,327 | 1,51,828 | - - | 9,505 |
| Secundra - - - | 89,355 | 49,013 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1,43,248 | 1,09,179 | - - | 34,069 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average Acre Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivation - - - - - | *Rs* 2 1 3. |
| Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - | *Rs* 21,81,640 |
| Amount of Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - - | 142,461 |

## FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT

251. The proceedings connected with the settlement of this district were transmitted with the Revenue Narrative of 5th November 1844, No 4, paragraphs 177 to 189

252. These documents relate to the survey and settlement conducted by the late Mr. Timmins, and to the subsequent measures under the charge of Mr J Thornton, in consequence of the incompleteness of the first proceedings

253 In his settlement report, Mr Bird described the district as having escaped the calamity of over assessment, and as noted for its fertility, and he considered that the settlement should be confirmed in perpetuity

254 Mr Timmins's report bears every indication of that officer's careful research in ascertaining the peculiarities and estimating the capabilities of the district, and the nature of the tenures under which the land is held He made personal inquiry the basis of his proceedings He found that the ryots, having no capital of their own, were obliged to borrow money at very high interest from the mahajuns, to obtain the means of cultivating their lands and of paying the first instalment of their rent to the zemindars Thus the ryot seldom realized more than a bare subsistence, while the mahajuns were the most thriving class in the district

255 The Board approved Mr Timmins's proceedings, and recommended his settlement for confirmation, but his report was not considered by the Lieutenant-governor to afford data sufficient to admit of final orders being passed in confirmation of the settlement, and additional information was called for, which Mr Timmins did not live to furnish

256 Mr Thornton was required, on Mr. Timmins's death, to report on the measures of the settlement, and submitted his report on the 7th November 1843 The report of Mr Timmins was dated 30th September 1840

257. The details submitted show the amount of the previous jumma, of that fixed by the settlement in the case of each pergunnah, and the actual condition and circumstances of the several pergunnahs Dissatisfaction appears to have been excited in the district by the comparative lightness of the new assessment in the contiguous zillah of Allahabad, in which most of the larger Futtehpore landholders likewise possess estates, but, without reference to this and some other causes, Mr Thornton considered the general demand upon the zillah too high for its natural resources, the rate of the demand on the cultivated land, *Rs* 2 12 9 per acre, being higher than in any other district of the North-Western Provinces

258. The amount of Mr. Timmins's revised jumma was 14,17,761 rupees, being an increase of 86,518 rupees on the average jumma of the previous five years

259 The amount of the jumma as modified by Mr Thornton, was 13,97,676 rupees, which is still an increase of 66,413 rupees on the previous jumma

260 The resumed lands formerly held Lakeraj, had been registered as containing in the aggregate 17,270 beegahs, but neither their area by the new measurements, nor the jumma realized from them, can be actually stated, as some of the tenures are not to be traced at all in the measurement papers, and many of them were thrown into the khaliseh without separate jummas attached With respect to the patches of rent-free land containing less than ten beegahs, Mr Thornton states that he found that those which were not registered were measured together with the mass of the land, in the villages where they were situated, and no notice whatever was taken of them The registered tenures under ten beegahs were, with few exceptions, resumed by the investigating officer, and many of them having at the time of settlement been confounded with the khaliseh, they cannot now be distinguished

261 Few claims to pensions came before Mr Thornton He states that it did not come under his notice that any dispossessed maafeedars were in a condition requiring support, and he was of opinion that the attempt to correct any errors which might have been committed in reference to maafeedars, would be attended with much difficulty and inconvenience.

262 In confirming the revised settlement of Mr Thornton, the Lieutenant-governor expressed his concurrence in the opinion that any interference which could now be exercised with regard to the maafee lands, would be unadvisable, and that it would be better to grant pensions to such of the former occupants of those petty tenures as might appear to stand in need of such means of support

## FUTTEHPORE

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres | Average Jumma of past Five Years. | Revised Jumma. | Increase | Decrease | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kora - - - | 147,789 | 71,980 | 2,04,377 | 2,03,254 | - - | 1,123 | |
| Tuppajar - - | 66,565 | 36,659 | 1,09,019 | 1,12,891 | 3,872 | — | |
| Bindkee - - | 52,939 | 30,498 | 95,737 | 94,537 | - - | 1,230 | - - The statements submitted by Mr Thornton do not afford information from which the average rates of assessment on the total and cultivated areas can be readily shown, and Mr Timmins's Jumma Statements are not to be relied on, as his results have been set aside by the subsequent measures |
| Kooliah - - | 52,129 | 26,928 | 79,351 | 80,922 | 1,571 | — | |
| Aryah Shah - | 25,713 | 14,929 | 39,836 | 41,685 | 1,849 | — | |
| Mootore - - | 50,283 | 30,580 | 72,158 | 73,039 | 881 | — | |
| Ghazeepore - | 94,568 | 49,831 | 1,07,192 | 1,12,838 | 5,646 | — | |
| Ekdulla - - | 91,567 | 51,979 | 1,26,357 | 1,36,923 | 10,566 | — | |
| Dhata - - | 19,964 | 13,113 | 30,665 | 34,802 | 4,137 | — | |
| Hulgaon - - | 139,632 | 58,443 | 1,53,265 | 1,70,460 | 17,195 | — | |
| Kotilah - - | 26,067 | 14,835 | 34,465 | 37,287 | 2,822 | — | |
| Huswa - - | 89,420 | 40,834 | 1,08,372 | 1,16,423 | 8,051 | — | |
| Futtehpore - - | 133,086 | 66,296 | 1,70,389 | 1,82,515 | 12,126 | — | |

## HUMEERPORE DISTRICT

263 The proceedings relating to the settlement of Humeerpore are reported to us in paragraphs 203 to 211 of the Agra Revenue Narrative, dated the 20th February 1847, No 1

264 Of this district, the pergunnahs of Sumerpore, Moudha, Rath, Punwarree and Khurka were settled by Mr Allen, and those of Calpee, Humeerpore, Khurela and Koonch by Mr Muir

265 The settlement of this district had not been reported at the time of Mr Bird's departure from India, but as "everything was fixed," he enters at some length into the principles on which it had been conducted He remarks on the previous over-assessment of the district, and on the causes which produced erroneous impressions of its resources and capabilities The climate he describes as unhealthy, and the land as incapable of irrigation The reductions which have been made in the jumma, he does not consider to be excessive, and he is of opinion that no increase can be demanded at the termination of the present settlement, although a re-distribution of the jumma will be advisable

266 The reduction of the large byachara tenures, and the establishment of individual responsibility, is a measure which calls forth the approbation of Mr Bird, since he consi-

ders that it divests resistance to the demands of Government of combination and vigour, and ensures the co-operation of the well-disposed of the community The late Lieutenant-governor, in his general review of the settlement, paragraph 17, does not admit the correctness of these premises and conclusions with respect to the reduction of the superior tenures, and the present Lieutenant-governor is of opinion that departures from established usages require great caution and judgment

267 The respective reports of Messrs Muir and Allen contain much information relative to the geography, agriculture, manufactures, soils, and general characteristics and capabilities of the district Each of these gentlemen enters at very great length into the past history of the portion of the district settled by him, describes it as having been greatly over-assessed, and brings to prominent notice the causes which led to, and the results which followed, its over-assessment These subjects, and the various points connected with them, were carefully reviewed in our despatch, dated the 24th April 1835 (No 3), in which we took a retrospect of the affairs of the district from the time of its cession to the British Government by the Peishwa, in 1803-4 The views taken in that despatch are fully borne out by the present reports, and it will therefore be unnecessary to enter into a recapitulation of them

268 The soil of Bundelcund is described as being incapable of irrigation, from the circumstance of its opening into large fissures, in which the water is lost, and from the depth at which water lies below the surface Cotton and al * are the two principal articles of trade For the growth of the former, Bundelcund is represented as peculiarly adapted, and at one period the purchases on account of Government are said to have amounted to 40, and those on account of private individuals to 18, lacs of rupees

269 Adverting to the wretched and impoverished state of the district, and deeming the object of the settlement to be to regain the lost confidence of the people, the settlement officers proceeded with a view to the determination of the amount of relief to be granted, rather than the amount of increase to be demanded

270 The settlement was based on the double classification of land and villages, the latter being determined with reference to the former After having ascertained the average rent-rates of the different soils, the settlement officers formed from them their revenue rates, with due advertence to the fiscal history of the village to which they were to be applied By each of these gentlemen the greatest care seems to have been taken to guard against the adoption of excessive rates They appear to have been, throughout, actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of the people, justly deeming the interests of Government to be identical with it.

271 Mr Allen describes the soil of Punwarree as very inferior to that of the other pergunnahs settled by him This natural disadvantage is aggravated by the intersection of the boundaries of foreign states, the princes of which possess an influence so great, that none but their relatives can venture to take villages, and the variations in the rates of assessment on this pergunnah are consequently very great

272 Of the pergunnahs settled by Mr Muir, Pergunnah Koonch possesses the best natural capabilities, and is chiefly cultivated by Koormies, to whose great industry and agricultural skill allusion has been made in our review of the settlement of the Cawnpore district.

273 The prevailing tenure in Bundelcund is byachara, according to which an extensive brotherhood is responsible for the revenue, and their individual shares and responsibilities are determined by conventional rules As the whole community almost invariably made common cause with individual defaulters, these tenures are liable to create difficulties in the realization of the just dues of Government, and it was therefore deemed expedient, by the settlement officers, to declare the separate thokes separate mehals.

274 The number of estates which had fallen into the hands of Government furnished clear and lamentable evidence of over-assessment. In consideration of this latter circumstance, the settlement officers furnished lists of estates which they recommended for restoration to their original proprietors

| | Estates. | Jumma. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Muir - | 51 | *Rs* 72,327 |
| Mr Allen - | 35 | 34,979 |

275 The police have been provided for in money payments, in consequence of which, there is an apparent, but not real, decrease in the jummas of many villages It was not considered just to make an increased charge on that account, and therefore it often happens that estates pay the same jummas as formerly, while the Government receipts are diminished.

276 The financial results of the settlement exhibit an acre rate, on the area in actual cultivation, of 2 rupees in the pergunnahs settled by Mr Muir, and *Rs* 1 10 1 in those settled by Mr Allen The average acre rate of the whole district will thus be *Rs* 1 12 8. In Mr Muir's pergunnahs, the former jumma was 6,66,200 rupees, and the present is 6,03,784 rupees, showing a decrease of 62,416 rupees The present jumma in Mr Allen's pergunnahs is 6,71,833 rupees, the highest jumma of the previous settlement having been 8,01,311 rupees, and the average jumma of the last five years 7,81,286 rupees, showing a decrease of 1,19,478 rupees on the highest, and 1,09,453 rupees on the average jumma of the previous assessment The total decrease, therefore, is 1,81,894 rupees, or, if the average of the last five years be taken for Mr Allen's pergunnahs, 10,025 rupees less than that sum As the jumma is russeedee, the decrease is, in the first instance, somewhat greater than that above shown

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* A fine red dye

277 In the resumption of maafee land, when any doubt existed of the justice or propriety of resuming it, the question has been set aside for future investigation All patches under 10 beegahs in the *bonâ fide* possession of needy maafeedars, have been unconditionally released Resumed maafee lands have been settled at very light rates with the maafeedars, to whom pottahs were granted, detailing all particulars.

278 In Mr Allen's pergunnahs “ no rent-rates have been recorded or thought of for land not now under cultivation,” because it was thought that the proprietor should be left to make his own terms “ without being fettered in his endeavours to improve his estate by any fanciful rates recorded at the time of settlement ” With regard to the waste land in Mr Muir's pergunnahs, he deemed it “ a matter of most pressing importance that strong inducements should be held out for bringing it under the plough ,” and he has accordingly “ prevailed on the zemindars to embody a provision in the rent roll, specifying a low and progressive rent for reclaimed land, and binding themselves to continue possession to the reclaimer at reduced rates ”

279 Great care appears to have been bestowed on the preparation of the Assameewa jummabundees, and on the revision of the kistbundee

280 Mr Muir proposed the transfer of six* villages to Jalown, and also the incorporation of Pergunnahs Calpee and Koonch with that district

281 These proceedings met with the approval of the Board of Revenue, who brought to favourable notice the zeal and activity of Messrs Muir and Allen They concurred in the recommendations of the local officers for the reinstatement of the old zemindars The reductions in the jumma were not deemed to be larger than the state of the district required, and it was observed that no increase could be demanded It was noticed that no provision had been made for a road fund

282 The Lieutenant-governor's attention was called to the subdivision of byachara estates The Board were of opinion that the constituting of separate thokes, separate mehals, and the separation of land and jumma on each particular puttee, had been regarded by the people as a declaration of the independence of each puttee This, they were of opinion, was intended at the settlement, and they could not “ bring themselves to consider that the orders of Government, which destroy this independence, were founded on good policy, or in accordance with the provisions at the settlement ”

283 The Board add that they “ desire to notice this the more, because Government have so frequently, and so seriously pressed upon them the great importance of the settlement and of Act I of 1841, as enabling the revenue authorities to ascertain the individuals in a putteedaree estate who were in balance, and empowering them to deal with that individual default, whereas the result arrived at is, that instead of dealing with individual default, those who are not defaulters are to be made to pay or suffer the penalty of those who are ”

284 The Lieutenant-governor gave his sanction to the revised jumma, and the reinstatement of the old zemindars on the 13th April 1845, reserving any further observations for another opportunity

285 Accordingly, on the 30th of the same month, the Lieutenant-governor communicated to the Sudder Board of Revenue, that the result of a visit which he had paid to Bundelcund had increased his confidence in the soundness and moderation of the settlement He considered that credit was due not only to Messrs Allen and Muir, but to Messrs. Taunton and G. H Alexander, who had subsequently taken charge of the district.

286 He thought Mr Allen had exercised a sound discretion in forming the separate thokes into separate mehals The properties, he remarked, were distinct, sometimes lying in one place, but more generally intermixed Mr Muir appeared to have made this change more extensively, although the 158th paragraph† of his report might appear to leave a doubt whether the new mehals have been entirely separated from one another

287 The Lieutenant-governor observed that there was no substitution of “ individual” for joint responsibility Both officers had stated that the new mehals contained several puttees, which implies a joint responsibility He remarks, “ the communities were before large and unwieldy, they are now small and manageable The responsibility is now as before, primarily, individual, secondly and ultimately joint ” He did not suppose that the people conceived that their joint responsibility was dissolved. He dwells at very great length on this subject, because it appeared to him “ both from the reports of the settlement officers and the remarks of the Board, that these circumstances have not received that full consideration which their importance demands

“ The British Government has found existing in the North-western Provinces, a curious and intricate state of property, to which the people are warmly attached The Government commenced by disregarding the peculiarities of the tenures, and soon induced a most deplorable state of confusion Zemindaree, talookdaree, moostajurree settlements, and sales of estates for arrears of revenue, made without inquiry or consideration, produced extensive ruin and distress. The Special Commission, under Regulation I of 1821, and detailed settlements under Regulation VII. of 1822, have been the appropriate and effectual remedies The sound principle has now been asserted and acted on, that it is the duty of the Government to ascertain and protect all existing rights, those of the poor and humble villager, as well as those of the rich and influential talookdar. In so far as this is done with care and diligence, will the measure be successful in placing property on a sound and healthy footing

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* Pergunnah—Calpee Benowra.
„ Jelalpore Khurela
„ „ Kotra
Pergunnah—Jelalpore Sonehta.
„ Khurela Buroo
„ „ Muhretee

† “ In all cases, the greater part, in some the whole, of the culturable land was completely divided In others, even the waste land was held separately, and little more than the right of the village in common ”

"There is a further process to which attention may be directed, and that is, the gradual alteration by the people themselves of those customs or usages in their communities, which have arisen under a form of Government very different from that which now exists, and which are ill adapted to foster that industry which it is the tendency of the present state of things to encourage These changes require much care and judgment They will succeed in proportion as they are understood both by the officers of Government and the people, and are fairly carried out

"This operation should be conducted with much care in Bundelcund, where the bej burra tenures prevail What has been done in Humeerpore appears to have been well done, and has been hitherto successful"

288 The Board were desired to communicate to Messrs Allen and Muir the approbation with which their exertions were regarded.

289 With respect to the road fund, the Lieutenant-governor observed that 1 per cent on the Government jumma has been contributed for that purpose, a judicious management of which, will, he considers, exert a most beneficial effect on the district

HUMEERPORE

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area | Average Jumma of the last Five Years | Revised Jumma | Increase | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Khurka - - - | 40,649 | 16,891 | – 10 10 | 1 10 2 | 33,915 | 27,702 | - - | 6,213 |
| Moudha - - - | 147,231 | 84,093 | – 15 – | 1 10 2 | 1,47,201 | 1,37,969 | - - | 9,232 |
| Punwarree - - | 271,729 | 128,873 | – 10 9 | 1 6 9 | 2,11,369 | 1,83,350 | - - | 28,019 |
| Rath - - - | 203,406 | 107,877 | – 14 4 | 1 11 – | 2,25,132 | 1,82,464 | - - | 42,668 |
| Someerpore - - | 153,910 | 74,474 | – 14 7 | 1 14 2 | 1,63,669 | 1,40,348 | - - | 23,321 |
| TOTAL - - - | 816,925 | 412,208 | – 13 2 | 1 10 1 | 7,81,286 | 6,71,833 | - - | 1,09,453 |

Average Rate per Acre - - - - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 1 10 1
Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - *Rs* 6,71,833
Amount of Decrease - - - - - - - - - 1,09,453

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Former Jumma | Revised Jumma | Increase | Decrease | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | | |
| Calpee - - - | - - | 35,855 | – 11 3¼ | 2 1 11 | 93,423 | 78,410 | - - | 15,013 | The total area in acres is not to be found in the report of Mr Muir. |
| Humeerpore - - | - - | 39,028 | – 14 1 | 1 13 2 | 77,600 | 71,433 | - - | 6,167 | |
| Jelalpore, Khurela - | - - | 153,493 | – 12 7 | 1 10 1 | 2,75,800 | 2,51,143 | - - | 24,657 | |
| Koonch - - - | - - | 70,555 | 2 1 10 | 2 13 3 | 2,19,377 | 2,02,798 | - - | 16,579 | |
| TOTAL - - - | - - | 298,931 | – 15 11 | 2 – – | 6,66,200 | 6,03,784 | - - | 62,416 | |

Average Rate per Acre - - - - - - - - - - - - *Rs* 2 – –
Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - - *Rs* 6,03,784
Amount of Decrease - - - - - - - - - 62,416

## Banda District

290 With paragraphs 213 to 216 of the Agra Revenue Narrative, dated 20th February 1846, (No 1), were transmitted to us certain proceedings relating to the settlement of the district of Banda

291 The visit of the Lieutenant-governor to Banda, as communicated to the Board of Revenue in his letter, dated the 12th April 1845, was not attended with the satisfactory results which followed that to the district of Humeerpore The settlement which had been effected by Mr Wright had failed The failure had been variously attributed to over-assessment, bad seasons, or defective record of rights But though original over-assessment had acted as injuriously in Banda as in Humeerpore, the recent assessment did not appear to be more heavy in the former than in the latter Neither did the last three seasons appear to have been particularly unfavourable But the failure was chiefly ascribable to two causes 1st The hostility between the collector, Mr Masson, and the settlement officer, Mr Wright 2d The erroneous record of rights arising from Mr Wright's imperfect knowledge of the bej burrar tenure, which prevails largely in Banda The note on this subject recorded by the Lieutenant-governor for the guidance of the local officers, contains some valuable information on the varieties of this peculiar tenure

292 The settlement proceedings have been made over to Mr Rose, who has been invested with full powers of revision Instructions have been issued for his guidance, and the Board have been requested to afford him every assistance in the shape of additional establishments

293 Some more recent proceedings with respect to this district will be noticed in our concluding remarks

## Allahabad District

294 The proceedings connected with this district were reported in the Revenue Narrative, dated 15th April 1841, paragraphs 79 to 84 The district is considered to be in a very flourishing and prosperous state, and does not appear to have suffered much heretofore from over assessment It comprises the 15 pergunnahs named below,* the two latter of which were settled by Mr Speirs in F 1239-40 (A D 1832-33 ) The remainder have been settled by Mr Montgomery

295 The settlement is characterized by two facts worthy of notice, namely, that an unusually large increase has been obtained on the revision, amounting to nearly two lacs of rupees, and that the measures of the settlement officer were carried on and completed with a remarkable degree of expedition

296 At the same time, the proceedings justify the belief, that the settlement is fair and equitable, and it is reported to have given general satisfaction When the arrangements had, moreover, been in force for a whole year, the revenue is stated to have been collected easily and without arrear, and without any coercive measures

297 The district appears, from its position and peculiarities, to possess advantages singularly calculated to ensure its agricultural prosperity, being always secure of an extensive demand for its produce during the continuance of the annual fair In ordinary times, the price of grain at Allahabad is stated to be high, but it appears that prices are never liable to the great fluctuations which occur elsewhere, and that even in the year of the famine, so disastrous to other districts, the home market was amply supplied and the variation from other years by no means great

298 Mr Montgomery had apparently the advantage of having, for the scene of his operations, a district remarkable for the enjoyment of a more than ordinary amount of agricultural and financial prosperity, and in not being obstructed and thwarted in the conduct of measures, always from their nature unpopular, by the existence of distress or discontent among those whose interests were confided to his care

299 The survey was commenced in February 1838, and finished in February 1839 The preparations of the papers for settlement were commenced in June 1838, and the assessment was completed by the end of April 1839

300 Mr Montgomery's operations appear to have been carried on on a very extensive scale,—the principal part of his system being, that, instead of having, as was formerly the case only one establishment at work, he had 10, whose duties were quite separate and independent of each other, and whose work it was his duty to superintend

301 Mr Montgomery states, that he found no difficulty in superintending these several establishments, that he was able to do so in addition to his other duties, that they all worked on one system, which the superintendents were conversant with, before they were entrusted with the duties, and that the whole was effected with much less trouble than the preparation of one pergunnah under the old system

302 In one portion of the district, special circumstances rendered Mr. Montgomery's adjudication unusually difficult, viz, the Pergunnah of Kyraghur It is of great extent, having an area of 675 square miles, and yielding a jumma of 3,38,726 rupees. During a period of nearly two centuries it had been held by a family of Ghurwar Rajpoots, the head of whom, at the time of the settlement, was Rajah Lal Chutpal Singh

303 Mr Montgomery represents that nothing could exceed the misery and wretchedness of the inhabitants of the pergunnah, who have been entirely under the control of the Rajah,

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* Atherbun, Arail, Jhonsee, Chail, Secundra, Soran, Keraree, Kurrah, Hundeeah, Mirzapore Chowharee, Muh, Newabgunge, Khyraghur, Burroh, Chowkundra.

and exposed to the greatest tyrranny and hardship. The villages are described as depopulated to the extent of nearly half their inhabitants, and the soil is only cultivated to the extent of half its capability Notwithstanding so much misery and misrule, however, the old village communities have, it appears, in most instances, clung tenaciously to their estates In some villages these communities have uninterruptedly held their estates in farm from the Rajah, others have only so held them occasionally, and some have never so held them at all A stranger, when he has in any case been put over their heads, has generally underlet the estate to them

304 The Board's principle of making the settlement with the mocuddums, or village communities, in all talookdarree estates, when such a state of things is found to exist, is noticed by Mr Montgomery as having been "most wisely, for the happiness of many," recognised by Government The existence of proprietary communities with a right of management and occupancy, is found in this pergunnah, he states, in a more or less perfect state, according as the several communities had more or less power to withstand the Rajah's influence, he being considered the head, or talookdar, and as such, of course, entitled to his talookdarree allowance, and nothing more

305 Mr Montgomery reports that he accordingly made the settlement with the village communities where they were found to exist, and where no communities were in existence, the settlement was made with the Rajah In mocuddummee estates, an allowance of 18 per cent was granted to the Rajah, the gross amount of whose talookdarree allowance is 47,823 rupees

306 The assessment of the amount of the Government demand in this pergunnah appears to have been somewhat difficult, in consequence of the ruined condition in which many of the villages were found

307. The settlement of Pergunnahs Barrah and Chowkundra, which was completed by Mr Speirs under Regulation VII. of 1822, expires in F 1254 (1847), but Mr Montgomery has extended the term till the end of F. 1276, making it to correspond in period with the general settlement of the district.

308 The financial result of the settlement shows an average acre rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation, of *Rs* 2 2. 6.

309 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 21,89,957 rupees, being an increase of 2,64,800 rupees on the amount of the previous assessment

### ALLAHABAD.

| PERGUNNAH. | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Acre Rate on Total Area | | | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Former Jumma | Revised Jumma | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs.* | *a.* | *p.* | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* | | | | |
| Atherbun - - - | 71,168 | 44,685 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 96,731 | 1,02,806 | 6,075 | — |
| Arail - - - | 164,770 | 104,057 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2,09,946 | 2,30,181 | 20,235 | — |
| Jhonree - - - | 70,808 | 48,955 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | – | 8 | 96,217 | 99,892 | 3,675 | — |
| Chail - - - | 209,011 | 118,138 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1,95,518 | 2,22,259 | 26,741 | — |
| Secundra - - - | 104,905 | 51,546 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1,24,153 | 1,32,106 | 7,953 | — |
| Sooram - - - | 90,289 | 48,093 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 1,17,299 | 1,22,681 | 5,382 | — |
| Keraree - - - | 93,276 | 53,452 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 11 | 11 | 83,557 | 93,477 | 9,920 | — |
| Kurrah - - - | 145,895 | 73,560 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | – | 1,61,888 | 2,01,112 | 39,224 | — |
| Hundeeah - - - | 87,953 | 51,871 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 1,49,184 | 1,52,905 | 3,721 | — |
| Mirzapore Chowbaree - | 12,314 | 5,866 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 18,037 | 19,042 | 1,005 | — |
| Muh - - - | 94,605 | 56,758 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1,35,502 | 1,39,298 | 3,796 | — |
| Newabgunge - - | 59,878 | 37,982 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 84,950 | 93,226 | 8,276 | — |
| Khyraghur - - | 426,386 | 215,029 | – | 14 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 3,38,725 | 3,83,718 | 44,993 | — |
| Burroh - - - | 155,749 | 86,389 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | – | 1,10,700 | 1,93,915 | 83,215 | — |
| Chowkundra - - | 3,237 | 1,127 | 1 | – | < | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2,750 | 3,339 | 589 | — |

Average Acre Rate of Assessment per Acre on Cultivation - - - - - *Rs* 2 2 6.

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - *Rs.* 21,89,957

Amount of Increase on previous Assessment - - - - 2,64,800

Appendix, No 19

## FIFTH, OR BENARES DIVISION

310 The settlement proceedings in the Benares division have been reported to us at long intervals

*Agra Revenue Narrative*

No 1 Feb 8, 1838, par 81
3 Aug 12, 1839 „ 79
5. Oct 15, 1840, „ 102 to 110
2 Apr 11, 1842, „ 116 to 118
3 Apr 21, 1843, 150
2 Apr 1, 1844, „ 152 to 155
7 Dec 11, 1843, „ 161, 162
2 May 10, 1846, „ 222 to 235
2 May 10, 1846 „ 239 to 248
4 Nov 5, 1844, „ 205, 206
1 Feb 20, 1846, „ 222
1 Mar 15, 1847, „ 215
2 May 12, 1847, „ 164
2 May 30, 1848, „ 212 to 214

311. This division comprises the following districts —

1 Gorruckpore
2 Azimghur
3 Ghazeepore
4 Jounpore
5 Benares
6 Mirzapore.

### GORRUCKPORE DISTRICT

5 Oct 15, 1840, „ 102 to 109
2 Apr 11, 1842, „ 116 to 118
3 Apr 21, 1843, „ 150

312 The proceedings connected with the revision and settlement of this district have been transmitted with the Revenue Narratives of the dates noted in the margin

313 Mr Bird, in his report, describes the district as very fertile, and most advantageously circumstanced, and he expects that, after the lapse of the present term, it will yield a large additional revenue, which may be expected to arise from the assessment of the increased area brought under cultivation, and from an enhanced rate on the lands assessed at the present time

314 The striking characteristic of this settlement is the extraordinary increase obtained in the amount of the Government jumma, the revenue being raised from seven lacs to twenty lacs The increase, which is observable in all the pergunnahs, arises partly from the enhancement of the Government demand in villages considered to have been formerly too lightly assessed, and partly from the large quantities of additional land brought under assessment, on the results of the professional survey •

315 The demand now fixed is stated to have been evenly distributed over the whole district, to be "moderate to a degree unexampled in other districts," and to have been collected without difficulty

316 With the exception of jungle grants, which are to run for 50 years, the duration of settlement has been fixed at 20 instead of 30 years, the Sudder Board being of opinion that at the expiration of the shorter period, a jumma averaging *Rs* 1 8. per cultivated acre may fairly be fixed, by which an aggregate revenue of 30 lacs would be obtained without injury to the prosperity of the district, and without causing any difficulty in collection.

317 The released nankar villages in the possession of the Rajah of Bansee, Pergunnah Russoolpore Ghans, were the subject of much discussion The lands in question were released in perpetuity by the special deputy collector employed on the trial of maafee cases, but the Sudder Board, believing that the facts did not warrant the decision, and that nankar is not an hereditary tenure, directed an appeal from so much of the decision as ordered a perpetual release, leaving the lands to the Rajah for life

318 The appeal was decided in favour of Government, by the Sudder Commissioner at Patna, Mr Reade, the settlement officer, appealed to the Lieutenant-governor in favour of the Rajah, whom he described as deserving of every indulgence and liberal consideration, on the score of his poverty and pecuniary embarrassment, as well as of the great antiquity and respectability of a family at one time the most influential in the district

319 The Rajah's income was derived from his nankar villages, and from a nankar money allowance The villages were given 400 years ago, as a mark of favour by the Emperor of Delhi, to the family, who had enjoyed them uninterruptedly ever since, and whose title had been repeatedly acknowledged The allowance had been enjoyed only since F 1186 (A D 1779), and was in its nature temporary and variable The settlement officer recommended that the money allowance, which had been suspended from the date of the demise of the late Rajah should cease altogether, but he strongly urged that the nankar villages, 87 in number, should be confirmed to the present Rajah and his heirs in perpetuity

320 The Lieutenant-governor did not consider it expedient to give up entirely, the benefits secured by the decision of the special Commissioner at Patna, nor to abandon the principle laid down by the Sudder Board, that such lands, granted nankar, are fairly resumable by the State But in the specific case, he did not deem it desirable to enforce the total resumption He directed that the present Rajah should be continued in possession for his life, without the right to alienate or dispose of any portion of the grant That on the death of the incumbent Rajah, the name of his successor should be reported to Government who would make an extension of the grant in his favour, such renewal to be necessary on every lapse

321 The money allowance was declared to have lapsed

322 The pergunnah of Tilpore is the subject of a report by the settlement officer, in whose opinion the proprietary right of the entire pergunnah belonged to the family of the ex Rajah of Bootwul

323 On the assumption of the management of the territory in 1804, an allowance of 4,000 rupees per annum was sanctioned by Government as a subsistence for the Rajah's family This allowance was from time to time increased as an equivalent for what was taken from the family, and, at the period of the settlement, amounted to 700 rupees pe month The actual occupants of the land were then allowed to engage with Government free from the payment of malikana The settlement officer recommended that the Rajah's stipend should be fixed definitively at 1,000 rupees per month, in lieu of all claims, especially considering that his zemindarree right has been acknowledged, and that the rent-free tenures originally assigned to him as part of his maintenance had been resumed

324 The Board were not satisfied as to the existence of any well-founded proprietary right on the part of the family They were of opinion that the titular Rajah of Bootwul had never held possession of Tilpore "within the memory of man, or within a period traceable by history, or by authentic tradition"

325 At the same time, in maintaining what they considered an important principle, that a title which had become obsolete in the course of events, is not to be pleaded as property, or as giving any claim to compensation, they disclaimed all desire to stand between the ex-Râjah and the liberality of Government.

326 The Lieutenant-governor deemed Mr Reade's observations in support of the Rajah of Tilpore's claims so far worthy of consideration, as to induce him to confirm the proposition for the assignment to the Râjah and his lawful heir of an allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem.

## GORRUCKPORE

| PERGUNNAH. | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase | Decrease | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *A* | *p* | *Rs.* | *a* | *p* | | | | | |
| Salempore Majhowlee | 362,349 | 211,884 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 61,481 | 1,35,339 | 73,858 | — | The statements connected with the financial results in this District are not sufficiently complete to admit of any totals being furnished, on the accuracy of which the necessary reliance could be placed |
| Aurungabad Nuggur | 130,324 | 76,250 | 9 | 5 | 1 | – | 2 | 51,463 | 72,928 | 25,465 | — | |
| Mhowlee - - | 242,833 | 117,677 | 8 | 11 | – | 12 | 4¾ | 61,481 | 1,35,339 | 73,858 | — | |
| Sylhet - - - | 176,025 | 55,050 | 5 | 2 | – | 15 | 6 | 16,873 | 58,204 | 41,331 | — | |
| Sidhora Jobna - | 592,816 | 221,540 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 83,706 | 2,53,535 | 1,69,829 | — | |
| Munsoonuggur Busta | 173,419 | 91,452 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 42,559 | 1,00,619 | 57,558 | — | |
| Milghur Buckra - | 350,313 | 167,964 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | – | 61,579 | 1,89,671 | 1,28,092 | — | |
| Russoolpore Ghans - | 200,598 | 121,995 | 10 | 4 | 1 | – | 10 | 1,28,385 | 62,356 | 66,029 | — | |
| Bhewapore - - | 89,181 | 35,681 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17,270 | 40,759 | 23,489 | — | |
| Amorha - - - | 170,665 | 106,755 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 4 | – | 1,13,052 | 1,33,848 | 20,796 | — | |
| Tilpore - - - | 187,032 | 45,895 | 5 | – | – | 14 | 5 | 11,523 | 37,924 | 26,401 | — | |
| Beruckpore - - | 123,412 | 12,937 | - | - | - | - | | 2,121 | 7,862 | 5,741 | — | |
| Havelee - - - | 920,167 | 262,569 | - | - | – | 14 | 5 | 79,859 | 2,38,247 | 1,58,348 | — | |
| Ruttunpore Bansee - | 524,596 | 217,381 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 83,663 | 2,33,880 | 1,50,217 | — | |

## AZIMGHUR DISTRICT

327 This district comprises the pergunnahs noted below* The settlements were completed by Mr. Thomason, with the assistance of Mr Montgomery, reported in the Agra Revenue Narratives, dated 8th February 1838 (No 1), paragraph 81, and 12th August 1839 (No 3), paragraph 79, and briefly noticed in our despatch, dated 31st March 1841 (No 4)

328 Mr Bird represents this to be a most fertile, productive, well irrigated, and well cultivated district, possessing every element of agricultural prosperity" He considers the pergunnahs of Deogaon, Mahomedabad and Nizamabad, to be fully cultivated and assessed, but, with regard to the latter, he is of opinion that, as it was "the theatre of the

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* Nizamabad, Churreeakote, Khurreeah Mittoo, Bilkabuns, Deogaon, Mahowmut Brinjum, Mahal, Mahomedabad, Atrowba Zilhenea, Kowreah, Gopalpore, Sugree, Ghoosee, Nuthoopore.

first attempts at settlement before the present was formed, the *vile corpus* of fiscal experiment," it was not so satisfactorily done as the rest, and should, therefore, be revised at the expiration of the present settlement, with a view to the equalization, but not to the enhancement of the Government demand He considers that the rates in the other pergunnahs ought not to be enhanced, but that the revenue "may fairly yield an enhancement proportioned to the increase of cultivation "

329 In addition to the several reports of Messrs. Thomason and Montgomery, on the last ten of the pergunnahs now under notice, Mr Thomason drew up a report on the completion of the settlement embracing the whole district This document possesses more than ordinary interest, involving a careful record of the principles and details of the settlement, and a scientific and discriminating inquiry into the diverse and intricate landed tenures prevailing in Azimghur He describes the different persons in whom the proprietary right rests, illustrating by historical instances the mode in which it has been acquired, and defines the various holdings, and the rights and liabilities of different classes and individuals.

330 The country is represented by him to be well irrigated and fertile Its principal products are sugar, indigo and opium The former is the staple produce, for the cultivation of which the soil appears to be peculiarly adapted It yields a very high rent, generally 12 or 15 rupees per acre, and in Pergunnah Muhal, where the finest sugar land (which is stated to yield as abundantly as some of the old West India lands) is situated, it ranges as high as 30 or 40 rupees per acre It has been calculated that the district annually produces 288,916 cwt of sugar of the first, and 115,989 cwt of sugar of the second quality, all the raw produce being manufactured within the district, and exported in the refined state

331 With regard to indigo and opium, neither the climate nor the soil is peculiarly favourable to the former The jealousy of the zemindars, on account of the receipt by the koormies, who are the chief cultivators of the poppy, of advances from the Opium department, retards the cultivation of the latter, and the high price of, and great demand for, sugar, operates as a check on both Mr Thomason is of opinion that the cultivation of the poppy plant might be greatly extended, as the eastern portion of the district is peculiarly adapted for its production

332 The principles by which the settlement officers were guided, appear to differ materially in respect to the basis of assessment from those which were observed in other districts, there was also an increase of jumma in every pergunnah As the former assessment was light, less caution was considered necessary in fixing the Government demand than in over-assessed districts Mr Thomason states, that although the rates are high, it must be borne in mind that sugar, opium and indigo are the most remunerative crops, and that these crops were, in 1833-4, at which time the rates were assumed, in small demand, and the market much deranged The few cases of recusancy, and the collection without balance of the revenue in those pergunnahs in which the new settlement had, at the time of Mr. Thomason's report, come into operation, furnished evidence of its moderation and equality.

333 Throughout the whole of this district the greatest perplexities were occasioned by the intermixture of lands and villages, and in many instances, transfers were found necessary to clear them up, the adjustment of boundary disputes, and the determination of the relations subsisting between different persons and classes of persons, were therefore matters of very great difficulty Arbitration was generally resorted to for these purposes, but the venality of the arbitrators, which became matter of notoriety, demonstrated its inexpediency. Although Mr Thomason does not contemplate this portion of the settlement with satisfaction, he is of opinion that the good which has been effected preponderates over the evil, and that the errors thus produced cannot be revised except in a civil court.

334 Great labour and attention appear to have been bestowed on the adjustment of the rights of coparceners, and of the rates payable by them and by non-proprietary cultivators; and this measure has given universal satisfaction

335 In the formation of his revenue rates, Mr Thomason being of opinion that many objections existed against adopting the nature of the soil as the basis for the classification of the land, and deeming the better recognised method of distinction between the rates per mijhar mittoo (according as the land is situated near to, or distant from, the village site) to be uncertain, divided the land into rubbee and kurreef, meaning by the former, land capable of producing sugar-cane and the higher crops, and by the latter, rice land These denominations of land were again divided under subordinate heads, and this plan was stated to be of great assistance in judging of the capabilities of the land and the resources and management of the cultivation

| | Acres |
|---|---|
| Deogaon - | - 3,361 |
| Muhal - | - 21,057 |
| Mahomedabad | 21,006 |
| Total | - 45,424 |

| | Rupees |
|---|---|
| Deogaon - | - 3,334 |
| Muhal - | - 19,714 |
| Mahomedabad | 18 793 |
| Total | - 42,841 |

336 One of the most remarkable features of the present settlement is the great quantity of resumed rent-free land In the three Pergunnahs of Deogaon, Muhal and Mahomedabad, alone, it amounts to 45,424 acres, bearing a jumma 42,841 rupees, while in the same pergunnahs there are but two cases of release in perpetuity All claims to hold land rent-free have been investigated and disposed of An uniform principle was observed in the settlement of this class of tenures, which, it appears, has been made with the person legally in possession of the zemindaree right, protection being given to under-tenants against encroachments

337 The organization of an efficient police, and the introduction of an improved system of keeping the records and accounts, received the careful attention of the settlement officers

338 The financial result of the settlement shows an acre rate of 1 rupee on the whole area,

Appendix, No 19.

area, and *Rs* 2 2 6 on the area in actual cultivation The previous assessment was 10,38,958 rupees, and the present assessment is 13,57,419 rupees, which gives an increase of 3,18,457 rupees.

339 The proceedings of the settlement officers met with the unqualified approbation of the Commissioner, Mr Currie, the Sudder Board and the Lieutenant governor The Sudder Board noticed, in a marked and prominent manner, their sense of obligation to Mr Thomason, who had heartily entered into their views, perfectly comprehended their plans, and carried them into execution with great skill and judgment The exertions of Mr Currie and Mr Montgomery were also favourably noticed, as well by the Lieutenant-governor as by the Board

340 The only individual case which appears to demand observation is that of Talookah Zuhur, Pergunnah Kowreah, which furnishes an example of the refusal of a purchaser to engage with Government for the payment of the revenue This talookah had long been a source of annoyance to the revenue authorities, and although lightly assessed, the revenue had been collected with difficulty It was settled by Mr Bird in F S 1238 The estate was sold by public auction to Girdharee Loll, and purchased from him, by private sale, by Baboo Note Singh The son of the latter, Shurhundial, refused to have anything to do with the settlement, and it was let in farm to the old zemindars

341 Much discussion took place respecting this estate The Commissioner, with whom the Board concurred, proposed a revision of the settlement, with a view to the reduction of the assessment, which he thought too high, and a formal purchase of the estate from Shurhundial

342 The Lieutenant-governor stated that he would be prepared to take the subject into future consideration; but that any reduction in the government demand must be preceded by some arrangement, under which the old zemindars might be restored to their possessions, and reap the benefit of the reduction

343 The principles of the settlement in this district involve some points of great importance, with reference, especially, to the divisions and subdivisions of rubbee and khureef lands, as the basis of the assessment

### AZIMGURH

| PERGUNNAH. | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Previous Jumma. | Revised Jumma. | Increase | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Nizamabad - - | 281,667 | 126,110 | 1 1 2 | 2 2 8 | 2,02,727 | 3,03,022 | 1,00,295 | |
| Chureeakote - - | 47,074 | 23,959 | – 14 10 | 1 13 1 | 30,110 | 43,604 | 13,494 | |
| Khurreah Mittoo - | 14,800 | 6,472 | – 11 2 | 2 3 4 | 10,347 | 14,288 | 3,941 | |
| Bilkabuns - - | 38,829 | 19,982 | – 13 9 | 2 – – | 33,274 | 39,937 | 6,663 | |
| Deogaon - - - | 124,828 | 57,210 | – 15 6 | 2 1 10 | 1,12,271 | 1,21,085 | 8,814 | |
| Mahowmut Brinjum - | 14,304 | 4,886 | – 13 1 | 2 6 5 | 9,686 | 11,727 | 2,041 | |
| Mahal - - - | 167,045 | 79,571 | 1 5 5 | 2 12 11 | 1,71,627 | 2,23,485 | 51,858 | |
| Mahomedabad - - | 197,406 | 81,061 | – 13 12 | 2 2 1 | 1,33,524 | 1,72,533 | 39,011 | |
| Ahowla Zilhenea - | 74,498 | 43,867 | 1 1 6 | 1 14 – | 76,511 | 81,471 | 4,960 | |
| Kowreah - - - | 38,611 | 20,924 | – 15 5 | 1 13 – | 33,326 | 37,917 | 4,591 | |
| Gopalpore - - | 30,703 | 16,467 | – 14 4 | 1 10 9 | 20,583 | 27,550 | 6,967 | |
| Sugree - - - | 146,913 | 64,867 | – 13 10 | 1 15 6 | 98,345 | 1,27,493 | 29,148 | |
| Ghoosee - - - | 105,194 | 45,211 | – 14 – | 2 1 6 | 63,987 | 94,651 | 30,664 | |
| Nuthoopore - - | 75,707 | 38,647 | – 11 1 | 1 8 3 | 42,640 | 58,650 | 16,010 | |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,357,579 | 629,234 | 1 – – | 2 2 6 | 10,38,958 | 13,57,415 | 3,18,457 | |

### GHAZEEPORE DISTRICT.

344 The settlement of this district not having been completed before Mr Bird withdrew from the superintendence of the revenue arrangements in the North-Western Provinces, is

not reviewed in his report The settlement proceedings were forwarded with the Revenue Narrative, dated 1st April 1844

345 Ghazeepore being one of the districts permanently settled by Mr Duncan in 1790, the proceedings of the settlement officers had of course less reference to the assessment than to other arrangements which the plan of settlement was framed for the purpose of carrying out

346 The larger portion of the district appears to have been allotted to Mr Raikes, who was considered by the revising authorities to have conducted his proceedings with judgment and ability, and to have been peculiarly successful in removing the objections and dispelling the apprehensions of those who viewed the Government measure as only preliminary to the abolition of the permanent settlement

347 Although the generality of the estates in Ghazeepore had been permanently assessed, there were several which, from various causes, had not been so In these, a moderate assessment was made, which, it was proposed, should be permanent, and which was fixed at the rate of the assessment on the surrounding permanently settled villages

348 Our attention has been drawn to the measures adopted in the Pergunnah of Burreehabad, from the peculiar circumstances attending its past history

349 It appears that the lands in question, estimated to yield 25,000 rupees annually, were many years since alienated from the Benares zemindaree, and conferred in rent-free tenure on Benee Ram Pundit, a native of rank and influence, high in the confidence and esteem of the Governor-general (Mr Hastings), as a suitable provision for himself and his family, and in reward for good service performed towards the Government

350 The document making the above assignment is dated in May 1783, but whether the Court's sanction was ever obtained to the measure, is stated by the settlement officer to be doubtful, still the property is designated in Mr Duncan's settlement as "Benee Ram's jagheer" At his death, in 1792, it passed to his brother, and at the demise of the latter in 1810, it reverted to his widow, and her title to succeed was recognised by the local Government In the year 1820 doubts arose as to the validity of the tenure, and an investigation was ordered, the result of which was considered to establish that the grant was only a life-tenure, and that the incumbent's title was invalid Under the circumstances, however, the local Government determined, as an act of special grace, to continue the grant for the life of the widow On her death, in 1837, measures were adopted for bringing the pergunnah under assessment A perpetual settlement, commencing with the year 1839, was accordingly made at 42,099 rupees

351 In our despatch under date the 23d August 1837, No 10, we directed that the grand nephews of the original grantees should have the option of engaging with Government for the estate, whenever it might be resumed

352 The Lieutenant-governor considering these orders, and thinking it evident that the Government of the day intended to make a permanent provision for the descendants of the person on whom the grant was bestowed, in acknowledgment of valuable service to the State, refused to ratify the settlement until the orders in question should have been distinctly carried out, and the persons pointed out by us should have been given the option of engaging for the estate

## JOUNPORE DISTRICT

353 The papers relating to the settlement of this zillah were forwarded with the Revenue Narrative, dated 11th December 1843, No 7

354 The district is described as differing little in tenures, climate, or any peculiar characteristic, from Ghazeepore It was included in Mr Duncan's settlement of 1790. The principal objects of the recent proceedings were the assessment of such tracts as had been declared liable to the payment of revenue, and the obtaining an accurate record of the village institutions.

355 The revision of the settlement has extended to about one-fifth of the whole district. In the remaining four-fifths the settlement officer was not authorised to interfere to the same extent as in the mehals which were open to settlement

356 The survey met with some opposition at first, but when the intentions of Government became better known to the zemindars, and their apprehensions of the subversion of the permanent settlement were allayed, they became satisfied with the proceedings, and a large majority of them, even in the permanently settled estates, came forward willingly to file their administration papers and statements of liabilities and shares, and, in most instances, bound themselves, of their own accord, to contribute to the 1 per cent road-fund

357 The assessment of the district exhibits an increase on the amount of the jumma of 1790, of 88,383 rupees, being an increase of 20,925 rupees on the actual jumma of the district, with the addition of 67,458 rupees, by the transfer of villages from zillahs Azimgurh and Benares

358 The only case which attracts special notice is that of Talookah Budlapore in Pergunnah Paree, in which the arrangement effected by the settlement officer has been ultimately reversed by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut

359 The telookdar in the instance in question was set aside by Mr Chester with a money allowance, and the alleged zemindars were admitted to direct engagements as Sudder malgoozars

360 It appears, however, that the Sudder Board did not feel warranted in authorising such a measure, and took on themselves to modify Mr Chester's proceedings

361 In this case, as in most other similar cases which have come under our notice, the purpose of the settlement officer was to protect from oppression those under the sway of the party dispossessed

362 The Board, however, directed that the talookdar should be offered the option of resuming charge of the talookah on the following terms, viz that the village zemindars should continue to pay the jumma to the talookdar, as they had done previously to the settlement, and that, so long as they continued to pay it punctually, it should not be in the power of the talookdar to dispossess them, that the tenures of the village zemindars should be heritable and transferable as hitherto, and continue to be annually shown in the putwarree's accounts as heretofore The talookdar to have the option, on default, to proceed by distraint, or summary suit against the individual zemindars

363 The terms thus offered were rejected by the talookdar, who claimed to be replaced in the position in which he stood previously to Mr Chester's settlement, and denied that the individuals who had been treated by that officer as village zemindars really possessed that character The suit accordingly proceeded, and was decided against the talookdar by the Principal Sudder Ameen before whom it was tried

364. The same terms were again offered to and again rejected by, the talookdar, who instituted an appeal to the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut That court reversed the decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen, and directed the appellant to be replaced in the position of talookdar, as before the settlement, thus quashing, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-governor, all the arrangements, both fiscal and judicial, which had been made by Mr Chester The talookdar has accordingly been replaced in possession of the talookah as an undivided muhal, subject to the payment of the original mocururree jumma

365 We observe that some suits are still pending, in which the talookdar seeks to obtain possession of villages, which, during her exclusion, had been sold on account of arrears of revenue incurred by parties installed by the Government, and it is apparent to the Government that whatever the decision on these suits may be, some embarrassment must be encountered, that, on the one hand, if the sales should be cancelled, the auction purchasers will set up a claim to compensation and refund of purchase-money, and, on the other, if they should be upheld, the talookdar will be deprived of a portion of her estate, and may demand a reduction of the jumma which she now pays

## JOUNPORE.

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Former Jumma. | Proposed Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | *a.* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | | | |
| Beealsee - - - | 30,627 | 21,315 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 45,419 | 46,269 | 850 | — | Of the amount, here shown as the increase on the previous assessment of 1197 F S, the sum of 67,458 rupees is obtained by transfer of villages from Zillahs Azimghur and Benares |
| Ghiswa - - - | 75,063 | 41,489 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 75,572 | 81,744 | 6,172 | — | |
| Ghurwarah - - | 88,035 | 54,477 | 1 | 7 | – | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1,24,607 | 1,26,763 | 2,156 | — | |
| Haveylee Jounpore - | 119,487 | 80,157 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 1,47,121 | 1,61,515 | 14,394 | — | |
| Kurakut - - - | 90,177 | 57,394 | – | 15 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 83,916 | 88,033 | 4,117 | — | |
| Kurreeat Dost - - | 18,821 | 13,369 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 20,177 | 21,555 | 1,378 | — | |
| Kurreeat Mundah - | 12,526 | 9,227 | – | 12 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10,039 | 9,966 | - - | 73 | |
| Moongra - - - | 56,951 | 29,848 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | 8 | – | 78 843 | 74,660 | - - | 4,183 | |
| Murreehoo, &c. - - | 212,489 | 132,659 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3,35,331 | 3,35,656 | 325 | — | |
| Paree with Budlapore - | 67,572 | 46,728 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | – | 4 | 90,839 | 94,657 | 3,818 | — | |
| Singra Mow - - | 21,737 | 13,274 | – | 15 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 21,556 | 21,381 | - - | 175 | |
| Unglee Mahoul - - | 170,500 | 90,502 | – | 15 | – | 1 | 12 | 4 | 92 873 | 1,60,169 | 67,296 | — | |
| Zafrabad - - - | 4,985 | 3,476 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 16,656 | 8,964 | - - | 7,692 | |

Average Acre Rate of Assessment on the cultivated Area - - *Rs* 2 1 0

Total Amount of New Assessment - - *Rs* 12,31,332

Increase on Previous Assessment - - 88,383

### Benares District.

Appendix, No 19.

366* The proceedings relating to the settlement of this district had not been completed at the period of Mr Bird's departure from India. They were forwarded with the Revenue Narrative, dated 10th May, 1846 No 2, paragraphs 239 to 248.

367. The settlement arrangements were originally divided between two officers, viz., Messrs Chester and Wylly, the former having the revision of the pergunnahs to the north, and the latter of those to the south, of the Ganges, but Mr Wylly having been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his duties, Mr Chester had to complete the settlement of the whole district It comprises the pergunnahs named below * •

368 In most of the pergunnahs which underwent revision, there were very few estates open to re-assessment, the greater number having been included in Mr Duncan's permanent settlement

369. The jealousy and suspicion of the zemindars were excited in this, as in other permanently settled districts, and were not so easily removed They appear to have dreaded some covert design of interfering with their permanently assessed jummas. This is partly attributed by the officiating Commissioner (Mr Morrieson) to the haste with which the arrangements were conducted Had the settlement been conducted more leisurely and deliberately, so that "what was going on in one part might be thoroughly understood before another was touched," he considers that the whole might have been carried out, not only without opposition, but with the perfect concurrence of the people

370 With respect to the soil, the produce, and the condition of the people, there are considerable variations in the different pergunnahs In those close to the city of Benares and to the Sudder station, the soil is rich and well cultivated, while in others it is poor, and the people far from prosperous

371 The report of the settlement officer is little more than a brief abstract of his proceedings The officiating Commissioner, therefore, reviewed minutely the circumstances of the entire district The zemindars of the permanently settled mehals were invited to file their own statements of shares and liabilities, and to record their internal village arrangements, if they thought proper to do so In those cases in which they declined, their estates were allowed to remain *in statu quo* Generally speaking, the zemindars, it is said, became ultimately satisfied of the advantage of defining and recording their rights, and the majority consented to give 1 per cent over the Government jumma, for the road-fund In all estates open to a revision of settlement, those parties who could prove a title to the zemindarree were admitted In all cases in which it was found that the jumma of the permanent settlement had been set aside, and an excess taken, the Government demand was made to revert to the standard of F 1197

372 In a financial point of view, the result of the settlement is not, in the opinion of Mr Chester, at all favourable As compared with the assessment of F. 1197, there is an increase of 22,498 rupees, as compared with the demand of the year preceding the revision, an increase of 2,673 rupees It is not, therefore, he observes, from the increased receipts that the Government should look for a return for the expense entailed by the settlement operations, but he expresses a hope, that when the irritation and uncertainty which has attended the unpopular measures of settlement shall have been removed, the people may be led to acknowledge that their rights, instead of being infringed, have been secured and confirmed.

373 The Rajah of Benares advanced the following claims in relation to the Pergunnah of Kote Astah

1st To the zemindarree of the whole pergunnah His pretensions to this had been long since set aside, and various decisions of the civil courts on the subject had been recorded against him or his predecessors

2nd To the rights of istumrardar and mocurrureedar of the pergunnah. The preceding Rajah had held both these titles, but the allowances had been decided to be for life only, and had ceased under the Board's orders in 1837

3d To the jagheer of Pindra, likewise possessed by the preceding Rajah, but not included in the Board's orders

374 This claim also was declared invalid, but the Lieutenant-governor directed that, as a favour, the grant of the jagheer should remain unimpaired to the Rajah during his life.

375 In the Talookah Kernadary, Pergunnah Kuswa, questions arose relative to the claims of the resident malgoozars of the talookah to be allowed to enter into direct engagements with Government for the revenue as zemindars

376 At the settlement, F 1197, a clause of the regulations provided for the maintenance in possession of the malgoozars, who were not to be dispossessed by the Rajah, without the sanction of the officers of Government It is stated, however, that the Rajahs contrived, without authority, and in contravention of the above regulation, to turn out of their tenures nearly all the old malgoozars In the suits instituted by the malgoozars against the Rajah, the civil courts decided in favour of the latter, on the ground of his having been in possession beyond 12 years

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* Atgawan, Dehat Amonut, Goozerat, Jalhoopore, Kote Astah, Kusawar, Kuttehur, Lohta, Pundroha, Sheopore, Jooltaneepore, Dhudwul, Burrah, Dhoos, Moroyer, Mahooanee, Narwun, Ruthapooree

377 It appears that for some years the Benares courts were of opinion that the suits brought by the malgoozars were not properly cognizable by them, and that afterwards, when that opinion was overruled, and fresh suits were instituted, it was contended that the period for hearing them was past, and they were finally rejected

378 With reference to the above facts, the senior member of the Board considered that the Government was pledged to maintain the settlement, and that the talookah should be brought under the operation of Sec 3, Regulation IX of 1825

379 On the other hand, the junior member (Mr Boulderson) considered that there was no plea for the direct interference of Government in these claims

380 The Lieutenant-governor was of opinion that the greatest injustice had been inflicted on the malgoozars first, by the Rajahs, who for 25 years had disregarded and defeated an enactment specially passed at the permanent settlement, for the protection of the malgoozars, and secondly, by the decisions which have debarred them from remedy, because they failed to sue in a court which was closed to them He further declared, that Mr Boulderson entirely mistook the nature of the question, the Rajah's tenure not being talookdarree, as assumed by him, but the whole proprietary right having been declared to vest in the village zemindars, with whom the former Government had made a permanent settlement The Rajah, he held, was merely tehsildar, and took advantage of his position, from the remissness of the local authorities, to usurp a right for which there was no foundation in previous custom or in law.

381 The financial result of the settlement shows an average acre-rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 1 15 5

382. The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is *Rs* 8,17,067 9 being an increase in the jumma of F 1197 settlement, of 20,005 rupees, and on the jumma of the year preceding the present settlement of 1,681 rupees

## MIRZAPORE DISTRICT

383 This district had not been reported on at the period of Mr Bird's resignation of his duties connected with the revenue settlement

384 The proceedings were forwarded with the Revenue Narrative, dated 10th May 1846, No 2, paragraphs 222 *to* 235, they relate to the settlement of the pergunnahs noted below *

385 The settlement was conducted by Mr Raikes and Mr. Wynyard

386 The proceedings form the subject of four different reports, viz, two by Mr Raikes and two by Mr Wynyard

387. Mr. Raikes's first report has reference exclusively to Talookah Mujwa The proceedings were not attended with any difficulty in the adjustment, and met with no opposition or expression of dissatisfaction from those whose interests were affected by them The talkookah is situated in Kuswur, a pergunnah belonging to the Benares division, though fiscally subordinate to Zillah Mirzapore

388 In the zemindarree estates, Mr Raikes abstained from all interference with the demand of Government for revenue, or of zemindars on assamees for rent. His object being merely to record, and not to alter the state of things, he confined his measures to the survey and demarcation of boundaries and such other detail arrangements as the form of settlement rendered necessary In all other estates in the talookah, Mr Raikes's measures showed an increase of 851 rupees on such lands as in F 1197, were held amanee, and nankar and maafee Owing to the superior quality of the soil, the revenue was stated to be collected without difficulty

389 Mr Raikes's second report relates to the Pergunnah of Kuntit, which is a very extensive one, consisting of five tuppahs, and covering an area of 806,791 acres, of which about one-third was under cultivation

390 The case of the Rajah of Kuntit has some points of importance

391 It appears that after a lengthened possession of the estates, the old Ghurwar Rajahs of Kuntit were expelled about 75 years since by the family of the Rajah of Benares At the commencement of the British rule over the territory, Mr. Hastings gave the Kuntit Rajah, then returned from exile, "a jagheer or malikana, to the estimated value of 37,500 rupees," being 10 per cent on the land revenues of the pergunnah In lieu of pecuniary payment, the Talookah of Bijeypore was given as an equivalent to the Rajah, who, however, never ceased to urge his claim to the whole zemindarree

392 It is stated that he would have been restored by Mr Duncan to all his rights, at the time of the permanent settlement, but from the fear of exciting the jealousy of the Rajah of Benares

393 At the demise of the person to whom the malikana had been granted, it was resumed, and Talookah Bijeypore settled in zemindarree with his son, at a permanent jumma of 10,000 rupees In making the present settlement, Mr Raikes admitted the

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* Kuswar, Kuntit, Ahrowrah, Bhaguret, Houslee Chunar, Barhur, Agooree, Singrowlee, Bhoelee, Bejey Gush, Kurreet Sukkur.

Rajah to zemindarree engagement in all cases of lapsed farms, or where others had been unable to establish a prior claim There was still a question as to the permanent character of the assessment of 10,000 rupees The Commissioner was decidedly of opinion that the settlement should be considered as fixed, and the Sudder Board also viewed it as perpetual, but it was stated that no confirmation of it had been received from us, such confirmation being necessary in a case in which the jumma, instead of being regulated by the assets, is in a shape which renders it virtually a jagheer

394 Mr Raikes drew attention to the fact, that in the part of Mirzapore, which had been subject to his revision, the actual assessment of land had occupied but a small portion of his time and attention, the general moderation of the Government demand having rendered the work of assessment very easy His principal labours had been the investigation and settlement of zemindarree and putteedarree claims, and all questions of disputed rent or succession, all of which he seems to have adjusted to the satisfaction of the revising authorities

395 Mr Wynyard's two reports on the remaining portion of the district enter with much minuteness into the history of the pergunnahs which came under his revision Much of the country is described as barren, wild and unhealthy, with a population devoid of civilization or knowledge of husbandry He encountered much difficulty in fixing the Government demand, from the fact that, in many parts he found the system of making payments in kind very prevalent, as likewise an almost insuperable objection on all sides to the introduction of money payments He took the opportunity of recording the opinion, which his researches in the district had led him to form, that a permanent settlement is unfair alike to the Government and the proprietors He adds, that the general statement will support his assertion, by exhibiting some villages where the Government jumma presses very severely, and others in which the Government demand might be doubled or trebled, and an ample profit be still left to the zemindars

396 The result of the settlement shows an average acre-rate of assessment on the area in actual cultivation of *Rs* 1 0 2

397 The aggregate amount of the revised jumma is 6,70,680 rupees, which gives a decrease on the jumma of the preceding year of *Rs* 1,600 15 4¼, but an increase over the jumma of F 1197, of 61,851 rupees

MIRZAPORE

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | | | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | | | Jumma of F 1197 | Proposed Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | | | | |
| Tuppah Oproudh | 370,276 | 129,910 | – | 2 | 2¾ | – | 6 | 4¾ | 49,867 | 51,760 | 1,893 | — |
| Ditto Chowrassa | 370,276 | 129,910 | – | 7 | 7¾ | 1 | 2 | – | 90,923 | 98,751 | 7,828 | — |
| Ditto Chauway | 207,642 | 87,869 | – | 13 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 64,489 | 80,381 | 15,892 | — |
| Suktay's Gush | 96,767 | 52,092 | – | 2 | 8¼ | – | 8 | 4¾ | 14,722 | 13,918 | - - | 804 |
| Tuppah Kone | 110,699 | 26,838 | 1 | 13 | 2½ | 2 | 7 | 1¼ | 39,059 | 39,067 | 8 | — |
| Meyhwa | 21,407 | 15,992 | 1 | 13 | – | 2 | 11 | 11¼ | 48,200 | 49,052 | 852 | — |
| Orowra | 47,612 | 10,446 | – | 5 | 5¾ | 1 | 10 | –¼ | 12,820 | 16,980 | 4,160 | — |
| Bhugwut | 85,270 | 28 163 | – | 6 | 7¾ | 1 | 5 | 10½ | 31,931 | 38,397 | 6,466 | — |
| Houslee Chunar | 29,800 | 22,118 | 2 | – | 4¼ | 2 | 10 | 11½ | 42,381 | 54,380 | 11,999 | — |
| Barhur | 296,649 | 107,932 | – | 2 | 11½ | – | 8 | –½ | 52,216 | 49,196 | - - | 3,020 |
| Agooree | 42,026 | 26,072 | – | 6 | 10¼ | – | 8 | 6¾ | 1,001 | — | — | — |
| Singrowlee | 63,762 | 33,918 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 701 | — | — | — |
| Bhoelee | 55,753 | 41,614 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 2¼ | 97,183 | 1,06,764 | 9,581 | — |
| Bejey Gush | 120,166 | 43,981 | – | 1 | 11 | – | 5 | 2¾ | 11,059 | 14,348 | 3,289 | — |
| Kurreet Sukkur | 27,404 | 19,114 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 53,979 | 57,686 | 3,707 | — |

Average Acre Rate of Assessment on the Cultivated Area - - - - - *Rs* 1 0 2

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - *Rs.* 6,70,680

Increase on Assessment of F 1197 - - - - - 61,851

## DELHI DIVISION

398. The proceedings relating to the settlement of the Delhi division, which comprises the districts noted below,* were submitted to us with paragraphs 79 to 92 of Agra Revenue Narrative, 10th May 1846 (No 2), with the exception of those which had reference to the Pergunnahs of Rewaree Boruh Shahjehanpore, Ferozepore, and Poonahana, in the district of Goorgaon, which we received with the paragraphs marginally noted.

*Agra Revenue Narrative*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 3 | May 28, 1840, | par | 63 |
| | 4 | Sept 2, 1840, | „ | 35 to 39 |
| | 3 | July 28, 1841, | „ | 37, 38 |
| | 4 | Oct 5, 1841, | „ | 29 |
| | 2 | May 10, 1846, | „ | 79 to 92 |

399. Mr Bird states that over-assessment, mismanagement, and a neglect of sound administrative principles have prevailed in this division. He reviews the distinct conditions of the irrigated and unirrigated land The first he describes as flourishing and populous, and he anticipates that the condition of the cultivators will steadily improve, since the pressure of over-assessment has been removed He does not consider that there is any prospect of increasing the irrigated area

400. With regard to that portion which depends altogether on the seasons, and which, consequently, yields a very precarious return to the husbandman, he states that extreme moderation is, and for a long time will be necessary, as it is of " more importance to give the people a taste for accumulation and the arts of life, by leaving a large proportion of the produce raised in their own hands, and forming them to habits of regularity and punctuality, by the punctual collection of a very low revenue, than to attempt to obtain from this tract any increase of resources for the State," and he therefore considers that no increase can be demanded on a revision of settlement, unless Government should hereafter open a canal, fed from some other stream than the Jumna, in some other quarter

### ZILLAH PANEEPUT

401. This district comprises the Pergunnahs of Paneeput Bunyur and Paneeput Khadir, and Soonput Bunyur and Soonput Khadir The Pergunnah of Paneeput had been settled by Mr A. Fraser, but as the work was considered to have been unsatisfactorily performed, the completion of the settlement was entrusted to Mr. Mill, and on the occasion of his illness, transferred to Mr Edmonstone

402 Adverting to the importance of an accurate record of measurement in a district like Paneeput, where the tenure being exclusively byachara, the minutest subdivisions of land exist, and having satisfied himself of the total uselessness of the previous record, and the inefficiency of the measures taken by Mr Mill to remedy this defect, Mr Edmonstone applied for, and received permission to remeasure the whole district Mr Edmonstone appears to have bestowed more than ordinary pains on the survey, and on the completion of his operations he was convinced that he had " secured as correct a record of measurement, and as accurate a detail of the extent of each biswadar's possession and rights," as it was possible to prepare.

403 Between the results of Mr Fraser's and Mr Edmonstone's measurement of the cultivated area of Pergunnah Paneeput there was a great discrepancy, the former making it 22,129 acres less than the latter The solution of this discrepancy was not to be found either in general agricultural disaster, drought, or mal-administration Nor had there been any recent excavation of canals, by which a powerful impulse could have been imparted to agriculture. Cultivation had been temporarily abandoned on the commencement of Mr. Fraser's settlement, but not to a sufficient extent to account for so great a difference as 22,129 acres. Mr Edmonstone was therefore of opinion that one of the two measurements must have been incorrect, and taking into consideration the precautions which he had adopted to ensure accuracy, and the great improbability of proprietors receiving, without remonstrance or appeal, a record so adverse to their interests, as his would have been if incorrect, he did not consider it possible that an error of this nature could have been committed by him

404 The benefits of irrigation are extensively bestowed on this district by the Jumna, canals and wells; and with such numerous and diffused means of counteracting drought, a general failure of crops is not to be apprehended. In determining the amount of assessment to be borne by irrigated land, advertence was always made to the mode in which it received its supply of water, and its contiguity to or distance from the sources of irrigation, because in seasons of drought, when irrigation is most needed, those lands which are remote from the canals may find their supply entirely cut off, besides which, the expense of keeping the channels in an efficient state is increased proportionally to their increased length

405 The mode in which the assessment on irrigated land was determined involves a principle of some importance Mr Edmonstone states his impression, that land " which lies within the possible limits of canal irrigation, and has at any one time been admitted to its benefits, rather than the area which was actually under irrigation at the time of measurement, has been described " This course he considers to be exempt from any risk of error, and the only one that could with propriety have been pursued, because " land which even in case of emergency commands a sufficient supply of water, may fairly be rated as

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* Paneeput, Hurreeanah, Delhi, Rohtuc, Goorgaon

irrigated, whether at the time of survey it be so actually or not" In order to obviate the severity which might result from this system, a table of the quantity of land irrigated in each village for five years, from 1836-37 to 1840-41, was procured, and a reference to this, and to the amount of each crop found in the village at the time of measurement, were deemed to afford efficient checks

406 The Jat tribes, who are distinguished for their agricultural skill, and for the punctuality with which they make their revenue payments, abound in this district, and their orderly and industrious conduct exercises a beneficial influence over their predatory and indolent neighbours, the Goojurs But this is only perceptible in those parts of the country which are within the range of canal irrigation The construction of wells is attended with so much labour, that it deters them from exertion, and the vicinity of the Jumna contributes to the success of their predatory pursuits

407 Previously to the commencement of Mr Edmonstone's settlement, 25 estates had been let in farm, but he did not find it necessary, from recusancy or any other cause, to augment their number, of these, 23 were held by the heirs of Colonel Skinner Some of the estates in question, in which a proprietary right was universally acknowledged, were continued to the heirs for the whole period of settlement, at the especial request of the biswadars In some instances, there were still traces of a proprietary body, whose claims were, however, rejected Most of these villages had been greatly improved by Colonel Skinner, and Mr Edmonstone, while he was of opinion that "reasonable expectations and partially acknowledged rights in some* of these villages would seem to call for some concessions," concurred in the equity of the principle which "rejected their claim to reap the benefits resulting from the exertions of another, and referred them to the Civil Court for redress from their supposed grievances"

408 In this district there are no fixed rates The prescribed method of forming them was not found practicable on account of deficiency of data Mr Edmonstone made personal inspection the basis of his assessment, bearing in mind the fiscal history of each mouzah Lands irrigated from wells were more lightly assessed than those irrigated from canals, the expense of constructing and the labour of working the former being much greater.

409 All claims to hold land rent-free had been investigated and determined four or five years anterior to the date of Mr Edmonstone's report, but small patches under 10 beegahs were again brought under revision in his settlement, and were finally disposed of, apparently with a spirit of liberality and indulgence

410 While the divisions of Paneeput and Soonput Bangur had rapidly advanced, the two Khadir divisions had made very little progress in the development of their agricultural resources This Mr Edmonstone attributes to the former being cultivated by the Jats and other industrious classes, while the latter were held by unskilful and indolent communities. Other causes are to be found in the inadequacy of the agricultural population, who are continually emigrating from the Khadir to the Bangur divisions, and to the comparatively high assessment in the two latter pergunnahs, which had tended to deteriorate their condition, and to encourage the desertion, not only of cultivators, but even of proprietors and coparceners

411 In remarking on the formation of a record of shares and liabilities, Mr Edmonstone brought to notice a peculiar tax, denominated the "Kumeenee Ba'ach," levied on all non-agricultural residents (with the exception of artificers and a few others), who are considered unprofitable members of the community, in an agricultural point of view, as a consideration for the land occupied by their houses, the grazing of their cattle on the waste lands, and other privileges

412 The financial results of the settlement exhibit an average acre rate of *Rs* 1. 4 11 on the total area, and of *Rs* 2 8 on the area in actual cultivation In the three Pergunnahs of Soonput Bangur, Paneeput Khadir, and Soonput Khadir, it was found necessary to grant reductions, amounting in the aggregate to 52,542 rupees, but as an increase of 20,594 rupees has been obtained in Paneeput Bangur, the total decrease on the previous assessment is reduced to 32,668 rupees

PANEEPUT

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* Jatoul, Sithanah, Khereenagnal, Mahomedpore, Birejaul, &c.

## PANEEPUT DISTRICT

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area | Previous Jumma | Revised Jumma, | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs, a. p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Paneeput Bangur - | 2,33,306 | 1,12,296 | 1 3 1 | 2 7 9 | 2,58,420 | 2,79,014 | 20 594 | — |
| Soonput Bangur - | 1,37,650 | 1,00,400 | 1 13 – | 2 7 9 | 2,52,130 | 2,49,526 | - - | 2,604 |
| Paneeput Khadir - | 1,37,659 | 65,518 | 1 3 11 | 2 9 9 | 2,02,105 | 1,71,009 | - - | 31,096 |
| Soonput Khadir - | 1,08,125 | 44,772 | 1 – – | 2 6 8 | 1,27,801 | 1,08,239 | - - | 19,562 |
| TOTAL - - - | 6,16,740 | 3,22,986 | 1 4 11 | 2 8 – | 8,40,456 | 8,07,788 | 20,594 | 53,262 |

Average Acre Rate on Cultivated Area - - - - - - *Rs* 2, 8, 0

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - *Rs*, 8,07,788

Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - 32,668

## HURREEANAH, OR HISSAR DISTRICT.

413 The settlement of the pergunnahs noted below* was effected by Mr S. S Brown, and includes the whole district, with the exception of 27 mouzahs of Pergunnah Futtiabad, Pergunnahs Ruttee and Tohana, and five mouzahs of the Futtiabad, and 10 of the Burwala Pergunnah, lately recovered from the Sikh States

414 Pergunnahs Mehim and Behwannee, formerly attached to the Rohtuc district, have been annexed to Hissar, but certain alterations in their jummas were contemplated, which had not been effected at the date of Mr S S Brown's report

415 Those pergunnahs of this district now under notice were reported on by Mr Brown *seriatim*, and their geographical and local peculiarities, and their agricultural resources, as well as those differences which were deemed of sufficient importance to influence the settlement, were duly noticed In addition to these pergunnah reports, he recorded some general observations on the settlement of the whole district

416, It appears that a revision of the settlement of this district as a whole was undertaken and effected by Mr Brown in 1839, but it was not maintained In the year 1840–41, having had the advantage of a personal interview with the senior member of the Board of Revenue, he was empowered to revise the settlement of the previous year

417 A reference to the record of past years showed, that, for a series of years, rather more than one-fourth of the Government demand had been remitted, and these remissions were ascribed principally to unfavourable seasons Mr Brown felt firmly convinced of the impolicy of a system of revenue " which makes a balance on account of casualties the rule, and a steady enforcement of the Government demand almost the exception " Experience had demonstrated to him the injurious effects of these remissions on industry and improvement Besides, such remissions opened a wide door to malpractices between the people and the officers of the collectorate

418, Taking into consideration these various circumstances, the only efficacious remedy appeared to Mr, Brown to be, a reduction sufficient to meet the variations of season, so far as they can be subjected to ordinary calculation, and the substitution of an average of profit and loss both for the State and the people, instead of nominal demands and irregular remissions The average collections of the last 10 years appeared to present a fair and equitable basis for the formation of an estimate of this nature

419 All the villages in this district had, up to F 1247, been classified and assessed as " barranee," and consequently Government had not participated in the fiscal advantages arising from irrigation In the present settlement, therefore, they come for the first time under consideration, as affording to Government the right of an enhanced demand, on account of advantages independent of and extraneous to the natural fertility of the soil

420 Care appears to have been taken to form a just estimate of the quantity of land receiving the benefits of irrigation, and the numerous advantages accruing therefrom appear to have been allowed their due weight in determining the Government demand In the assessment of individual villages, the facilities for and mode of their irrigation were taken into consideration, and as some could command the means of irrigation for all, and some only for particular crops, Mr Brown was of opinion that it would obviously have been unfair to have applied an uniform rate to these villages indiscriminately.

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* Hansi, Toshaun, Sewanie, Burhul, Burwala, Hissar, Agrohar, Futtiabad

421 The village "ba'ach" appears to have been formerly determined here according to the usual consideration of the extent of rukbah and grazing land, and of the number of cattle, but as numerous Assamese had deserted agricultural for pastoral pursuits, the "ba'ach" fell very heavily on the remaining inhabitants With a view to the equal distribution of the rate among all the members of the community, whether cultivators or not, Mr Fraser, in the first 10 years' settlement, had introduced very generally the "choulucha"[*] system This change was considered to be entirely in favour of the cultivators, and it was expected that a great impulse would have been imparted to agriculture, but the reverse appears to have been the case The result is stated to have disconnected the cultivators from their former holdings, and to have given general dissatisfaction, except to those biswahdars in the more populous villages whose "ba'ach" the measure had lightened, or who had availed themselves of the opportunities it afforded of misappropriating the village funds

422 Mr Brown accordingly prohibited the "choulucha," and limited the "kummeenee" tax to the rate prevailing elsewhere The arrangement of details was left entirely to the decision of the communities, and in every instance the majority was in favour of a return to the original method of internal assessment, which was ultimately effected

423 The settlement of "zemindariee estates" is separately commented on by Mr. Brown, by which term he implies "the mouzahs acquired by non-resident proprietors by virtue of prior occupation and continued possession, and to which their title has now been regularly declared and recognised" These villages, of which Colonel Skinner was the principal holder, are managed by means of agents, and Mr Brown, considering that it would be unfair to assess them on an equal scale with the mouzahs occupied by the resident Khood Khosht Biswahdars (the payment of malgoozaree having been undertaken when the district was almost a waste), a third was struck off the jummabundees at the first revision of the settlement, and a further reduction allowed at the second, proportioned to that granted in the pergunnahs in which the lands were situated

424 Although Mr Brown felt persuaded that the force of habit would lead the people to expect, and to endeavour by every artifice to obtain, remissions, notwithstanding the great reduction that had been made, he was of opinion that a steady enforcement of the Government demand from year to year would lead to its satisfactory realization, excepting in seasons of general failure and famine, when it might still be necessary to grant remissions, but that the reduction would cover all partial failures

425 The acre-rate on the total area in this district is *Rs*. 0. 3 7½, and that on the cultivated area *Rs* 0 8 9, and the total reduction on the former jumma is 1,08,479 rupees.

HURREEANAH, OR HISSAR DISTRICT.

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres. | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Former Jumma. | Revised Jumma. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Hansi - - - | 46,096 | 148,131 | – 5 8 | – 15 6 | 1,77,998 | 1,63,974 | - - | 14,024 |
| Toshaun - - | 257,612 | 152,254 | – 3 3 | – 5 3 | 88,153 | 52,285 | - - | 35,868 |
| Sewanie - - | 109,596 | 59,406 | – 2 10 | – 5 – | 35,299 | 19,398 | - - | 15,901 |
| Burhul - - - | 28,917 | 17,291 | – 2 9 | – 4 7 | 8,605 | 5,000 | - - | 3,605 |
| Burwala - - | 172,774 | 41,818 | – 2 8 | – 9 2 | 30,190 | 23,650 | - - | 6,540 |
| Hissar - - - | 368,938 | 187,694 | – 3 5 | – 6 2 | 1,14,026 | 79,623 | - - | 34,403 |
| Agrohar - - | 167,516 | 44,104 | – 2 7 | – 6 11 | 18,865 | 20,175 | 1,310 | — |
| Futtiabad - - | 112,326 | 45,949 | – 2 7 | – 5 4 | 15,543 | 16,095 | 552 | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,677,975 | 696,147 | – 3 7½ | – 8 9 | 4,88,679 | 3,80,200 | 1,862 | 1,10,341 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Acre Rate on Cultivated Area - - - - - - - - - - - | *Rs* 0. 8. 9. |
| Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - | *Rs* 3,80,200 |
| Total Decrease on former Assessment - - - - - | 1,08,479 |

DELHI

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[*] "A levy, proportioned to the Government demand, on each field, head of cattle, hearth and poll of the cultivators, with a similar levy, at fixed rates, on the hearths and polls of the non-cultivators"

### DELHI DISTRICT

426 This district was originally settled by Mr Taylor, but in consequence of his appearing to have over-estimated its capabilities, it was made over to Mr M R Gubbins, and it appears to have been reported on by him in May 1843, but as several alterations were made, and as some villages had lapsed, the statements, revised and corrected, were submitted by his successor, Mr Lawrence, in a report dated in August 1844

427 The soil of this district is represented to be of a decidedly inferior quality Upwards of one-third of its area is uncultivated, and to a great extent unculturable, from the existence of rocky hills, wide ravines, and the *débris* of ancient habitations in the southern pergunnah, and from the lands in the northern pergunnah being strongly impregnated with reh In facilities for irrigation, and in the industry and skill of the population, the northern possesses great advantages over the southern pergunnah

428 Government having sanctioned advances for the repair of the hydraulic works at Chutterpore and Kirkee, in the southern pergunnah, much benefit was expected to accrue from the measure, it was anticipated that not only would a large tract of land, till then arid and uncultivated, be thoroughly irrigated and brought to bear rubbee crops, but that great encouragement would be held out to the landholders to undertake works of a similar nature

429 In the southern pergunnah the large tract of Dehir land is entirely dependent on the flooding of the Nujuf-gherr Jheel, whose chief channel of supply is the great Sahibee Nuddee, the waters of which have of late years been remarkably deficient The drainage of the Jheel was undertaken in 1837, completed in 1839, and the expense of the work, and the advantages that would accrue from it, were variously estimated Captain De Bude, in 1838, anticipated the redemption of 40,000 beegahs of land, yielding a revenue of 1,20,000 rupees, by an outlay of 40,000 rupees

430 Although there were not sufficient data to determine with precision the amount of money actually expended on this work, yet as the Treasury accounts showed an advance of 58,154 rupees to the Executive officers on this account, Mr Lawrence concluded that this was the amount actually expended on the drainage The only doubt in the minds of those who framed the estimates of the work appears to have been whether it was practicable to drain the Jheel sufficiently to admit of cultivation before the season for sowing had passed away But experience had so far shown that deficiency, rather than superabundance, of water had prevented any considerable extension of cultivation

431 Mr Lawrence found, on personal inspection, that rubbee crops were only grown along the banks of the watercourse, or cut, which carries off the water on a strip of land about 100 yards broad, that on the high land on either side, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, inferior crops were grown, and that the intervening space was fallow, and it was only in very rainy seasons that the full benefit of the Government outlay could be realized

432 It appears from Mr Lawrence's report, that the amount of land recovered was only 9,863 beegahs, and that only 8,136 rupees had been added to the revenue, but that even with this comparatively unfavourable result of more sanguine expectations, the outlay would be repaid in five years, and, in addition to the actual gain, must be considered the prevention of loss which had occurred in seasons of heavy rain by the inundation of the undrained Jheel

433. There are 346 Government villages in this district, but only 320, bearing a jumma of 3,57,852 rupees, were reported for sanction, the remaining 26, bearing an assessment of 15,709 rupees, remaining liable to alterations of assessment Besides these, there are 66 jagheer villages, with an area of 51,683 acres, of which 27 are for life, and 39 in perpetuity

434 The system of farming appears to have prevailed very largely in this district, 132 of the Government villages having been settled with farmers. Mr Lawrence remarks, that, when once this system has been thoroughly introduced, it requires a long course of years of attention to supersede it, the ignorance and supineness of the villagers so involving them in debt as to render them unable, even when willing, to resume the management of their lands He objects to the farming system, that the farmers think only of working out a profitable speculation, without regard to the general improvement of the country

435 Rather more than one-third of the tenures* in this district are zemindarree, the remainder being byachara, the great proportion of the former is, in Mr Lawrence's opinion, ascribable to these circumstances:—1st The seat of Government having been formerly in the vicinity, and the means consequently given to persons of influence to oust the ancient proprietors, and appropriate their lands 2dly The extensive system of farming And, 3dly The occupation of deserted land by influential persons

436 He contrasts the advantages of the zemindarree and byachara systems of tenure, and while he admits that the circumstances attending large byachara communities render them

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* Byachara, 222, Zemindarree, 124

Appendix, No. 19

them difficult to manage, he considers them to be well adapted to the disposition and habits of the people

437. Mr Lawrence confidently recommended his settlement for confirmation, adducing, in proof of its moderation, the fact that land had greatly risen in value since its completion.

438 The financial result of the settlement gives an acre-rate of *Rs* 2. 0 6 on the cultivated area There is an increase in the northern pergunnah of 4,351 rupees, and a decrease in the southern of 12,560 rupees, making a total decrease of 8,209 rupees. Mr Lawrence was of opinion, that independently of the injurious effects produced by over-assessment, the reductions that had been made in Panceput, Rohtuc, and Goorgaon rendered this decrease unavoidable He observes, "an assessment, moderate in itself, will become severe, if disproportioned to that paid in adjoining zillahs "

### Delhi District

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area. | Cultivated Area | Acre Rate on Total Area | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area | Former Jumma. | Revised Jumma. | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Northern Delhi - - | 145,036 | 92,354 | 1 7 11 | 2 5 5 | 2,11,697 | 2,16,048 | 4,351 | — |
| Southern Delhi - - | 155,628 | 82,280 | – 14 7 | 1 11 7 | 1,54,461 | 1,41,901 | - - | 12,560 |
| TOTAL - - - | 301,764 | 174,634 | 1 3 – | 2 – 6 | 3,66,158 | 3,57,949 | 4,351 | 12,560 |

Area Acre Rate on Cultivated Area - - - - - - - - *Rs* 2 0 6.

Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - - *Rs* 3,57,949

Decrease on previous Assessment - - - - - - - 8,209

### Rohtuc District.

439 The pergunnahs* comprising this district were settled and severally reported on by Mr M R Gubbins, Mr C Gubbins, and Mr J B Mill The dates of the reports of these three officers embrace a period of nearly four years

440 The reports of the settlement officers appear to be carefully drawn up, and contain full information respecting the resources and peculiarities of the district

441 The clustering of villages and tuppahs appears to prevail throughout nearly the whole district According to this practice, a number of villages are united into a body corporate, under the controlling power of one tuppadarree village, and all villages around it are generally included in the tuppah, without reference to caste. It is supposed that these unions had their origin in those disturbed times when connexions of this nature were necessary to the safety and protection even of large communities. Their influence over the people is still in a great measure retained, and in cases of feud, the cause of one village is generally espoused by the whole community The tuppahs of Mokra and Chunda, in Rohtuc Behree, appear to be very large, the former containing 27 villages, and the latter 22.

442 No rent-rates have been assumed, nor, indeed, does it appear that any exist in this district The methods by which the revenue rates were calculated are detailed by each of the settlement officers The usual considerations of the nature of the soil and the habits of the people, together with the information gained by personal inspection, appear to have formed the basis on which they were determined

443 The only points requiring special notice relate to the assessment of irrigated land. Pergunnah Mehun Behwanee is entirely destitute of irrigation, to the introduction of which its physical features appear to present great obstacles The ordinary practice of taking into consideration the nature of soil, and the facilities for irrigation, appear to have been observed in determining the amount of assessment to be borne by irrigated land in the Pergunnahs of Rohtuc Behree and Gohana But in Pergunnah Khurkunda Mandoutee an uniform rate has been laid on all irrigated land Personal observation in the pergunnah had led Mr C Gubbins to consider this the best plan

444 The grounds on which Mr. Gubbins formed this opinion are briefly these —Irrigation tends greatly to equalize the productive powers of the various denominations of soils, the light soils being very much better adapted to it than the clayey Indeed, Mr Gubbins observes, that he has seen the finest wheat, and even sugar-cane, growing on land classed as "bhoor"

445 There

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* Rohtuc Behree, Gohana, Khurkunda Mandoutee, Mehun Behwanee

Appendix, No 19

445 There are two modes of irrigation, "tor" and "dal" Irrigation by the former mode, which is only practicable in low lands, is effected by merely breaking the doul, and allowing the water to drain into the fields The latter mode, which is used in the higher lands, consists in throwing water with the small leathern bucket into the field from a lower level The superiority of "tor" irrigation, under ordinary circumstances, is obvious, but no variation in the rates of assessment was deemed necessary by Mr Gubbins on this account, because, as the level of the water of the canal is not uniform, those villages which are ordinarily watered by "tor" may, in seasons of deficiency, be obliged to resort to "dal"

446 And, in conclusion, he observes "Again, villages which are distant from the canal incur much greater expense in digging and keeping in repair their watercourses, from their greater length, besides that every fall in the level of the canal causes great difference in the quantity of water which can reach their village, and occasionally the supply is stopped altogether"

447 The assumption appears to be, not that all irrigated land is equal in productive power, but that it is difficult, if not impossible, to make minute distinctions, applicable to the character and circumstances of different soils

448. The average rate per acre on the total area of the district is *Rs* 0 11 11, and that on the cultivated area is *Rs* 1 5 2, the low rate prevailing in Mehun Behwanee (*Rs.* 0 12 6) is ascribable to the absence of irrigation In every pergunnah a reduction of jumma has been granted, exhibiting an aggregate decrease of 1,38,617 rupees

## DISTRICT OF ROHTUC

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres. | Acre Rate on Total Area. | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area | Former Jumma. | Revised Jumma | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Rohtuc Behree - - | 286,810 | 178,911 | – 10 1 | 1 – 2 | 2,51,830 | 1,80,520 | - - | 71,3 |
| Khurkunda Mandoutee | 157,906 | 111,023 | 1 3 5 | 1 12 1 | 1,92,160 | 1,73,194 | - - | 18,966 |
| Gohana - - - | 206,876 | 116,545 | 1 1 2 | 1 14 5 | 2,33,011 | 2,21,597 | - - | 11,414 |
| Mehun Behwanee - - | 193,077 | 67,986 | – 4 5 | – 12 6 | 89,932 | 53,005 | - - | 36,927 |
| TOTAL - - - | 844,666 | 474,465 | – 11 11 | 1 5 2 | 7,66,933 | 6,28,316 | - - | 1 38,617 |

Average Rate per Acre on the Cultivated Area - - - - - - *Rs* 1. 5 2
Total Amount of New Assessment - - - - - *Rs* 6,28,316
Total Decrease on former Assessment - - - - 1,38,617

## GOORGAON DISTRICT.

449 This district comprises the pergunnahs noted below *

450. The pergunnahs of Rewarree, Borah, Shahjehanpore, and Jharsa were settled by Mr. Lawrence. The remainder were settled by various persons, but the final arrangements were effected and reports drawn up by Mr G C Barnes

451 General satisfaction appears to have been given to the native community, and unqualified approbation received from the superior authorities, by the settlement of Rewarree, Borah, and Shahjehanpore The pergunnahs of Ferozepore and Poonahana were settled and reported on by Mr Gubbins in 1838 Great difficulties appear to have presented themselves to his operations. Numerous checks were imposed on the aumeens, in order to insure accuracy in the kusreh measurement, but attempts had been made to falsify the kusrehs, and instances occurred of the aumeens being compelled, where these attempts had not been successful, to refund the bribes which they had received from the village communities Great pains appear to have been taken by Mr Gubbins in the classification of the soils, and in the endeavour to ascertain the rent-rates, that his revenue rates might be deduced from them, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Board's circular, but he was ultimately compelled to relinquish the attempt

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* Rewarree, Borah, Shahjehanpore, Ferozepore, Poonahana, Jharsa, Hutteen, Noh, Sonut, Palee Pakul, Pulwul, Hosdul, Tooroo

452 In the formation of his revenue rates he therefore adopted, as the basis of his calculations, the rates of collection that had formerly prevailed, the rates prevailing in adjoining pergunnahs, and his own experience and observation According to this process the average acre-rate on the uncultivated area in Ferozepore was 3 rupees, and that in Poonahana 2 rupees per acre, and an increase of jumma was obtained, amounting in the aggregate to 6,334 rupees

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ferozepore | 1,705 | decrease |
| Poonahana | 8,039 | increase |
| Total | 6,334 | increase |

453 But experience soon demonstrated that the capabilities of these pergunnahs had been over-estimated Mr Gubbins was therefore induced to revise his proceedings in 1841 He found these pergunnahs over-assessed to an extent for which he was quite unprepared, and both pergunnahs had undergone a manifest deterioration since the settlement. In estimating the natural advantages and the artificial means of increasing them, possessed by Ferozepore, sufficient allowance had not been made for casualties of season It was found necessary to make a reduction of 30,675 rupees, which, however, left the average acre-rate* still higher than the rates in the conterminous pergunnahs In making this reduction, a reduction was also made in the assessment of Poonahana of 17,691 rupees

454 Although Mr Gubbins frankly acknowledges that the assessment originally determined on was under any circumstances too high, yet the calamitous drought of F 1245, and other natural causes, appear to have greatly contributed to its severity

455 Pergunnah Pulwul furnishes another example of over-assessment The first settlement of this pergunnah under Regulation IX of 1833 was made by Mr J Lawrence, and as it was that officer's first attempt, the Board of Revenue purposely withheld it from the notice of Government until time should have enabled them to pass a correct judgment on it The necessity of some reduction in the Government demand soon became evident, and the work of revision was entrusted to Mr G C Barnes He states that Mr Lawrence's settlement, which had been based on the most sanguine expectations, had been unfortunately preceded by a year† of great drought, which operated very severely on this district, from its limited means of irrigation The two succeeding years, far from having been calculated to abate the evil, are stated to have been very unfavourable, and to have baffled all efforts towards improvement Under such circumstances the pressure of high taxation had completely overwhelmed all classes, except the industrious Jats, whose preponderance in this pergunnah has been mainly conducive to the collection of the revenue The impoverished condition of the pergunnah left Mr Barnes no alternative but a summary reduction, subject to future modification, and he, accordingly, reduced the jumma by 41,069 rupees

| | |
|---|---|
| Former jumma | 2,27,364 |
| Revised jumma | 1,86,295 |
| | 41,069 |

456 In their letter, submitting the correspondence to the Lieutenant-governor, the Board observed, "The unhappy system of high and always increasing nominal assessments, with constant, capricious, ill-considered remissions, has so fixed itself on the minds of the district officers, that they have in most cases shrunk from proposing such an amount of reduction as is necessary to form an assessment which the people can regularly pay and prosper, while, from the general want of record of all past proceedings, the Board have hitherto been unable on any good grounds to do more than offer general exhortation to moderation"

457 In a subsequent revision of the settlement of this pergunnah it was found necessary to reduce the Government demand to 1,72,737 rupees, which exhibits a total decrease on the assessment formerly paid of 62,136 rupees This relief the Board did not consider greater than the impoverished condition of the people demanded, and it was hoped that it would prove sufficient to enable them to recover from their distress The efforts of the Jats to stand up against the pressure of heavy taxation were most praiseworthy, and they are stated to have paid their revenue "from the hire of their carts, their personal labour, and every source from which they could derive any aid"

| | |
|---|---|
| Former jumma | 2,34,873 |
| Present jumma | 1,72,737 |
| | 62,136 |

458 Pergunnah Jharsa was formerly contained in the jagheer of the Begum Sombre An increase of 3,343 rupees was made in its assessment, still the actual burden on the people was lessened Under the administration of the Begum they were subject to extortions by the aumils, by whom the estate was managed Large contributions were also received by the headmen under the plea of village expenses "The consequence is," says Mr Lawrence, "that in lapsed jagheers, the headmen regret, but the community rejoice, at the change of administration"

459 The district contains very fine salt beds, in the assessment of which some discrepancy appears to exist In Pergunnah Jharsa the manufacture of salt is considerable, and it is calculated might yield an annual revenue of 7,000 or 8,000 rupees, but the Government demand has been relinquished On the other hand, in Pergunnah Noh, Mr. Barnes states, that although salt lands were never avowedly assessed, yet they paid their revenue at a higher standard than other lands, and that he had therefore fixed on them a rate of assessment amounting to about *Rs* 3 8 per acre

460 The average rate per acre in this district is on the total area 15 annas, and on the cultivated area *Rs* 1 11 The present jumma is 10,88,485 rupees, and the former 12,27,748 rupees, showing a total decrease of 1,39,263 rupees

ZILLAH

---

* *Rs* 2 7 3 per cultivated acre.

† 1245, F S.

### ZILLAH GOORGAON.

| PERGUNNAH | Total Area in Acres | Cultivated Area in Acres | Acre Rate on Total Area | Acre Rate on Cultivated Area. | Former Jumma. | Revised Jumma | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rs a p* | *Rs a p* | | | | |
| Rewarree | 194,403 | 117,080 | – 10 6¾ | 1 10 2 | 1,92,353 | 1,91,597 | - - | 756 |
| Borah | 28,814 | 18,747 | – 15 4½ | 1 7 7½ | 24,892 | 27,676 | 2,784 | — |
| Shahjehanpore | 10,747 | 6,897 | – 13 9½ | 1 5 6½ | 8,931 | 9,287 | 356 | — |
| Ferozepore | 101,039 | 51,524 | 1 4 – | 2 7 3 | 1,58,745 | 1,26,375 | - - | 32,370 |
| Poonahana | 74,551 | 38,035 | – 12 7 | 1 8 8 | 68 890 | 58,533 | - - | 10,357 |
| Jharsa | 97,814 | 63,889 | – 11 8 | 1 1 9 | 67,538 | 70,881 | 3,343 | — |
| Hutteen | 115,008 | 69,112 | – 12 – | 1 5 5 | 1,23,051 | 92,283 | - - | 30,768 |
| Noh | 70,941 | 43,810 | 1 – 4 | 1 10 5 | 91,698 | 72,417 | - - | 19,281 |
| Sonut | 156,198 | 68,902 | – 10 9 | 1 7 10 | 1,33,261 | 1,68,672 | 35,411 | — |
| Palee Pakul | 29,690 | 13,384 | – 13 8 | 1 14 3 | 30,684 | 25,304 | - - | 5,380 |
| Pulwul | 192,296 | 101,241 | – 14 3 | 1 11 4 | 2,34,873 | 1,72,737 | - - | 62,136 |
| Hoodul | 60,667 | 34,392 | – 14 10 | 1 10 2 | 70,857 | 56,265 | - - | 14,592 |
| Tooroo | 25,533 | 17,555 | – 10 4 | – 15 – | 21,975 | 16,458 | - - | 5,517 |
| TOTAL | 1,157,701 | 644,568 | – 15 – | 1 11 – | 12,27,748 | 10,88,485 | 41,894 | 1,81,157 |

461 In submitting these proceedings to the Lieutenant-governor, the Board remarked that they completed the settlement of the whole division, with a few exceptions, and that it would be quite unnecessary for them to furnish in this the same detailed explanation that they had been in the habit of rendering in other divisions They observed, that after long continued and diligent personal researches, and appeals to all accessible sources of information, they considered these settlements moderate and equitable, and confidently recommend them for confirmation The soil they described as naturally sterile, and the population as emigrant, poor, and miserable. They made a few general observations respecting this division, and briefly noticed the arrangements that had been made in each district, but their remarks can be viewed as little more than a confirmation or recapitulation of those that are to be found in the report of Mr Bird, or in the pergunnah reports of the settlement officers The services of Mr S S Brown, Mr G F Edmonstone, Mr J. Lawrence, Mr G C Barnes, and Mr M R Gubbins were brought to the favourable notice of Government.

462. The Lieutenant-governor, after having personally visited every district in this division except Bhuttee, which was about to be separated from it, was persuaded that the new-formed settlements were, with few exceptions, light and equitable, and such as might in ordinary seasons be collected, leaving a fair profit to the malgoozars. In some of the baranee villages he observed, " seasons of drought and scarcity, especially if continuing for successive years, will cause distress, and need consideration; but again, in good years the profit from these villages is very large; and it may be fair, except in great calamities, to realize in good years what may have been suspended in bad years "

463. Adverting to the former existence of the want of method in the administration of the territory, and acknowledging the efforts of the Board to introduce greater regularity, the Lieutenant-governor was of opinion that the time had arrived when a further step might be taken in advance, and some amendment be made in the rules introduced by the Board into the Delhi territory on the 20th January 1837, especially in those which related to the collection of the revenue The Board were called on to report specially on this subject

464 The opinions entertained by the Lieutenant-governor of the soil and the people were very opposite to those expressed by the Board The soil he thought was fertile, if it could by any means be irrigated, the villages substantial and well built, and the inhabitants " as fine a body of well-clothed, independent, manly peasantry as any country can produce "

465. The Lieutenant-governor recorded some observations on the settlement of each district.

Appendix No 19

466 The fairness of the assessment of the canal villages, he observed, was entirely contingent on the maintenance of a supply of water in the canal, equal to that which existed at the time when the Government demand was fixed This had not hitherto been the case, and all the effects of drought had been experienced Balances had occurred in some villages, which he proposed to meet by remissions, until it should be ascertained by experience whether the efforts that were being made to keep up a constant supply in the canal would make the realization of the Government demand easy and fair, or whether there was a permanent error in the settlement

467 In noticing the settlement of the Rohtuc district, he recorded some interesting remarks on coparcenary communities

468 He deemed the report of Mr Edmonstone, on the Paneeput district, to be complete as far as it went, and creditable to his intelligence and judgment, but incomplete, in so far as it had omitted to notice the large istumraree tenures of the Kurnaul Mundals, which were given by Lord Lake in exchange for a jagheer in Moozuffurnuggur He considered that it was the duty of the Government to maintain in their integrity the rights of the proprietary community Captain Abbott was accordingly deputed to survey the istumraree holdings, with a view of determining the amount payable by each member of the community

469 The remaining observations relate to irrigation by means of bunds, and the regulation of the waters of the Badshapore nullah

470 We have now reviewed the settlement proceedings in the six divisions of Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, Benares, and Delhi, which are all that are separately reported on by Mr Bird, we shall reserve for future notice the two remaining divisions of Saugor and Kumaon

Concluding remarks

471. To our concluding remarks on the settlement proceedings, which have formed the subject of the preceding examination, we shall prefix the following statements of the results of the settlements, compiled down to the date of the last received administration reports —

## North-Western Provinces Revenue Administration Reports

### Land Revenue, No 1

| Year | Demands | | | Collections | | | Balances | | | Nominal. | | | Particulars of Balances.—Real | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In train of Liquidation | | | Doubtful | | | Irrecoverable | | |
| | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* | *Rs* | *a* | *p* |
| 1838–39 | 4,55,48,990 | 14 | 9 | 3,63,02,151 | 6 | 9 | 69,44,963 | 2 | 3 | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 1839–40 | 4,12,06,686 | - | - | 3,56,52,810 | - | - | 49,94,192 | - | - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 1840–41 | 3,76,42,610 | - | - | 3,47,04,023 | - | - | 29,38,587 | - | - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 1841–42* | 4,16,19,038 | 7 | 9¼ | 3,88,33,573 | 13 | 3¾ | 27,85,464 | 10 | 5½ | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 1842–43 | 4,39,18,901 | 5 | 1¼ | 4,04,88,126 | 12 | 5¾ | 34,30,774 | 8 | 7½ | 23,34,748 | 2 | 10¾ | 4,97,869 | 11 | 4½ | 58,695 | 9 | -½ | 5,39,461 | 1 | 3¾ |
| 1843–44 | 4,34,94,154 | 6 | 11½ | 4,11,05,143 | 11 | 8½ | 23,89,010 | 11 | 3 | 14,01,631 | 7 | -½ | 4,60,981 | 5 | 5¾ | 1,21,274 | 6 | 5¾ | 4,05,123 | 14 | 8 |
| 1844–45 | 4,34,58,828 | 6 | 5½ | 4,12,87,443 | 1 | 5¼ | 21,71,385 | 5 | - | 13,65,523 | 13 | 1¾ | 3,05,766 | 13 | 3 | 1,63,295 | 4 | 1½ | 3,36,799 | 6 | 5¾ |
| 1845–46 | 4,30,18,371 | 2 | 5¼ | 4,20,03,415 | 7 | 4¾ | 10,14,955 | 11 | -½ | 4,86,770 | - | -¾ | 1,67,778 | 4 | 5¾ | 56,510 | 12 | 1 | 3,03,896 | 10 | 5 |
| 1846–47 | 4,30,77,005 | 13 | 10¼ | 4,23,21,220 | 13 | 9¾ | 7,55,785 | - | -½ | 5,23,909 | 9 | 5½ | 1,04,471 | 5 | - | 57,156 | 5 | 5 | 70,247 | 12 | 2 |
| 1847–48 | 4,29,21,668 | 3 | 2¼ | 4,24,85,823 | 15 | 5¾ | 4,35,844 | 3 | 8½ | 2,24,457 | 6 | - | 95,291 | 4 | 7 | 53,952 | 8 | 2 | 62,143 | - | 11 |

* Complete with the exception of the Saugor division, the Reports from which "the Board thought it needless to wait for, as the officers are newly appointed, and cannot be expected to furnish them"—*Report*, dated 24 March 1843.

## Revenue Administration Reports

### Land Revenue, No 2

| Years. | Sales. | | Farms. | | Transfers. | | Kham Holdings | | | Dustucks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mehals. | Jumma | Mehals. | Jumma. | Puttees. | Jumma. | Number | Demand | Balance. | |
| 1838–39 - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1839–40 - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1840–41 - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1841–42* - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1842–43 - | 226 | 2,06,140 | 341 | 2,59,686 | 365 & 203 shares | 68,966 | 295 | 3,59,445 | 91,241 | 4,01,151 |
| 1843–44 - | 221 | 1,26,718 | 266 | 2,50,655 | 271 & 28 shares | 75,365 | 190 | 2,62,389 | 58,088 | 3,78,597 |
| 1844–45 - | 121 | 1,14,504 | 214 | 1,77,066 | 375 & 39 shares | 67,500 | 184 | 2,01,287 | 58,272 | 3,48,790 |
| 1845–46 - | 97 | 70,744 | 127 | 1,26,609 | 347 | 73,304 | 136 | 1,48,863 | 24,746 | 2,92,682 |
| 1846–47 - | 115 | 93,601 | 129 | 1,03,420 | 238 | 47,025 | 162 | 1,40,739 | 20,126 | 2,58,235 |
| 1847–48 - | 52 | 55,246 | 41 | 40,616 | 108 | 26,366 | 149 | 97,145 | 15,013 | 2,35,127 |

* This statement is left blank in the Revenue Proceedings

472 The results presented by these statements are highly satisfactory Making allowance for the large amount of nominal balances included in the jummas and balances of the earlier years of the series, and excepting the years 1839–40 and 1840–41, respecting which we should be glad to receive explanation, the revenue appears by the statement No 1 to have progressively increased; and that this increase has been realized without undue pressure on the people appears demonstrated in the statement No 2, by the progressive and great diminution in all the forms of proceeding for enforcing the payment of arrears.

473. We shall now consider, under the several heads of the objects proposed by the settlement, how far, according to the results of the preceding review, those objects may be deemed to have been successfully accomplished

1 Revision of assessment

474. The results under this head must be regarded as generally satisfactory The jumma has, in most instances, been carefully and considerately adjusted to the capabilities of the soil and the resources of the cultivators When this has not been done in the first instance, it has, for the most part, been accomplished by another revision In some instances further measures of concession appear to be necessary, in Banda especially In relation to this district, some very important observations are recorded by the Lieutenant-governor in the Revenue Narrative for the fourth quarter of 1848 The difficulty of restoring prosperity to a district which has suffered so greatly by over-assessment, and by the consequent continual change of proprietors, induces us to look with approbation on the reductions of jumma noticed in those observations, and which, we trust, will be sufficient for their end. But we think, as a special principle in the management of this district, the Government demand should be carefully kept somewhat below what would be its fair amount on the ordinary rules of assessment The greatest possible moderation appears to us essentially necessary to give encouragement to the agricultural community, and counteract the effect of the long process of deterioration which resulted from the opposite course

475 In Bhutheana also, where the collections almost invariably fall very far short of the jumma, leaving a large annual balance to be written off as irrecoverable, we think the settlement should be revised, and the jumma brought within the limits of the annual realization.

2. Better division of kists.

476. The introduction of the system of realizing the revenue by four instalments in the year appears to have been eminently beneficial to the minor zemindars and the inferior classes of cultivators. The fixing of these instalments, so as to admit of the produce being sold before the revenue should be demanded, was intended to have, and to a great extent unquestionably has had, the effect of liberating the ryot from the hands of money-lenders.

3 Demarcation of boundaries.

477 This, so far as it has gone, appears to have been well performed by the European officers to whom it was entrusted, and to have been attended with the best results both to the Government and to the village communities

4 Correction and arrangement of Tehsildarree accounts and records

478 This portion of the measures proposed may be considered to have been well carried out

5 Road fund.

479. This measure, which at first excited opposition in many places, appears to have been finally acquiesced in, and if not always, yet generally approved.

6 Provisions for village police.

480 This measure was, at first, evidently unpopular We are disposed to hope that, with careful supervision, it may be found satisfactory to the people.

7 Resumption of rent-free tenures.

481 It was always our desire that this measure should be carried out with great lenity and forbearance It many instances it has been so In others, the results have been attended with much hardship, especially when the settlements have not been made with the ex-maafeedars But the solicitude of the several Lieutenant-governors, and especially of the present,* has been carefully directed to remedying the evil in question by money provisions of more or less duration We think this the best method of disposing of such cases It provides for the incumbents and their families, and secures the ultimate rights of Government

8 Recasting or reduction of large tenures.

482 Under this head have been found the greatest differences of opinion, and the greatest practical embarrassments to the Government Numerous suits have been instituted by ousted talookdars in the civil courts, of which some have been decided against the Government, some in its favour, and many are still pending This class of suits will necessarily cease under the operation of Act XIII of 1848, which limits the time after settlement within which they can be instituted.

9 Demarcation of component portions of villages, and record of rights therein

483 This, which is usually called the Kusreh survey, is, in so far as its execution has been brought under notice, the most questionable portion of the entire series of measures, yet it was a work eminently necessary, and most especially so under the system of separate responsibility.

484 And this brings us to a question of great importance, and most difficult of solution, that of joint and separate responsibility in coparcenary mehals Separate responsibility, which is authorised by law to be granted whenever demanded, has been regarded as a great boon conferred on the industrious and meritorious members of village communities. The distinct sale of the shares of defaulting putteedars unquestionably has that tendency; and the option of pre-emption given to the shareholders would have great influence in maintaining the integrity of the community, but this well-intended provision has been, in a great measure, neutralized by mortgages for fictitious values, against which there appears to be no remedy but a valuation on fixed principles, at which the right of pre-emption shall be given to the community

485 There are great differences in the extent to which separate responsibility prevails. In some districts it is universal, in some the instances are numerous, in some few, in others none

486 The late Lord Metcalfe, Mr Robertson, and Mr. Thomason have all been strongly impressed with the superior advantages to the communities themselves of the system of joint responsibility It saves them from the intrusion of strangers, and from the liability to litigation on shares It leaves to them the entire management of their own internal concerns, subject to one common responsibility to Government.

487 The subject is admirably discussed in Mr Thomason's Minute of 25th September 1848 He does not propose an alteration of the law; to this we should be decidedly opposed, but he thinks that every means should be employed to induce the village communities to adopt voluntarily the system of joint responsibility; and in this view we fully concur

488 Another question is, whether the completion of a settlement should be postponed till the completion of partitions. We are of opinion that when there are sufficient data to determine the aggregate assessment of a village, the settlement officer may record it, and the revenue officers may subsequently carry the partitions into effect. It is very desirable, however, that mischief should not be allowed to result from long intervening delays.

489 Another question of importance is, whether an agriculturist, on the renewal of a settlement, should be allowed the full benefit of his improvements, or whether the Government should be held entitled to a share of the additional value which his capital and industry, aided by other circumstances, have added to the land. We are of opinion that the only satisfactory principle on which all future renewals of settlements can be made will be, that reference must be had to the value of the land at the time, a liberal consideration being given for the improvements attributable only to the efforts of the tenant himself, and especially with regard to such as are of a comparatively recent date, and with regard to which he has reaped the advantage only for a short period under the old settlement.

490 Another question of importance is, what will be the position, at the next settlement, of the talookdars who waived the question of their right to engagements, and received a malikana, generally of 18 per cent., on the jumma, for the life of the first incumbent, to be, except in peculiar cases, prospectively reduced, and finally fixed at 10 per cent. We desire to be more fully informed respecting the nature, extent, and duration of the agreement with

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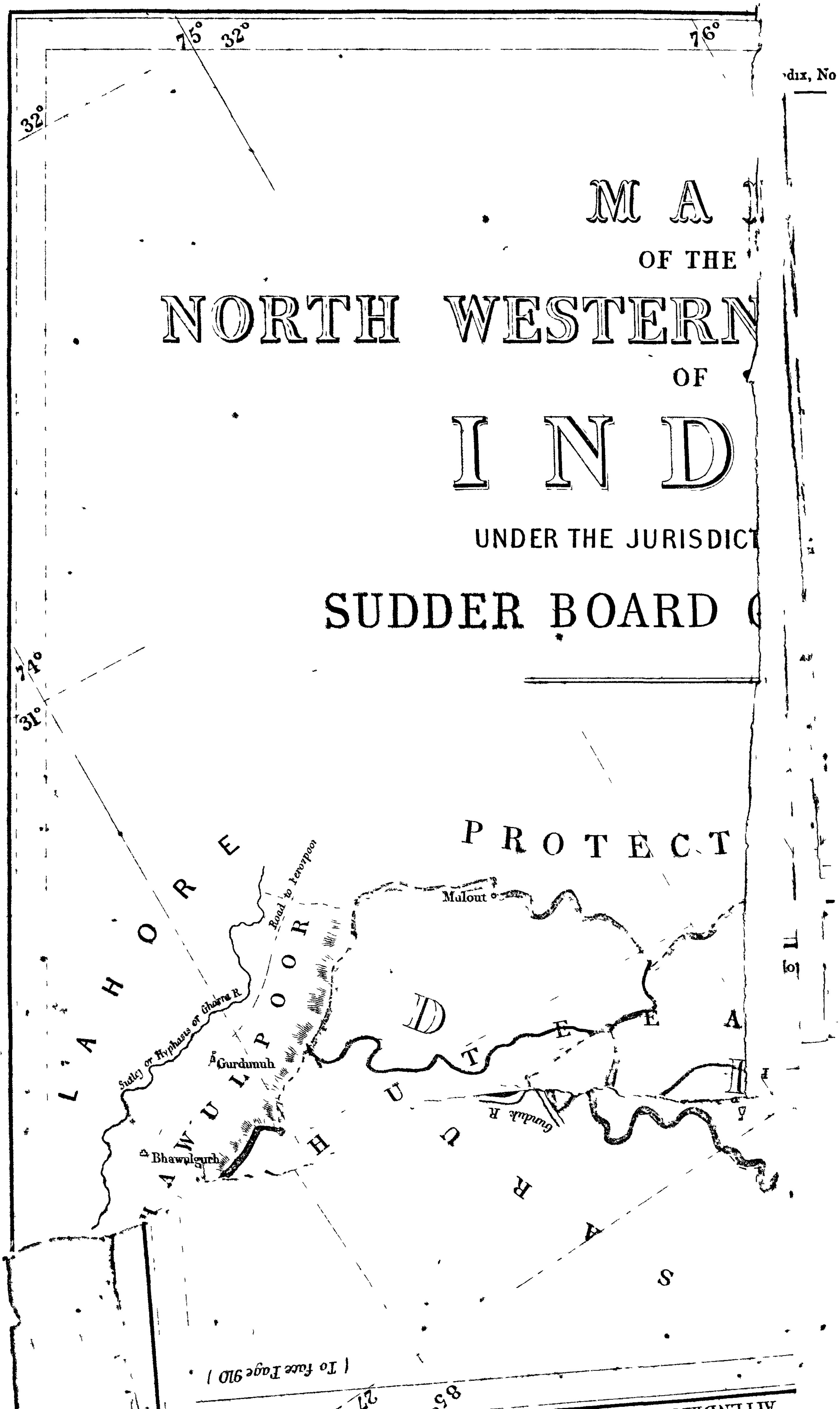
* Mr Thomason.


MA
OF THE
NORTH WESTERN
OF
IND
UNDER THE JURISDICT
SUDDER BOARD
75°
32°
76°
32°
74°
31°
LAHORE
PROTECT
BHAWULPOOR
HURRUS
DE
TEA
Road to Ferozpoor
Sutlej or Hyphasis or Gharra R.
Mulout
Gurdunnuh
Bhawulgurh
Gundak R.
( To face Page 910 )

with these talookdars, and whether the arrangement with them was made for the term of the settlement, or whether it was intended to be permanent.

491. We cannot conclude this despatch without stating the impression which the review of the settlement proceedings has left on our minds of the high honour reflected on the Civil Service by the zeal, industry, ability, and good feeling of the several officers employed, necessarily with differences in degree, but with so little room for exception, that it would be invidious to particularize where there is such ample ground for general satisfaction

492 We feel bound, however, to make an exception in favour of Mr R M Bird. In planning the operations which have been, on the whole, so well concluded, in so superintending their progress as to insure the cordial co-operation of all the officers employed in them, and in thus contributing so largely to their successful accomplishment, we may consider him as having a part in them altogether peculiar and distinct, and as being eminently entitled to our marked and special approbation

We are, &c

*John Shepherd*
*J W Hogg.*
*W Wigram*
*John Loch*
*J L Lushington*
*John Cotton*
*W L Melville*
*H T. Prinsep.*
*Wm Dent*
*W H C Plowden*
*J H Astell*
*H Shank*
*Wm J Eastwick*
*J Caulfeild*
*Henry Willock*

London, 13 August 1851.

(True copy)

(signed) *T L Peacock,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 29 June 1852. JAMES C MELVILL

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ANALYSIS.

# ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

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1. *Inadequacy of the Patronage bestowed upon the Officers in the Army*

Statement of the main arguments on behalf of the Indian army to a larger proportion of the patronage, *Macgregor* 1858——The deserts of the Indian army are such as to entitle

*ARMY*—continued

### 1. *Inadequacy of the Patronage bestowed upon the Officers, &c.*—continued.

them to the utmost liberality on the part of the Court and of the Government, one-fifth of the patronage is very insufficient, *Macgregor* 1858——The inadequacy of the general proportion of the patronage conferred on the Indian army tells, with peculiar severity on particular branches of it, *ib* ——In justice to the Court of Directors, witness must state that he is not aware of any instance in which an appointment has not eventually been obtained for the son of an officer killed in action, but it is a long and hard labour, *ib.* 1863

### 2 *Opinion that the Claims of the Service have been liberally met.*

From witness's general and extensive acquaintance with the Indian army, he has every reason to think that applications for appointments upon public grounds are generally attended to by individual directors, *Sir G Pollock* 1942-1945——Opinion that the military servants of the Company have their fair proportion of the patronage as compared with the other classes of servants, *ib* 1946 1950, 1951 1955——Opinion that the service has had a fair share of the distribution of the patronage, *Alexander* 2039 2045——Opinion that the sons of officers are provided for on public grounds on account of their fathers' services, *Alexander* 2053——Officers in India have probably as fair a share of patronage as officers at home, *ib* 2059, 2060

Opinion that the proportion of patronage accorded to the relatives of officers in the Indian army is very fair, instances of this in the case of witness's family, *Macleod* 2087 ——The patronage of the directors is fairly dispensed, particulars as to the appointments to cadetships conferred on orphans of Indian officers, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2386——The returns show that of 4,832 cadetships given since 1834, 1,080 have been given to the sons of military officers, and that they have also received 164 civil appointments, *Melvill* 2470——These statements only refer to sons, they make no reference to nephews, grandsons, and other relatives of military officers, if those relations were included, the proportions would be much larger than witness has stated, *ib.*——Witness does not concur in the statement that not more than one-fifth of the patronage of the Company is given to the sons of officers of the Indian army, *ib.* 2470 2503——Considering the extent of the Indian army, and the important services in which it has been engaged during the last few years, the very small number of cases adduced goes far to prove that the claims of this branch of the service have been liberally met, *ib.* 2471.

### 3 *Proposal for allotting One-third of the Patronage to the Army*

Proposal that a portion of patronage should be set apart as a public fund to meet service claims, witness does not consider that such right of claim to those appointments would at all diminish the attachment of the servants of the Company to the service, or diminish their obedience to the Company, *Macgregor* 1847-1857——Witness conceives that it would be for the convenience of the directors themselves if a part of their patronage was set aside as a public fund from which to meet such applications, *ib* 1887—— Opinion that bestowing one-third of the patronage upon the Indian army, such a proportion would not be unfair to the other branches of the service, *ib* 1913-1915—— When witness proposes to assign a third of the patronage to meet service claims, he refers to the whole of the patronage, civil as well as military, *ib.* 1919——With regard to the proportion of one-third of the patronage proposed by witness for the Indian army, the same proportion might be given to the navy, and also the civil service, *ib* 1922-1925——The plan of giving a third of the patronage to the Indian army might affect the claims of the sons of officers in the Indian army to commissions in the Queen's service, and witness does not see why it ought not to do so, *ib* 1936——Their claims would be weakened, but would not disappear, because there would still be a great number of disappointments, and in those cases the claim to reciprocity would still exist, *ib*

### 4 *Objections to allotting a fixed Proportion of the Patronage to the Army.*

Application made to the Court of Directors that a portion of the patronage should be annually allotted as of right to belong to the army to meet public claims, such a system would be very disadvantageous, *Melvill* 239-241 343-346 362-364——It would not be advantageous to the military service of India to give a certain proportion of the appointments to the relatives of the military officers, *Sir G. Pollock* 1947——Any regulation to distribute a certain amount of patronage amongst the military servants of the Company would not be beneficial to the service, as it would close the door to any other description of application, *Taylor* 1994, 1995 1999-2009-2020——It is not advisable that any fixed proportion of patronage, as a matter of right, should be reserved for officers of the Indian army, *Alexander* 2050, 2051 2062——If the apportionment of a certain number of appointments to the army were to act as a bar to appointments in the civil service, it would be an objection to any fixed proportion of patronage, *ib.* 2079——Opinion that the

*ARMY*——continued

4 *Objections to allotting a fixed Proportion of the Patronage, &c*—continued

the adoption of such a system would not weaken the applications of the sons of Indian officers for employment in the Queen's service, *Alexander* 2080

Witness considers that children of meritorious officers should be treated by the Court of Directors as they are by the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops, that is, receive commissions for their claims, this suggestion cannot be carried out, *Macleod* 2089–2093——If a certain proportion of the patronage could be set aside to meet the demands of the sons of distinguished officers, some relief might be given, but the general body of applicants, from their increased number, would be more liable to disappointment than at present, *ib* 2097–2100——Giving the officers of the Company a claim to appointments for their children would be going far to make the service of India an hereditary tenure, *Melvill* 2493, 2494——To disturb the present arrangement as to patronage, which works most beneficially for the servants of the Company, and to substitute for it one of distinct allotment of a number of appointments to meet claims, would be most mischievous, and would have a tendency to show that India was administered, in part at least, for the benefit of the servants of the State, *ib.* 2494 2503–2507

5 *Efficiency of the Army under the present Mode of Nomination*

No prejudicial effect is produced upon the efficiency of the army by the present mode of nomination, *Sir G Pollock* 1948——The present mode of nomination has not worked prejudicially to the military service in India, *Taylor* 1996——Advantage of having a feeling of emulation between the different military services in India, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2224

6 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

Establishment in officers of a regiment of infantry and of cavalry, and of the artillery of each presidency, in 1834 and 1851, *App* 348——Statement of the number of officers on the active list of the army of each of the three presidencies in 1851, *ib*——Account of the military force employed under each presidency in British India, in each year from 1834–35 to the latest period, distinguishing the Royal troops from the East India Company's, and of the Royal troops, the cavalry from the infantry, and of the Company's, the cavalry, the infantry, and the artillery, the European from the native troops, and the regular corps from the irregular, *ib* 408——Statement of the distribution of the army in India according to the latest returns, *ib* 410——Total annual expense of the military force under each presidency, in each year from 1834–35, according to the annual military statements received from India, *ib* 488.

*See* also *Applications for Appointments* *Bengal Presidency,* 1 *Civil Service,* 1 *Commander-in-Chief* *Detached Service* *Dismissal of Officers* *Distribution of Patronage,* 1 *Ensigncies.* *Furloughs* *Irregular Troops* *Military Officers* *Patronage,* 1 *Returns of Patronage.* *Votes of Proprietors* *Writerships.*

*Arracan* Comparative abstract statement of regular suits and appeals pending, instituted, and disposed of by all the authorities, British and native, in the division of Arracan, in the years 1849 and 1850, *App* 633——Statement of civil suits tried in Arracan, with the assistance of native assessors, in the years 1849 and 1850, *ib* 634

*Assam* Comparative abstract statement of civil suits tried, with the assistance of native assessors, in the division of Assam, for the years 1849 and 1850, *App* 633.

*Assistant Surgeons* Examination and tests to which candidates for assistant surgeonships are subjected, the appointment of full surgeon rests with the local Government, *Melvill* 391, 392——*See* also *Appointments,* 1

*Attendance of Directors* Remarks relative to the attendance of the directors, *Melvill* 17–19 39–41——Opinion that more than eight members of the Court attend daily at the India House, *Shepherd* 769——*See* also *Chairs* *Directors*

*Auber,* Mr. P Letter from Mr P Auber to Mr W M Praed, dated 2 April 1835, relative to the subject of transit duties in India, *App* 787

*Auckland,* Lord See *Period of Service,* 1

B

*Balances* See *Cash Balances*

*Bayley,* Mr *Butterworth* See *Directors,* 2

## *BENGAL PRESIDENCY.*

1. *Evidence as to the Changes made by the Act of* 1833.
2. *Opinion that it would be better to revert to the old System.*
3. *Observations relative to the Council of Bengal.*
4. *Manner in which the Affairs of Bengal are administered during the Absence of the Governor-General*
5. *Recommendation that a separate Governor should be appointed for the Presidency*
6. *Papers laid before the Committee*

### 1. *Evidence as to the Changes made by the Act of* 1833:

Effect of the changes made by the Act of 1833 upon the Government of Bengal, *Melvill* 408, 409—— Formation of the separate Governments of Bengal and Agra under the Act of 1833, *Prinsep* 842——A separate Government of Bengal, it was found, could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of offices and separate records, *ib* 843——Way in which the measure was carried out in this respect, *ib.*——In the Secretary's and Political Department no addition was made to the establishment, but in the Judicial and Revenue Departments a deputy secretary for Bengal was appointed, *ib*——One of the first questions that arose was how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra, *ib* 844——And it was determined to consider as belonging to Bengal all those civil servants who held offices under the Government of Bengal, *ib*——With reference to the question of military, it is the army of the Presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra, *ib* 845-849

### 2 *Opinion that it would be better to revert to the old System*:

With respect to Bengal, witness would be glad if it were possible to revert to the old system, under which Bengal was administered by the Governor-general of India in Council, *Melvill* 411 414-417——The present arrangement of the Governor-general of India being also Governor of Bengal entails immense labour on that officer, any attempt to remedy this would raise practical difficulties in regard to patronage, *ib* 426-438——Opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, *Prinsep* 924, 925——The Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as before, *ib* 929, 930——With regard to the present system of the Governor-general being the Governor of Bengal, and the old system of the Governor-general in Council exercising the local Government of Bengal as well as a general control over all India, witness gives the preference to the former system, because it is very awkward for the Governor-general in Council to hear appeals from his own acts as Governor of Bengal, in which the Council had no concern, *Bird* 1112-1114——The system of Government as regards Bengal was better anterior to the Act of 1834 than it has been since, *Sir T H Maddock* 1229, 1230——With regard to the Government of Bengal, witness would revert to the old system of having the Governor-general in Council to manage the business of the presidency, and leaving the patronage in his hands, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2364, 2365.

### 3 *Observations relative to the Council of Bengal*:

It was the intention of the Court of Directors that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants of the presidency should also be members of the Council of Bengal, *Prinsep* 858——But it was decided, under legal advice, that the two duties would be incompatible, consequently, to save expense, there has been no council appointed for Bengal, and the Court determined that no council should be appointed for Agra, for the same reason, *ib*——Opinion that the Governor-genéral of India should be the Governor of Bengal, appointing a deputy Governor, whose Council might be the Council of India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2286, 2287.

### 4 *Manner in which the Affairs of Bengal are administered during the Absence of the Governor-General*

On the constitution of the separate presidencies of Bengal and Agra a question arose with respect to the patronage, way in which this question was settled between the Governors, *Prinsep* 849——The present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the presidency, one of the members of the Council shall be made Deputy Governor of Bengal, great disadvantages arising from the system, *ib* 926, 927——Arrangement made between the Governor-general and the Deputy Governor of Bengal as to the distribution of patronage, *Bird*, 1029-1033——Grounds for the opinion that selecting the Deputy Governor of Bengal from one of the members of the Council of India is inexpedient, *ib* 1034——Power of the Governor-general of appointing a Deputy Governor of

*BENGAL PRESIDENCY*—continued

4 *Manner in which the Affairs of Bengal are administered, &c.*—continued

Bengal during his absence, *Bird* 1024–1026——The salary of the Governor-general of Bengal is the same whether he retains the government of Bengal or not, so that he has no pecuniary inducement not to make the appointment of a Deputy Governor, *ib* 1027, 1028

5 *Recommendation that a separate Governor should be appointed for the Presidency.*

It would be a good arrangement if there was a Governor appointed for Bengal in the same way as there is a Governor appointed for Agra, *Melvill* 432——Inexpediency of the present arrangement of placing the Government of Bengal under the Governor-general, *Bird* 995–997——Recommendation that there should be a separate Governor of Bengal, and that the same arrangement which exists in Agra should be introduced into Bengal, *ib* 996, 997——If there is any objection to the appointment of a separate Governor of Bengal, witness sees no reason why the Government of Bengal should be vested solely in the Governor-general, the Council should have authority there, *ib* 1021, 1022——In the event of the appointment of a separate Governor for Bengal, he should have the patronage, in the same way as the Lieutenant-governor of Agra exercises the patronage, *ib* 1029–1033, 1035——Witness would not have the consideration of the patronage act as an obstacle to the appointment of a separate Government for Bengal, *ib* 1045, 1046——It is very expedient to separate the Government of Bengal from the office of the Governor-general of India, and to give that presidency an independent Governor, *Sir T H Maddock* 1162 1227——Opinion that it would be desirable to make the Presidency of Bengal a distinct presidency, under a Deputy Governor, or Governor distinct from the Governor-general in Council, *Millett*, 1591–1593

6 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Abstract statements relative to the administration of criminal justice in the Lower Provinces for 1850, *App* 625——Statements submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut relative to the administration of criminal justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *ib* ——Statements submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut relative to the administration of civil justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *ib* 636——Statement, showing in one view the number of cases that were pending in the several lower courts on the 1st January 1850, the number admitted during the year, the number disposed of, and the number pending at the end of the same year, with the discrepancies which the returns exhibit, *ib* 642——Act, No XIV of 1843, dated 5 August 1843, for regulating the levy of customs duties and the manufacture of salt in the North-western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, *ib* 810

*See* also *Accounts* *Agra Presidency*, 1 *Civil Justice*, 1 *Civil Service*, 2 *Councils*, 2 *Criminal Justice*, 1 *Expenditure*, 3 *Finance*, 2 *Furloughs* *Governor-General*, 1 5 *Indian Navy* *Judicial Decisions* *Madras Presidency*, 1 *Military Department* *Minor Presidencies*, 3 *North-Western Provinces*, 1 *Patronage*, 3 *Railways* *Revenue and Expenditure*, 2 *Salaries* *Seat of Government* *Secret Committee* *Supreme Council* *Tours of Inspection* *Transit Duties*

*Bentinck, Lord William* See *Act of* 1833 *Period of Service*, 1

*Bi-Monthly Mails* The business of the India House has greatly increased in consequence of the bi-monthly communications, there has been no material increase in the staff of clerks, *Melvill* 212 ——*See* also *Communication with India*

*Birch,* Colonel Case of the application of the widow of Colonel Birch for an appointment for her son, frequent applications made in this case, but always unsuccessfully, *Macgregor* 1883-1885 1918——With regard to the case of the widow of Colonel Birch, witness has reason to believe that a cadetship would have been given had not the mother declined it in the hope of obtaining a civil appointment, *Melvill* 2482

*Bird, William Wilberforce* (Analysis of his Evidence)—Witness was in India upwards of forty years, list of the various offices filled by him during that period, 977, 978——Remarks as to the manner in which the Council of India is composed, qualification necessary for a member of the Council, 979–986——Nature of the duties of the Council, manner in which they record their opinions, 987–990——Amount of the salary of the Governor-general of India, and of the members of the Council, 991——Selection of the President of the Council by the Governor-general, as also the Deputy Governor of Bengal, *Bird, William Wilberforce* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

to act during the Governor's absence, 992-994——Inexpediency of the present arrangement of placing the Government of Bengal under the Governor-general, 995-997

Recommendation that there should be a separate Governor of Bengal, and that the same arrangement which exists in Agra should be introduced into Bengal, 996, 997——The exercise of patronage, under the circumstances in which it is exercised in India, confers no personal advantage on the Governor-general; if he were deprived of the patronage he would not lose influence or authority in India, 998, 999 1030 1035——The Governor-general in Council appoints to all the high offices, witness would not take away that power, but would leave all the other appointments to the discretion of the Governor of Bengal, in the same way as they are left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-general of Agra, 1000, 1001

Suggestion that an additional member from each of the presidencies should be appointed to the Council of India, who could explain any difficulties with regard to local circumstances, 1002——These members should be permanently resident at the seat of the Supreme Government, 1003-1008——The present regulation requires that before any expenditure is incurred in the minor presidencies, a reference should be made to the Council of India, 1009——Inconveniences resulting from this restriction, giving the subordinate Governments the power of expenditure within certain limits would be advantageous, 1009-1012——Opinion that the delay which takes place in the answer to despatches from India, by the mode of correspondence adopted in this country, has not been productive of inconvenience to the Indian Government, 1013.

The present system of sending the whole of the correspondence, and all documents upon any subject of which a despatch from India treats, is necessary and desirable, 1014-1016——Keeping a record of everything is a great and important check against abuses in India, 1015——Opinion that the civil service of India is highly efficient for the duties it has to perform, 1017——Witness would not suggest any change in the mode of nominating parties for the civil service in England; it is very safely and properly vested in the hands of the directors, 1018——The civil service of India is very fairly paid, it was better paid some time ago, 1019——Complaint in the civil service that the situations which they used to occupy are now, in a great measure, occupied by the unconvenanted service, and therefore promotion is not so rapid as it used to be, 1019——The uncovenanted service of India is most efficient, great improvements have been made in that service of late years, 1019, 1020.

If there is any objection to the appointment of a separate Governor of Bengal, witness sees no reason why the Government of Bengal should be vested solely in the Governor-general, the Council should have authority there, 1021, 1022——Power of the Governor-general of appointing a Deputy Governor of Bengal during his absence, 1024-1026——The salary of the Governor-general of Bengal is the same whether he retains the Government of Bengal or not, so that he has no pecuniary inducement not to make the appointment of a Deputy Governor, 1027, 1028——Arrangement made between the Governor-general and the Deputy Governor of Bengal as to the distribution of patronage, 1029-1033.

In the event of the appointment of a separate Governor for Bengal, he should have the patronage, in the same way as the Lieutenant-governor of Agra exercises the patronage, 1029-1033 1035——Grounds for the opinion that selecting the Deputy Governor of Bengal from one of the members of the Council of India is inexpedient, 1034——Statement as to what the general patronage of the Governor-general is, and how far it extends over the whole of India, 1035-1037——Suggestion that all petty patronage should be taken away from the Governor-general, but as regards the great political offices, the patronage should be left to him, 1038-1046——Witness would not have the consideration of the patronage act as an obstacle to the appointment of a separate Governor for Bengal, 1045, 1046.

Grounds for the opinion that it would be advisable to have two members on the Supreme Council who should represent the interests of Madras and Bombay, those members should be appointed in addition to the present members of the Council, 1047-1059 1068-1071——The existence of a Council at the subordinate Governments of Bombay and Madras forms a strong security for the full and free statement of any case of conflicting opinion, 1052——Great advantage would arise from the visit of the supreme authority to the different stations within his Government, at present in Bengal it is impossible, the Governor of Bengal cannot visit any station, however great the emergency may be, 1060, 1061——Generally speaking, the gentlemen who are selected for the Council are selected for their merits and services, and certainly not merely for their standing in the service, 1062, 1063

Explanation as to the conducting of the judicial administration by the uncovenanted servants of the Company, 1064——With reference to the salaries of officers, it has been laid down by a rule of the Court that nobody under a councillor is to receive more than 50,000 rupees a year, 1065, 1066——Necessity of retaining the present legislative control

*Bird, William Wilberforce* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*
trol over the subordinate presidencies, it would be wrong to have many places where legislative Acts could be passed, 1067——Witness would recommend the continuance of the legal member of the Council appointed from this country, as this officer has been productive of great convenience, 1072——The same functions could not be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1073

No advantage would result from the appointment of the heads of the Sudder or the Sudder Board of Revenue to sit in the Council on legislative questions, 1074, 1075——It is much better not to give different duties to the same officers, but to give officers particular duties, and to take care that those duties are properly performed, 1074——Further testimony as to the efficient state of the civil service in India, 1076–1078——With reference to the uncovenanted servants of the Company, they are not sufficiently remunerated, the system might be very much improved, and an efficient body of officers raised from the uncovenanted servants if they were better paid, 1079–1085——There are certain rules laid down as regards the pensions of all classes of officers, pensions are not given to all the uncovenanted servants, 1086, 1087

As the law now stands, it rests with the Court of Directors, under the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to appoint members of Council at Bombay and Madras, or to abstain from appointing them, as they may think the emergencies of the public service require, 1088–1101——The present number of two civilians in the Council is fixed by the Court of Directors, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, by specific instructions, 1101——Witness does not consider that having two members is of great importance, one man of high character, and possessed of due abilities, would be a sufficient check in all cases, 1102–1107——The Commander-in-Chief, *ex officio*, has no seat in the Council, he only occupies a seat there by appointment of the Court of Directors, 1102

It has always been the usage of the Governors-general to reserve to themselves all the higher appointments, leaving the subordinate patronage to the Lieutenant-governors of the several provinces, 1108–1111——With regard to the present system of the Governor-general being the Governor of Bengal, and the old system of the Governor-general in Council exercising the local Government of Bengal, as well as a general control over all India, witness gives the preference to the former system, because it is very awkward for the Governor-general in Council to hear appeals from his own acts as Governor of Bengal, in which the Council had no concern, 1112–1114——The improvement of the law in India did not keep pace with the improvement of the law in England, as in 1838 the Supreme Court were deciding under laws which were abolished by the Act of 1834, 1115–1123.

It has always been understood that no English law which has been passed was operative in India unless India was specially named 1124, 1125——Acts passed by the Government of India to make the law of Calcutta conformable to the law of England, and observations thereon, 1126–1133——Remarks relative to the usefulness of the legislative member of the Council of India, improvements effected by Mr Amos, 1128–1131——Opinion that it would not be advisable to change the seat of Government in India 1134–1137 1142——The Council being appointed to advise the Governor-general on all matters connected with the Government of India, it is witness's opinion that whenever the Governor-general is obliged to leave Calcutta he should be accompanied by the Council, so that he might have the benefit of their advice, 1138–1146

Way in which the Governor-general, during his absence from Calcutta, benefits by the Council in Calcutta, official correspondence conducted by the secretaries, 1146——Great difficulty and inconvenience connected with the present mode of election and canvass for directors in this country, disinclination of men eminently fitted for the direction to expose themselves to the inconveniences by coming forward as candidates, 1147–1152——The system of allowing votes by proxy tends very much to increase the trouble and difficulty, 1149

*Bird*, Hon. *W W.* Letter from the Hon W W Bird and the Hon W Casement to the Court of Directors, dated 8 March 1843, submitting a minute on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *App* 364——Minute by the Hon W W Bird, dated 12 December 1842, on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib.* 382

*Board of Administration.* In territories recently acquired, witness thinks, generally speaking, that Boards are not so efficient as individuals; but it does not follow that the present Board of Administration in the Punjaub may not be better than the individual for the government of that territory, *Sir G R Clerk* 1465.

*BOARD OF CONTROL.*

1. *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Board; Changes effected therein by the Act of* 1833.
2. *Explanation as to the Mode of transacting Business between the Board and the Court of Directors*
3. *Paper laid before the Committee*

### 1 *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Board, Changes effected therein by the Act of* 1833

The powers of the Board of Control were enlarged by the Act of 1834, *Melvill* 4——It was declared that all the powers of the Court of Directors should be subject to control on the part of the Board, except in particular cases with respect to the appointment of the servants and officers, *ib*——Paper submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on official salaries by Lord Brougham in 1850, explanatory of the system adopted by the Board of Control, its constitution, and its duties, read, remarks thereon, *Waterfield* 519-523——The only alteration made since that period is the reduction of the number of junior clerks from thirteen to twelve, *ib* 524——The money necessary for the maintenance of the Board of Control comes from the East India Company, as authorised by the Act of Parliament, and is limited to 26,000 *l* a year, *ib.* 525 621——The amount drawn in 1851 was 23,200 *l*, *ib.* 526

There never has been any meeting of the Board of Control according to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, such a Board has never been formed, *Waterfield* 562-567 623——The present Board of Control only consists of the President and certain *ex officio* members, *ib* 563-579——The sums requisite for defraying the charges of the Board of Control are obtained from the India House by the President certifying every quarter that a certain amount is necessary for the expenses of the Board, *ib* 619-622——The undrawn amount of the sum that is annually allowed to the Board of Control merges in the revenues of India, *ib* 624, 625——With regard to the political powers of the Board of Control, the Act of 1833 made very little alteration, *ib* 626, 627——Increase in the business of the Board since 1830, *ib* 628

### 2 *Explanation as to the Mode of transacting Business between the Board and the Court of Directors.*

By the Act of 1834 it is provided that in cases in which the Court of Directors might doubt whether the instructions of the Board of Commissioners were consistent with the law, the Court of Directors might draw up a case, which, when approved by the Board, should be submitted to three judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decision upon the point at issue should be final, *Melvill* 4——Considering the nature and extent of the business transacted between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, the cases of serious difference are not numerous, mutual disposition evinced to compromise minor differences, and to struggle only for the principle at issue, *ib* 26——Power existing in the Board of Control of directing, by a communication to the Court of Directors, the adoption of any line of policy in regard to the administration of the affairs of India, *ib* 106-116——Observations in explanation of the mode of transacting business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. *ib.* 192, 193.

Differences of opinion between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors are generally settled in communication between the President and the Chairman, *Shepherd* 713——Course pursued by the directors when a despatch comes down to the Board so far altered as to require a remonstrance, *ib*——Opinion that the system of proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control is the best that can be devised, *ib* 714——The Board of Control and the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors manage conjointly all matters of imperial importance, necessity on such occasions for the Governor-general becoming identified with the Crown, *Sir T H Maddock* 1265, 1266——No injury arises from the slowness of communication with the Court of Directors, arising from the double branches of the Government here, *Sir G R Clerk* 1354

However much the President of the Board of Control may consult his colleagues on all important matters relating to India, the Board should still be fenced round with as many moral checks as possible, *Sykes* 1813, 1814——With regard to the transaction of business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors there is, in many cases, great dispatch, *ib* 1822——In any future Act the power of the Board over the Home Treasury should be made as clear as that which they possess over the Treasury in India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2247-2255——With the exception of the alteration suggested by witness, no material alteration should be made in the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, *ib* 2265

3. *Paper*

*BOARD OF CONTROL*—continued

3 *Paper laid before the Committee*

Nominal list of the several persons employed on the establishment at the India Board, with the salary and allowance of each person, *App* 344.

*See* also *Addiscombe*, 1 *Afghan War*. *Appointments*, 1 *Chairs* *Commissioners of the Board of Control* *Declaration of War* *Despatches*, 1. *Directors* *Expenditure*, 1 *Government of India*, 4 *Governor-General*, 1 *Home Treasury* *Patronage*, 2 *Pensions*, 2 *President of the Board of Control* *Previous Communications* *Recall of Officers* *Secret Committee*, 2 3 *Secretaries*, 1

*BOMBAY PRESIDENCY*

1 *Generally*

2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Generally*

Witness would not remove the Council from the Governor of Bombay, *Sir G R Clerk* 1340, 1341——Objections to assimilating the system as regards Bombay to the system in the North-western Provinces, importance of the Governor of Bombay communicating direct with the Court of Directors, *ib* 1345, 1346——Witness would not suggest any change in the present mode of administration and powers of the Government of Bombay, *ib*. 1358, 1359——The Government of Bombay does not pay its whole expenses, the whole receipts are much less than the expenses, *ib* 1368–1373 1464——The control of the Governor-general in Council, in regard to the legislation of Bombay, is beneficial and necessary, *ib* 1374–1375——No inconvenience arises from the joint control which is exercised by the Home Authorities and by the central Government in India over the Government of Bombay, nature of the questions referred to each of these authorities, *ib* 1398–1405

Evidence in detail describing the mode in which public business is transacted in the Bombay Government, *Willoughby* 1474——Manner in which the members of the Council of Bombay are appointed, and detail of the duties of the Council, *ib* 1482, 1483——Arrangements made for the conduct of public business when the Governor is absent from Bombay, powers exercised by him when absent, *ib* 1485——Frequency of the absence of the Governor of Bombay from the seat of government, inconvenience and great expense which result from the absence of the Governor, *ib* 1486–1489——Opinion that Bombay pays its own expenses, this opinion is founded on the annual statements prepared by the Accountant-general, there are many items of general expenditure charged on Bombay which do not belong to the presidency, and which cause the accounts to show a deficit, *ib* 1548–1550

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Various papers and documents relating to the administration of civil justice in the Presidency of Bombay, *App* 730 *et seq* ——Extracts from the proceedings of Government in the Judicial department of the Presidency of Bombay relative to the administration of criminal justice, *ib* 766——Various papers and documents upon the same subject, *ib* 767 *et seq* ——Act, No I of 1838, dated 3d January 1838, repealing certain regulations of the Bombay Code, passed before the year 1827, *ib* 835 ——Act No XIX. of 1844, dated 14th September 1844, for abolishing town duties and mooturts, and all taxes upon trades and professions within the Presidency of Bombay, *ib* 845

*See* also *Civil Justice*, 2 *Councils*, 3 *Criminal Justice*, 2 *Distribution of Patronage*, 1 *Expenditure* 2 *Furloughs*. *Judicial Decisions* *Members of Council*, 1 *Minor Presidencies*, 1, 2 *North-Western Provinces*, 1 *Patronage*, 3 *Railways* *Revenue and Expenditure* *Salaries* *Seat of Government*. *Secret Department*, India. *Supreme Council* *Works*, Public.

*Bombay Marine*. See *Indian Navy*

*Bonds* See *East India Bonds*

*Bribery* Witness never heard of any imputations of bribery at the election of a director of the East India Company, *Sykes* 1742

*Bruce*, Colonel Particulars relative to the application made by the widow of Colonel Bruce for an appointment for her son, and unsuccessful result, *Macgregor* 1857 1911, 1912——In the case of Colonel Lewis Bruce, an appointment has been promised, *Melvill* 2477

*Budd*, Lieutenant-colonel Applications made by Lieutenant-colonel Budd for an appointment for his son, which utterly failed, *Macgregor* 1885——Information with respect to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Budd, promise of a direct appointment in this case, *Melvill* 2485

*Bulkeley*, Lieutenant-colonel Case of the widow of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, who after repeated applications has been unable to obtain a commission for her son, *Macgregor* 1887——With regard to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, the disappointment was caused by the death of a friend, *Melvill* 2489

*Burmese War* The Court of Directors have no knowledge whatever of the origin, progress, or present state of the war in Burmah, *Sykes* 1773

*Bye Laws* The proprietors make bye-laws for themselves and the directors, *Shepherd* 748——Those bye-laws cannot affect the mode of choosing the directors, such mode being defined by Act of Parliament, *ib* 749——How far the committee of bye-laws have the power to carry out the plan suggested for the election of directors if they deem it advisable, *Sykes* 1756–1758——Copy of the bye-laws of the East India Company, 1846, *App* 414——*See* also *Directors*, 3

C

*Cadetships* The proposal for selling a certain number of cadetships would be derogatory to the Government of India and to the directors, and would not be acceptable to individuals, *Sykes* 1760——Return of the direct cadetships from 1 January 1836 to 15 November 1843, *Macgregor* 1858——Number of cadetships given in each year, from 1834 to 1851, to the sons of civil and military officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such number can be ascertained, *App*. 352

*See* also *Addiscombe*, 1, 2 *Appointments*, 1 4 *Army*, 2 *Returns of Patronage* *Sale of Offices*

*Calcutta* There would be no difficulty in the Governor-general selecting a suitable person to fill the office of Governor of Calcutta, *Melvill* 444–447

*See* also *Civil Service*, 1 *Expenditure*, 3. *Railways* *Seat of Government* *Supreme Council*

*Canvass for the Direction* The reason why many men of eminence have not become directors attributed by witness to their apprehension of the canvass, *Shepherd* 754——The nature of the canvass deters many distinguished men from becoming candidates for directors, how far there is anything humiliating in this canvass, *Sir T H Maddock* 1239–1249 1252–1255——Instance of the deterrent effect of the canvass in the case of witness, who on that account would not become a candidate, *ib* 1255——At the present time men of great Indian experience are deterred from being candidates for the East India direction by the present mode of election and the system of canvassing, *Willoughby* 1501——Remedies suggested for removing the existing evils, *ib* 1502–1504

The proposed system of election would not compromise the power of the proprietors to vote as they thought fit, but the recommendation of the electoral college would make the chances of any other candidate very small, *Sykes* 1750, 1751——Seven years is a very long time for a canvass, but is not above the average period, *ib* 1752–1755——The most eminent men are now deterred from putting themselves forward as candidates by the inconvenience of the canvass, but under witness's plan of election this difficulty would be obviated, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2308——The necessity of canvassing the direction deters many gentlemen of high qualifications from becoming candidates, suggestion for empowering the Court to appoint a certain proportion of the directors from men who have been distinguished as Company's servants in India, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2418–2424——*See* also *Directors*, 2 *Election of Directors*

*Capital Stock* Statement showing the present state of the fund, established under the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, s 14, as a security for the capital stock of the East India Company, *App* 303

*Carmichael*, Colonel Case of Colonel Charles Carmichael, who applied for an appointment for his nephew, the son of an officer of high distinction in the civil service, without success, *Macgregor* 1870–1877 1891–1894——As to the application of Colonel Carmichael, who applied on behalf of a nephew, the son of the late Mr. David Carmichael Smith, who was a member of the Bengal civil service, two sons of Mr. Smith have obtained civil appointments in the Company's service, and are now in India, *Melvill* 2479

*Casement*, Sir *William* See *Members of Council*, 1

*Cash Balances* Cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April in each year, from 1834 to 1851, and as estimated for 1852, *App* 307——Cash balance at home, and value of Government or other securities at the disposal of the Court of Directors on the 30th of April in each year since 1834, *ib* 310——Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company in reference to cash, *ib* 415

*Cavery Anecut* Reference to the great works of the Cavery Anecut, which were sanctioned by the Court of Directors, these works are of the greatest importance for the purposes of irrigation, and if submitted to the Supreme Council most likely would not have been allowed, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2154–2159——*See also Irrigation*

*Central Government* See *Government of India* *Minor Presidencies*

*Chairs.* The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are chosen by the Court of Directors by selection from among their own body, *Melvill* 11, 12——The Chairman and Deputy Chairman attend every day, and once a week they confer personally with the President of the Board of Control, *ib* 17——Necessity for the Chairman being a good man of business, *Shepherd* 727——Manner in which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court are elected, *Sykes* 1826–1839——Witness cannot understand the use of the ballot by the directors for the election of their Chairs, proposal for its abolition, *ib* 1832–1839

Approval of the plan of previous consultation between the Chairs and the President of the Board, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2270 *et seq*——On some matters witness would consult gentlemen unconnected with the Court in preference to taking the opinion of any member of it, as witness did on one occasion with Sir Richard Jenkins, *ib* 2273–2279——The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman should be acquainted with everything relating to the Government of India, whether emanating from the Court or the Secret Committee, but certain proceedings, such for instance as witness's admonishing the King of Oude, should only be disclosed to the Court at the discretion of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2392 2397——Names of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Court of Directors since 1834, specifying such of the same as have actually served or resided ten years in India, *App* 346

*See* also *President of the Board of Control* *Previous Communications* *Secret Committee*, 1

*Chaplains* Observations as to the number of chaplains in the service of the East India Company, manner in which appointed, the archdeacons are selected from among the chaplains, *Melvill* 247–255

*CIVIL JUSTICE*

1 *Bengal*
2 *Bombay*
3 *Madras*
4 *Non-regulation Provinces*
5 *North-Western Provinces*

1 *Bengal*

Statements submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut relative to the administration of civil justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *App* 636——Abstract statement showing in one view the number of cases that were pending in the several lower courts on the 1st January 1850, the number admitted during the year, the number disposed of, and the number pending at the end of the same year, with the discrepancies which the returns exhibit, *ib* 642

2 *Bombay*

Various papers and documents relating to the administration of civil justice in the Presidency of Bombay, *App* 730 *et seq*

3 *Madras*

Report of the Sudder Udalut on the administration of civil justice under the Madras Presidency, for the year 1850, *App* 691——Various papers and documents relating to the administration of civil justice in the Presidency of Madras, *ib* 692 *et seq*

4 *Non-regulation Provinces*

Comparative abstract statement of civil suits tried, with the assistance of native assessors, in the division of Assam, for the years 1849 and 1850, *App* 633——Statements submitted by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut relative to the administration of civil justice in the non-regulation provinces, *ib* 651.

*Civil Justice*—continued.

5 *North-Western Provinces* ·

Abstract report of causes depending on the 1st January 1850, and of the number admitted and disposed of during the year 1849 in the several civil courts in the North-western Provinces, *App* 614——Statement of the operations of the civil courts in the North-western Provinces classified with reference to the several grades of officers, *ib.* 616, 617——Statement showing the period which would elapse before the decisions of the regular suits depending on the 1st January 1850, if calculated according to the total number disposed of in the several courts in the North-western Provinces during the year 1849, *ib* 618——Abstract statement showing the total value or amount of regular suits, whether original or in appeal, depending in the several civil courts in the North-western Provinces on the 1st January 1850, *ib.* 619——Abstract statement of civil suits tried, with the assistance of natives, under the Regulation VI of 1832, during the year 1849, *ib.*——Abstract statement of the different descriptions of original suits instituted before the several Judges, principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North-western Provinces, during the year 1849, *ib* 620

*See* also *Judicial Decisions*

*Civil Service*

1 *Generally*

2. *Observations on the Efficiency of the Civil Service*

1. *Generally*

Opinion that the civil servants of the Company have no cause to complain of the operation of the patronage, *Shepherd* 831——The appointments in India are with the Governors of the different presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent, *Prinsep* 966-968——How far any distaste might be imbibed against the civil service of India if the young men were to associate with those who were to be engaged in home appointments, *Sykes* 1802-1804——The circumstances in which civil servants are placed, from the mode of their appointment and promotion, may not be the most favourable one for drawing forth any very great exertion of their mental powers, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2298——Particulars of a plan worked out by Mr Wilson, the military secretary, for drawing the whole civil service through the army, *ib* 2300——It would be desirable not to detain civil servants in Calcutta on their first arrival, as this leads to extravagance and to their contracting great debts, *ib* 2302——Opinion against the amalgamation of the military and civil service of the presidencies, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2370——No improvement could be made as to the age at which young men are sent to India, *ib* 2403, 2404

2 *Observations on the Efficiency of the Civil Service*

The system of the civil service of India, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, has undoubtedly worked satisfactorily, *Prinsep* 960-965——Witness has no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided, *ib* 964——Opinion that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge, *ib* 971, 972——Opinion that the civil service of India is highly efficient for the duties it has to perform, *Bird* 1017——Testimony as to the efficient state of the civil service in India, *ib* 1076-1078

Great efficiency of the civil service of India; the education of this service is conducted on the most proper system, *Sir T H Maddock* 1184, 1185——Efficiency of the civil service of India, the education which they have in this country is calculated to make them efficient officers, *Sir G R Clerk* 1362, 1363——Sufficiency of the precautions taken in the appointment of persons to the civil service to secure an efficient service, the tests applied in the examination are sufficiently rigid, *ib* 1376-1378——Efficiency of the civil service of India, taken collectively, the officers are much more efficient in the discharge of the peculiar duties devolving upon them than could safely be calculated upon under any other system that witness has seen suggested, *Willoughby* 1494——Witness can bear the strongest testimony to the general purity and integrity of the civil service, and to its intolerance of anything approaching to corruption, *ib.*

On the whole, witness considers that the civil service in Bengal is very efficient, *Millett* 1615, 1616 1637——Opinion that the civil servants of the Company are a most efficient body, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2121——When Governor-general, witness's opportunities of obtaining a general knowledge of the qualifications and conduct of the civil servants of the Company were very limited, but to many individuals in that class, witness can bear the highest testimony as to their efficiency, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2298——Evidence as to the efficiency of the civil service, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge*

*Civil Service*—continued

2 *Observations on the Efficiency of the Civil Service*—continued

*dinge* 2372——On arriving in India, the civil servants are practically fitted for the first situations they have to fill, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2402

See also *Addiscombe College*, 2  *Army*, 2 3  *Bengal Presidency*, 1 3  *Cadetships*  *Covenanted Service*  *Detached Service*  *Directors*, Court of, 2  *Distribution of Patronage*, 2  *Disqualification of Officers*  *Estimates*  *Governors of Presidencies*  *Haileybury College*  *Home Establishment*  *Leave of Absence*.  *Legislative Council of India*  *Madras Presidency*, 1  *Military Officers*  *Natives*, 1  *Patronage*, 1  *Pensions*, 1  *Qualification of Officers*  *Salaries*  *Supreme Council*  *Uncovenanted Service*  *Votes of Proprietors*  *Writerships*

*Clerk*, Sir *George Russell*, K C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—Has served for twenty-six years in India, principal offices witness has filled, 1333, 1334——Opportunities witness has had of judging of the mode of government of the North-western Provinces, 1335——The Government in those provinces is very efficiently administered, and it ought to be so, for it is more amply provided with good working machinery than any other Government in India, 1336, 1337——Difference in the mode of administration of the North-western Provinces and the Government of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay has a Council, which the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces has not, 1338, 1339

Witness would not remove the Council from the Governor of Bombay 1340, 1341——The Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces receives his instructions from the Governor-general of India, the Governor of Bombay receives his instructions from the Court of Directors, 1342-1345——Objections to assimilating the system as regards Bombay to the system in the North-western Provinces, importance of the Governor of Bombay communicating direct with the Court of Directors, 1345, 1346——Grounds on which witness comes to the conclusion, that although a Council is of advantage at Bombay, there is no necessity for a Council in the North-western Provinces, 1347-1349

The Government of Bombay is entirely dependent upon the Governor-general in Council, as regards its expenditure, witness would not recommend any change in this practice, 1350-1353——No injury arises from the slowness of communication with the Court of Directors, arising from the double branches of the Government here, 1354——Grounds for the opinion that the voluminous description of the correspondence with the Home Government is necessary and advantageous, 1355-1357 1397——Witness would not suggest any change in the present mode of administration and powers of the Government of Bombay, 1358, 1359——It is not desirable that a member of the civil service of Bombay should be one of the members of the Governor-general's Council, 1360

The number of members of the Council of Bombay could not be diminished without disadvantage, 1361——Efficiency of the civil service of India, the education which they have in this country is calculated to make them efficient officers, 1362, 1363——Opinion as to the sufficiency of the pay of the public servants in India, 1364, 1365——It would be desirable to continue the members of Council longer than the usual period, namely, five years, 1366, 1367——With regard to the Governors, five years is sufficient length of service, from the harassing nature of their duties, 1366——The Government of Bombay does not pay its whole expenses, the whole receipts are much less than the expenses 1368-1373 1464

Remarks relative to the Indian navy, the Bombay marine is now called the Indian navy, in order that it may not be considered as a mere local marine, 1370, 1371——The control of the Governor-general in Council, in regard to the legislation of Bombay, is beneficial and necessary, 1374, 1375——Sufficiency of the precautions taken in the appointment of persons to the civil service to secure an efficient service, the tests applied in the examination are sufficiently rigid, 1376-1378——Large number of military men employed in the diplomatic service of India, the selections have been admirably made, and the system has worked well, 1379-1389——A knowledge of the native languages is essential to enable any officer, either in the Diplomatic or the Revenue Department, to be efficient, 1389-1392 1463.

If any means could be devised it would be advisable to allow greater scope for the selection of military officers for the performance of civil services, 1393, 1394——Opinion that there is no occasion for a general reference of every question which is now sent from India to England, many points might be decided by the authorities on the spot, 1395, 1396 1405-1416——No inconvenience arises from the joint control which is exercised by the Home Authorities and by the Central Government in India over the Government of Bombay, nature of the questions referred to each of these authorities, 1398-1405——The appointment of military men to civil offices does not operate as a discouragement to the civil servants, 1417, 1418

*Clerk,* Sir *George Russell,* K C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

Any regulation which would prevent the Government from making use of the most efficient men, whether military or civil, in those services, would be very injurious to the Government of India, 1417–1423——Manner in which the patronage of the North-western Provinces is exercised by the Deputy Governor, the whole of the patronage being in the hands of the Deputy Governor is objectionable, 1424–1428——Manner in which the patronage of Bombay is exercised, there is no inconvenience in the Governor making the appointments in Council, 1429–1431——Evidence relative to the employment of the natives of India in the uncovenanted service, efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to them, insufficiency of the present remuneration in the native uncovenanted service, 1432–1454

There is very little analogy as regards the machinery of the Government and the distribution of patronage between the Government of the North-western Provinces and that of Bombay and Madras, 1455–1459——Any plan which should strip the Governor-general of a large portion of the patronage would not be conducive to the public good, 1460–1462——Generally speaking, witness thinks that Boards are not so efficient in territories recently acquired as individuals, but it does not follow that the present Board of Administration may not be better than the individual for the government of the Punjaub, 1465——Recommendation that all the officers employed in the Secret Political Department of Bombay should be sworn to secrecy, 1466–1471——Opinion that the power of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general is just and indispensable, 1472.

*Colleges* The power of changing the system of education at the two colleges rests with the Board of Control and her Majesty in Council, *Shepherd,* 832, 833——Reference to the appointment of Mr Escombe from Westminster School, *ib* 834, 835——No admission to the colleges can be obtained without a nomination from a director or from the President of the Board, *ib* 836

*See* also *Addiscombe College* *Haileybury College*

*Commander-in-Chief* Great advantage results from the Commander in-Chief having a seat at the Council Board, *Melville* 439, 440 459–462——Rank of the Commander-in-Chief when elected a member of the Council, witness sees no objection to the present regulation, *ib* 467–473——The Commander-in-Chief, *ex officio,* has no seat in the Council, he only occupies a seat there by appointment of the Court of Directors, *Bird* 1102——Observations with respect to the power of voting possessed by the Commander-in-Chief; he almost invariably votes with the Governor, and this is a great objection to his having a vote in the civil administration of the country, *Willoughby* 1490–1493——He should not vote except on military and political questions which may be connected with military operations, *ib.* 1492, 1493——Witness would not prevent the Commander-in-Chief voting in Council upon all occasions and confine his voting to military matters, *Millett,* 1629——Witness would continue the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council if he were on the spot, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2294.

*See* also *Ensigncies* *Governor-General,* 1.

*Commissioners of the Board of Control* Duties of the paid Commissioners of the Board of Control who were abolished by the Act of 1833, *Waterfield,* 629, 630

*Committees of Directors* Number of committees into which the directors are divided, functions of each of these committees, *Melvill* 13–16——The practice of dividing the Court into separate committees facilitates the business and prevents long discussions when the matters come before the Court, *ib* 78, 79——Opportunities which a director has for serving on any one of the three committees of the direction which he may prefer by exchanging with another member, *Shepherd* 767, 768——The Court is divided into three committees, the financial, home, and naval, the political and military, the revenue, judicial, and legislative, and probably in no other government are all questions that arise more thoroughly sifted, *Sykes* 1723——Investigation of business by the different committees of the Court, showing that it is not expedient to diminish the number of the directors, *ib* 1817–1820——Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company with regard to commitees, *App* 415——*See* also *Bye-Laws.*

*Communication with India* Every acceleration of the mode of communication has had the effect of accelerating the transaction of business at the India House, *Melvill* 157–159

*See* also *Bi-Monthly Mails* *Despatches* *Furloughs* *Seat of Government.*

*Correspondence* Advantages resulting from all papers and documents being sent home for the surveillance of the Court, *Shepherd* 708–712——Process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors, *Prinsep* 851——The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply varies according

*Correspondence*—continued

according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch, and the information that it is necessary to obtain, *Prinsep* 852——The present system of sending the whole of the correspondence and all documents upon any subject of which a despatch from India treats, is necessary and desirable, *Bird* 1014–1016——Opinion that the voluminous correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Authorities might be considerably reduced without inconvenience, reference to the course pursued between the superintending Governments in India and the subordinate Government of Agra, in proof of this opinion, *Sir T H Maddock* 1157, 1158 1231–1233

Grounds for the opinion that the voluminous description of the correspondence with the Home Government is necessary and advantageous, *Sir G R. Clerk* 1355–1357. 1397——The delay experienced in the correspondence with England is not greater than may be expected from the double authority that exists, first of the Court of Directors, and then of the Board of Control, *Willoughby* 1478, 1479——There is no doubt that it is highly important that that check and control should be maintained, *ib* 1480——The expense of copying and examining papers in India has increased yearly, on account of the increased business arising from the copies of the numerous papers that are sent home with every document, however minute, *ib* ——No inconvenience or injury results from the delay which occurs in the correspondence with the Home Government, the rapidity of communication obviates all those difficulties, *Millett* 1609——As to the correspondence between the Home Authorities and the Government of India, although some curtailments might be effected, the system insures the advantages both of an absolute and a responsible Government, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2359, 2360

*See* also *Despatches* *Military Correspondence*

*COUNCILS*.

1. *Particulars relative to the Appointment of the Councils in India, and Mode of conducting Business*
2. *Necessity for the Governor-general being assisted by a Council.*
3. *How far Councils are necessary in the subordinate Presidencies*

### 1 *Particulars relative to the Appointment of the Councils in India, and Mode of conducting Business*

The law gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed, *Prinsep* 858 ——The present number of two civilians in the Council is fixed by the Court of Directors, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, by specific instructions, *Bird* 1101—— Explanation with regard to the method of transacting business in the Council, *Millett* 1693–1696

### 2 *Necessity for the Governor-general being assisted by a Council*

It is not desirable to abolish the Councils, there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council than there would be about a Governor without one, *Prinsep* 858, 859 ——Witness does not consider that having two members is of great importance, one man of high character, and possessed of due abilities, would be a sufficient check in all cases, *Bird* 1102–1107——Opinion that the Governor-general should always be assisted by his Council in administering the affairs of the Bengal Presidency, *Sir T. H Maddock* 1301, 1302——Great utility of the Councils, objections to their abolition, the question of the abolition of Councils was warmly discussed in 1833, it was urged that the measure would confer on the Governor arbitrary authority, *Willoughby* 1484——The arguments used on that occasion, and especially by Lord Ellenborough, are unanswerable, *ib* —— Necessity for the Governor in his absence from the seat of Government being always attended by two councillors, *ib*. 1525, 1526.

The Government of India is one of such magnitude that the Governor-general should not be left without a Council, *Millett* 1630–1636——At present if a councillor is necessarily absent from the presidency from illness, his place at the Council is not filled up, thus a Governor may be left without a Council, a civil servant might be appointed provisionally to take a seat at the Council Board during such absence, *ib* 1670–1680.

### 3 *How far Councils are necessary in the subordinate Presidencies*.

Limitation of the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay, *Prinsep* 858——How far it is advisable to give the assistance of a Council to a Governor of any of the presidencies of India, *Sir T H Maddock* 1163 1228——If it be intended to discontinue the Councils at the subordinate presidencies, witness would recommend that one member in each case be added to the Supreme Council, *ib* 1164——No advantageous change could be well effected in the Councils of Madras and Bombay if still retained, *COUNCILS*—continued.

3 *How far Councils are necessary in the subordinate Presidencies*—continued.

retained, *Sir T. H Maddock* 1165——Grounds on which witness comes to the conclusion that although a Council is of advantage at Bombay, there is no necessity for a Council in the North-western Provinces, *Sir G R Clerk* 1347–1349——The number of members of the Council of Bombay could not be diminished without disadvantage, *ib.* 1361

Opinion that one civil and one military member would be sufficient for the Councils in the minor presidencies, *Millett* 1603 1623–1628——With respect to the Act of 1833, it would be well to make a formal distinction beween the legislative and administrative Councils, with reference to the control over the subordinate presidencies, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2113——When decisions in matters affecting the people of the Bombay or Madras Presidencies are taken at Calcutta by Bengalese servants, the latter, in taking such decisions, are quite ignorant of the manners and feelings of the inhabitants of these two presidencies, this is a strong reason for maintaining separate Councils at Madras and at Bombay, *ib* 2127, 2128——Witness is not aware that any decision of those two subordinate presidencies, with reference to the customs and habits of the people, has ever been overruled at Calcutta, *ib* 2129

See also *Act of* 1833 *Appointments,* 2 *Bengal Presidency,* 3 *Bombay Presidency,* 1 *Civil Service,* 1 *Commander-in-Chief* *Expenditure,* 2. *Governor-general,* 1 4 *Home Council for India* *Legislative Council of India.* *Legislative Councillor* *Madras Presidency* *Members of Council* *Minor Presidencies,* 3 *Native Councils* *Patronage,* 3. *Period of Service.* *Salaries* *Seat of Government.* *Supreme Council.*

*Covenanted Service* As far as relates to the covenanted branch of the service, the knowledge that no man's advancement depends on the will and caprice of those in power, operates very beneficially, *Willoughby* 1475 1494——It is proposed to give the natives covenanted situations, and put them in possession of the great civil offices, but in the present day, with the greatly increased facilities of communication and co-operation, no intelligent people under such circumstances would submit to our Government, *Right Hon. Earl of Ellenborough,* 2305——The line of demarcation between the covenanted and the uncovenanted service should be strictly preserved, otherwise natives might obtain commissions in the army in the higher grade, which would be extremely dangerous, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2426–2434.

See also *Allowances.* *Indian Navy,* 1. *Natives,* 1. *Uncovenanted Service.*

*CRIMINAL JUSTICE*

1 *Bengal.*
2. *Bombay.*
3 *Madras*
4. *Non-regulation Provinces.*

1. *Bengal*

Statements submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut relative to the administration of criminal justice in the territories subject to the Government of Bengal during the year 1850, *App* 625——Abstract statement, relative to the administration of criminal justice in the Lower Provinces for 1850, *ib.*

2. *Bombay.*

Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department of the Presidency of Bombay relative to the administration of criminal justice, *App* 766——Various papers and documents upon the same subject, *ib* 767 *et seq.*

3. *Madras:*

Report of the Foujdaree Udalut on the administration of criminal justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1850, *App* 655——Table showing the number of persons, the most prevalent offences with which they were charged, and the number and per-centage of persons punished, *ib* 656——Statement showing the number of offences reported during the year 1850, the number in which no offender has been apprehended, and the per-centage of such cases, the number of cases and persons brought before the police and magistracy for offences perpetrated during the year, and the number of persons concerned in those cases who are still at large also the gross number of persons brought before the police magistracy and the courts during the year, and the number convicted and punished, *ib* 657

4. *Non-regulation*

*CRIMINAL JUSTICE*—continued

4 *Non-regulation Provinces*

Abstract statement of the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted, and convicted, in the years 1849 and 1850, by the magistrates and their assistants, and the Sudder Ameens, in the extra-regulation provinces, and the number committed to take their trial at the sessions, *App* 632——Abstract statement showing the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted, and convicted, in the years 1849 and 1850, by the sessions court in the extra-regulation provinces, and the number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, *ib* ——Abstract statement showing the number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut by the sessions court in the extra-regulation provinces, during the years 1849 and 1850, and the manner in which they were disposed of, *ib* ——Statement submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, relative to the administration of criminal justice in the non-regulation provinces for 1850, *ib* ——Comparative abstract statement showing the number of appeals preferred to the sessions courts during the years 1849 and 1850, from the orders of the magistrates and joint magistrates in the extra-regulation provinces, in criminal trials, as well as in miscellaneous cases, with the orders passed thereon, *ib* 633

*See* also *Judicial Decisions*

*Crown,* The See *Patronage* *President of the Board of Control* *Recall of Officers,* 2

*Customs Duties* See *Transit Duties*

D

*Debts of the Company* Statement showing the progress of the Indian debt and of the home bond debt of the East India Company, since the 1st of May 1834, the rates at which money has been borrowed, and the amount owing at the latest dates, with the rates of interest payable thereon, also the amount subscribed to the Four per Cent Loan, now open, *App* 296

*Declaration of War* In all cases of declaration of war it is within the power of the Board of Control to act through the Secret Committee, without the concurrence of the Court of Directors, *Melvill* 138–143——The East India Company are precluded from interfering with the Governor-general in questions of peace or war, on such occasions the Crown, acting through the Secret Committee of the Company, gives all instructions, and is responsible for the result, *Sir T H Maddock* 1290–1295

*Delay* See also *Board of Control,* 2 *Correspondence* *Despatches,* 3 *Previous Communications*

*Delhi* See *Seat of Government*

*Deputy Chairman.* See *Chairs.*

*Deputy Governors* See *Lieutenant Governors*

*DESPATCHES.*

1. *Generally*
2. *Evidence as to the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches*
3 *Opinion that no unnecessary Delay takes place in preparing and transmitting the Despatches to India*

1 *Generally*

Increase of business of the Court of Directors, comparing 1834 with 1851, number of despatches in each of those years, *Melvill* 10——Evidence as to the voluminous character of the despatches, and the length of time required to examine them, such an examination affords the Home Authorities a great amount of information, which enables them to come to a conclusion which otherwise they could not so well arrive at, *ib* 194–201——If the Court of Directors were to refuse to transmit a despatch the Board of Control would have no other power than that of applying for a mandamus to compel them to do so, *Waterfield* 527, 528 561 688–692

2 *Evidence as to the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches.*

Explanation as to the mode of preparing the despatches for transmission to India, every despatch from India is laid before the Court of Directors, *Melvill* 23 106–116——There is a constitutional objection to anybody signing a despatch to the Government of India but the Court of Directors, or some member of that Court, *ib.* 81——All despatches are addressed to the Governor-general of India, none are addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, *ib* 202–204——The despatches from India always

*DESPATCHES*—continued

2 *Evidence as to the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches*—continued

always come to the Home Government in duplicate, one copy being for the Court of Directors and the other for the Board of Commissioners, *Melvill* 205–207——Despatches are always addressed in the same form, *ib* 393–395

The changes which have been made of late years in the mode of preparing the despatches has caused an increase of trouble and expense in India, and there are additional clerks entertained on the establishment of the Secretary's office for the purpose, *Prinsep* 853——Evidence with respect to the mode of preparing despatches for the Court of Directors upon matters of ordinary routine, *ib* 854——It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make the preparation of these despatches as mechanical as possible, *ib* —— In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical, *ib* ——The preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not the great labour by any means of the Secretary's office, *ib* ——Statement of the progress of a despatch through the Court, showing that the efficiency of the Court would be materially impaired by any diminution of its number, *Sykes* 1723, 1724.

3 *Opinion that no unnecessary Delay takes place in preparing and transmitting the Despatches to India*

Length of time necessary for sending an answer in the shape of despatch to India, the delay that takes place is absolutely necessary, and any inconvenience is more than counterbalanced by the sifting the despatch undergoes, *Melvill* 24–27. 45–62 144–165 ——The system pursued with regard to the public despatches ensures a careful revision of all the proceedings of the local Government, *Shepherd* 708——Mode of dealing with despatches which demand prompt and immediate attention, *ib* 714, 715——Opinion that the delay which takes place in answering despatches from India, by the mode of correspondence adopted in this country, has not been productive of inconvenience to the Indian Government, *Bird* 1013——Witness is not aware that the Indian Government have experienced any serious inconvenience from the delay which takes place in receiving answers to despatches sent to the Home Authorities, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1177——Upon important matters an answer to a despatch from India might be expected in three months, and on matters not requiring deliberation the time occupied might be less, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2441–2443

*See* also *Board of Control*, 2 *Correspondence* *President of the Board of Control*. *Previous Communication* *Records* *Secret Committee*, 1 2 *Secret Department* (*India* )

*Detached Service.* Number of officers of each army employed in 1834 and 1851 on detached service, civil and political, and military, respectively, *App* 350——Statement showing the number in each presidency of military officers in civil employment and on detached duty, distinguishing their respective ranks, *ib* 413

*See* also *Diplomatic Service*

*Diaries* Opinion that the ship diaries might be curtailed, if not dispensed with altogether, *Willoughby* 1480, 1481.——*See* also *Records*.

*Diplomatic Service* Large number of military men employed in the diplomatic service of India, the selections have been admirably made, and the system has worked well, *Sir G R Clerk* 1379–1389

*Direct Cadetships* See *Cadetships*

*DIRECTORS*, COURT OF

1. *Evidence relative to the Appointment and Powers of the Court of Directors*
2. *How far it is advisable to effect any Alteration in the Constitution of the Court*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1 *Evidence relative to the Appointment and Powers of the Court of Directors*.

Since 1834 the directors have been more connected with India, of fifteen directors elected since that period, only one was wholly unconnected with India, *Melvill* 4 36, 37 ——Great power possessed by the Court of Directors, although the Board of Control controls every act of the Court, *ib* 20, 21——Power of the Court to record their dissent from

*DIRECTORS*, COURT OF—continued

1 *Evidence relative to the Appointment and Powers, &c* —continued

from the decisions of the Board of Control, *ib* 28, 29——The Court of Directors have the power of laying before the Court of Proprietors any papers not in the Secret Department which they may think fit, and the Board of Control have no power to prevent their doing so, *Melvill* 29——The number of the directors has not been any practical obstacle to the dispatch of business, though there are occasionally long discussions and long sittings, *ib* 76, 77

A reduction of the present number of directors would be most prejudicial to their efficiency and independence, *Shepherd* 725——Advantages that would result if there were a quorum of the Court necessary to conduct the proceedings, *ib* 729——Out of thirty directors six go out annually by rotation, *ib* 755——The directors may engage in any pursuit independently of the business of the Company , witness believes that other occupations increase their efficiency as directors, *ib* 771

2 *How far it is advisable to effect any Alteration in the Constitution of the Court*.

The effect of the change made in 1834 has been vastly to increase the efficiency of the Court of Directors in the administration of the Government of India, *Melvill* 10——The Court of Directors being composed of a great number of distinguished members of the public service in India, gives great power to the Court in their communications with the Board of Control, *ib* 88, 89——Opinion that men of eminence have only to come forward to be elected directors , allusion to the case of Mr Butterworth Bayley in proof of this opinion, *Shepherd* 722–724——Of late years the directors have been principally Indian , an effusion of English members is very desirable, *ib* 726——Any alteration in the present authority with respect to the choice of directors and proprietors of the Company could only be made by Act of Parliament, how far such an interference could be justified, *ib* 743–747 750–752

The Home Government of India would be greatly improved if military or civil servants of the Company could become directors immediately on their return home, *Sir T H Maddock* 1154——Such a change could only be made by some modification of the elective right of the proprietors, *ib* 1155——With regard to the proposal for reserving a certain number of seats in the direction for eminent individuals in the Indian service, the practical difficulties would be very great, and considerable jealousies would arise, *Sykes* 1776.

Witness would entirely abolish the power and position of the present Court of Directors, but if that body could be reduced in number, and be composed of men like Sir Richard Jenkins or the late Mr Charles Grant, there would be no objection to the continuance of the present system, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2312——The Court of Directors may still perform such duties as are connected with the receipt of their dividends, but their duties in connexion with the military, revenue, and judicial departments of the Government of India would be much better performed by a Council, *ib* 2332–2334——Witness does not know whether the directors perform their duties, or how they perform them, but under the present system he has no doubt that the Government is conducted differently at different times, when at the Board of Control witness conducted the Government himself, *ib.* 2345, 2346——Witness thinks that the present system of representation produces a very competent body of directors, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2425——The present restrictions on the Court of Directors are, in witness's opinion, quite sufficient, *ib* 2439, 2440

3. *Papers laid before the Committee*.

Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company, in relation to the directors, officers, and servants, *App* 416——Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company in reference to General Courts, *ib* 419——Letter from Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 1st February (No 2) 1837, *ib* 799——Extract letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 6th February (No 5) 1839, *ib* 801——Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 7th June (No 5) 1837, *ib* 807——Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 6 March (No. 2) 1844, *ib* 812

*See* also *Act of* 1833 *Addiscombe College*, 1 *Appeals*, 1 *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments*, 1 *Army*, 1 *Attendance of Directors*. *Board of Control* *Bribery* *Bye-Laws* *Canvass for the Direction* *Chairs* *Committees of Directors* *Councils*, 1 *Despatches* *Distribution of Patronage* *Election of Directors* *Expenditure*, 3, *Governor-general*. *Gratuities* *Home Establishment*. *Indian Navy* *Members of Council*, 1. *Patronage* *Previous Communications* *Proprietors, Court of* *Recall of Officers*. *Sale of Offices*. *Secret Committee*, 1 *Secretary of State* *Works, Public*.

*Dismissal of Officers* Number of officers dismissed from the service by sentence of courts martial, distinguishing the presidencies to which such officers belonged, and the army from the Indian Navy, in each year from 1834 to 1851, *App* 346——Number of cases in which the Court of Directors have recommended to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the restoration of any such officers to the service, and instances in which the Commissioners have complied with such recommendations, in each year from 1834 to 1851, *ib* 347

*Disqualification of Officers* Evil effects of officers in the civil service of India being in embarrassed circumstances, suggestion that any one who is seriously involved should be deemed disqualified for such employment, *Willoughby* 1494——Opinion that henceforward it should be a rule that if a person was seriously involved in his pecuniary circumstances, the authorities in India should consider that a disqualification for high offices, *ib* 1584-1586

*DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.*

1 *Generally*

2 *Opinion that the present Distribution of the Patronage by the Directors is fair and just*

3. *Objections to the present Mode of Distribution*

1 *Generally*

There is very little analogy as regards the machinery of the government and the distribution of patronage between the Government of the North-western Provinces and that of Bombay and Madras, *Sir G R Clerk* 1455-1459——The Court of Directors, as a body, has no power of distributing patronage, it being divided in certain proportions among the members, *Taylor* 2000-2004——The Court, as a body, have no patronage at their disposal, *Alexander* 2054——Under any system of bestowing a certain amount of patronage on public grounds, there would doubtless be many disappointed candidates, these might still use private solicitation if they had proper opportunities, *ib.* 2065-2068. 2070——It should be a question for the Court of Directors how many appointments they could first bestow on public grounds, and then how many they could fairly reserve for their own private distribution, *ib* 2072-2076——The objection to the distribution of the patronage is that there are no means of appeal to any particular party, *Macleod* 2086. 2088, 2089

2 *Opinion that the present Distribution of the Patronage by the Directors is fair and just*

The custom of distributing the patronage of the civil and military services chiefly to the sons of the Company's servants is very beneficial, *Shepherd* 735——Opinion that the distribution of patronage by the directors is fair and just towards the families of the servants of the Company, reference to a statistical statement prepared under witness's instructions, on the 15th November 1843, in proof of the justice of this opinion, *Sykes* 1759——It appears to witness that the present mode of distributing appointments is the best calculated to give to each class its due proportion, at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the public service, *Melvill* 2494——Frequent precautions taken from time to time by the Court of Directors, in its collective capacity, to ensure the pure exercise of the patronage by individual members of the Court, *ib* 2495 2498-2502——With a view to show the Committee the attempt made by the Court to investigate even the motives which have led to an appointment, witness delivers in the documents which embody the statements made by each individual director in the case of civil and military appointments, *ib* 2496, 2497 ——Opinion that during the last twenty years the number of appointments tainted with any suspicion of corrupt motives in its distribution has been under twenty, and in some of those cases the Court took judicial means to bring the guilty parties to justice, *ib.* 2508, 2509——From witness's thirty years' experience of the exercise of the patronage by the Directors of the East India Company, it is his opinion that it has been purely and advantageously exercised with reference to the Indian service, *ib* 2511-2513

3 *Objections to the present Mode of Distribution* ·

The present mode of distribution is inconsistent with what witness understands to be the public trust involved in that patronage, *Macgregor* 1857——Statement of various cases to illustrate the working of the present system of the distribution of patronage, *ib.* ——A great part of what is now complained of in the distribution of patronage, arises out of the practice under the present administration of frequently conferring several

*DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE*—continued

3 *Objections to the present Mode of Distribution*—continued

several appointments upon a single family, instance of an individual who had twenty-three appointments at different times conferred upon him, *Macgregor* 1885 1887

*See* also *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments* *Army*, 4 *Patronage* *Returns of Patronage*

*Duties* Statement of the tariff of duties now in force in British India, *App* 331

*See* also *Transit Duties*

E

*East India Bonds* Amount raised by issue of East India bonds, in each year since 1 May 1834, *App* 320 ——*See* also *Register of Bonds*

*East India Company* Up to 1834 the Company had large territorial claims upon India, under the Act of 1834 those claims were all relinquished, and from thenceforward the Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown, *Melvill* 4 ——The East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India, *Waterfield* 682–686——Opinion in favour of the change made by the Act of 1833, by which the Company were declared to hold the property of India as trustees for the Crown, for the service of the Government of India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2227, 2228

*See* also *Seal of the Company* *Trade of the Company*

*East India Stock*. Opinion that there is no analogy in law between property in East India stock and the empire of India, *Sir T H Maddock* 1311

*See* also *Price of Stock*

*Ecclesiastical Establishment* Statement showing the number and expense of the ecclesiastical establishments under each presidency, in the year 1832–33, and at the present time, *App* 326 ——*See* also *Chaplains*

*Education* Particulars of a conversation witness had with the late Dwarkanauth Tagore, upon the subject of extending education amongst the natives, if the wishes of the advocates of education were carried out to the full extent, we should not retain possession of India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305——Statements respecting education under each presidency in British India, showing the number of institutions, distinguishing the English seminaries from the vernacular, the expense, the number of teachers, the number of pupils, and the number and value of scholarships, *App* 327

*See* also *Addiscombe College*, 1 2 *Civil Service*, 2 *Colleges* *Haileybury College* *Native Languages* *Writerships*

*ELECTION OF DIRECTORS*

1 *Inconveniences of the present Mode of Election of Directors of the East India Company*

2 *Suggestions for the Improvement of the System.*

1 *Inconveniences of the present Mode of Election of Directors of the East India Company*

Great difficulty and inconvenience connected with the present mode of election and canvass for directors in this country, disinclination of men eminently fitted for the direction to expose themselves to the inconveniences by coming forward as candidates, *Bird* 1147–1152——The system of allowing votes by proxy tends very much to increase the trouble and difficulty, *ib* 1149——Opinion that the present mode of election deters many proper candidates from offering themselves to the proprietary, grounds for entertaining this opinion, *Sykes* 1732, 1733——The expenditure of a candidate for a seat in the direction is very great, and is occasioned by travelling about the country, keeping committees, and having a permanent clerk to keep his books, *ib* 1735 1743——Witness's election cost him 2,228 *l*, he was seven years about it, and stood two contested elections, the refreshments for the committee were the only expense attending the actual election, *ib* 1735, 1736 1738 1741——The members of the committee are generally proprietors, and their services are gratuitous, *ib* 1744, 1745——Opinion that under the present system of electing directors there will always be the same cause of complaint as now exists as to the distribution of patronage, *Macgregor* 1847

*Election of Directors*—continued

2. *Suggestions for the Improvement of the System*

A system of self-election of the directors would be open to great objection, *Shepherd* 839——A portion of the directors should be elected by the proprietors, and the remainder by the Crown conjointly with the Company, *Sir T H Maddock* 1156 1234–1238. 1250, 1251——Proposition by which an improvement might be made upon the present system of electing the directors, *ib* 1250, 1251 1256, 1257

Plan suggested by witness with reference to the method of electing the directors, *Sykes* 1725 *et seq* ——The right to vote, which is at present restricted to holders of 1,000 *l* stock, might be extended to those representing 500 *l* stock, *ib* 1725——The adoption of witness's plan would probably insure an early seat in the direction to distinguished Indian servants, while men eminent in civil life at home would be brought in to preserve the ratios of classes, *ib* 1725, 1726——An Act of Parliament should be passed to meet the different questions in the system proposed for the election of the Court, *ib* 1728–1730——Witness has never suggested to the Court his plan for the election of directors, a similar plan has been found to work beneficially in the Royal Society, *ib* 1747–1749 1751

*See* also *Bribery* *Canvass for the Direction* *Directors*, Court of, 2 *Proprietors*, 3 *Votes for Proprietors*

*Ellenborough*, The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—Period during which witness filled the offices of President of the Board of Control and Governor-general of India, 2225——The termination put by the law of 1833 to the East India Company's acting as a trading company has been advantageous to the Government of India, 2226——Opinion in favour of the change made by the Act of 1833, by which the Company were declared to hold their property of India as trustees for the Crown, for the service of the Government of India, 2227, 2228

Witness doubts whether the Act of 1833 conferred on the Board of Control a new power over the Home Treasury, when President of that Board in 1841, witness wished to change the destination of three steamers which had been ordered and were building in England, from Bombay to China, on account of the war in the latter place, and his wishes were carried out by the Court, but witness could not have compelled the Court to write a letter on the subject, as the provisions of the Act of 1833 relate to correspondence in India, and have no reference to correspondence in England, 2230–2255——In any future Act, the power of the Board over the Home Treasury should be made as clear as that which they possess over the Treasury in India, 2247–2255.

Witness would except from that power the control of the general expenditure on account of the home establishment, and with regard to the annual estimate now sent in to the Board, he would alter the law to make it conform to the practice, 2256–2264——With the exception of the alterations suggested by witness, no material alteration should be made in the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, 2265——Explanation with regard to the system of previous communications with the Board of Control on the subject of letters to be submitted by the Court, and upon which opinions are to be given within two months, 2265

The Secret Committee may write a letter to the President of the Board upon the subject of any orders which he may direct them to send to India, but he would not give the Committee a power of officially recording a remonstrance against them, 2266–2269——Approval of the plan of previous consultation between the Chairs and the President of the Board, 2270 *et seq* ——On some matters witness would consult gentlemen unconnected with the Court in preference to taking the opinion of any member of it, as witness did on one occasion with Sir Richard Jenkins 2273–2279——A permanent secretary to the Board of Control is unnecessary, considering the ability of the senior clerks of the Board, 2280

Remarks with reference to the effect of placing the minor presidencies under the immediate control of the Governor-general, upon matters relating to them witness would have been glad if the Council had been assisted by some distinguished officers from those presidencies, 2281 2284, 2285——The Councils of the minor presidencies should be maintained, and the civil services raised to equal rank and consideration with the civil service of Bengal, 2282, 2283. 2296——Opinion that the Governor-general of India should be the Governor of Bengal, appointing a Deputy Governor, whose Council might be the Council of India, 2286, 2287——Remarks as to the power of the Governor-general of India when absent from his Council, 2288

Calcutta possesses great advantages as the seat of Government, remarks with regard to Agra, Delhi, and Simlah, 2289, 2290——If a man of eminence like Sir Lawrence Peel be appointed Advocate-general, there is no necessity to have a legislative councillor, 2291——The objection to a legislative councillor is, that he always desires to immortalize his service by making some alteration in the law, 2291——The Governor-general would be better assisted by some gentleman, who, in this country, might be appointed Under-Secretary

*Ellenborough,* The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

Under-Secretary of State, after five years he might return to England and be very useful in the discussion of all Indian subjects in Parliament, he might become the best Governor of a presidency, or, if not, the best Governor-general, 2291

Statement of the law respecting the sitting and voting of the legislative member of Council, minute written by witness on receiving a letter from the Court, requesting that the legislative member might be admitted to the Council on all occasions, 2292, 2293 ——Witness would continue the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council if he were on the spot, 2294——Opinion against the appointment of Governors exclusively from the servants of the Company, 2295——Suggestion for enlarging the Council of India for legislative purposes, by adding civil servants from each of the presidencies, reserving to the Executive Council the power of passing by that Council in cases of emergency, 2297 ——Bodies of natives might also be formed to communicate with on all projects of law affecting their customs and religion, 2297

When Governor-general, witness's opportunities of obtaining a general knowledge of the qualifications and conduct of the civil servants of the Company were very limited, but to many individuals in that class witness can bear the highest testimony as to their efficiency, 2298——The circumstances in which civil servants are placed from the mode of their appointment and promotion, may not be the most favourable for drawing forth any very great exertion of their mental powers, 2298——Evidence respecting a plan prepared by witness when President of the Board of Control for effecting a change in the civil administration of India, by requiring as a qualification for the civil offices a service of a certain period in some native corps, 2299

Remarks as to the advantages which would result from the adoption of such a system, 2299-2301 ——Particulars of a plan worked out by Mr Wilson, the military secretary, for drawing the whole civil service through the army, 2300——There should be no rule as to appointments, and the Government should have absolute power over all the European ability in the country, of placing it wherever they judged best for the public service, 2301——The remuneration of civil servants may be considered sufficient, but not more than sufficient, 2302——It would be desirable, however, not to detain them in Calcutta on their first arrival, as this leads to extravagance and to their contracting great debts, 2302

As civil servants are allowed to retain their offices when they go on leave of absence to the Cape or Australia, there is no reason why they should not do so, if they come to England, but the whole system which permits a civil servant to return after three years' absence, and displace the gentleman who has been efficiently performing the whole of the duties of his office during that period, requires revision, 2303, 2304——Suggestions for remodelling the Home Government and the Government in India, 2305——Increasing want of consideration for the natives on the part of the civil service, and for the native soldiers on the part of the younger British officers, 2305

What is termed the insolence of office produced the insurrection in Saugur, 2305—— It has become essential to the safety of our present position in India to conduct the Government in the name and by the direct authority of the Crown, 2305——This would be a great advantage as regards the feelings of the native states, 2305——Importance of maintaining those states and of paying due consideration to the native princes, 2305—— Particulars of a conversation witness had with the late Dwarkanauth Tagore upon the subject of extending education amongst the natives, if the wishes of the advocates of education were carried out to the full extent, we should not retain possession of India, 2305

It is also proposed to give the natives covenanted situations and put them in possession of the great civil offices, but in the present day, with the greatly increased facilities of communication and co-operation, no intelligent people, under such circumstances, would submit to our Government, 2305——Suggestions for disposing of the patronage, if India should be placed under the direct government of the Crown, 2305-2306——Mode in which witness would form a council of twelve, to assist the officer entrusted by the Crown with the authority over India; the councillors, in the first instance, might be named in the Act of Parliament and vacancies might be filled up on the recommendation of the Governor-general or Governors of presidencies, 2305——But if the principle of election be preferred, the present constituency should be largely increased; the creditors of the Government in India should have a right to vote as well as the holders of East India Stock, and votes might with advantage be given to persons who had served a certain time in India, 2305

The patronage should be transferred to this Council, without enlarging the present share of the President of the Board of Control, 2306——It would be advisable to sell a portion of the patronage, in order that the aristocracy of the country might be induced to enter the service of India, 2306, 2307——Witness would remunerate the councillors by salary, 2308——The Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies would recommend as councillors the most eminent men who had served in India, and that would lead to their coming home somewhat earlier than they do now, 2308

*Ellenborough*, The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The most eminent men are now deterred from putting themselves forward as candidates by the inconvenience of the canvass, but under witness's plan this difficulty would be obviated, 2308——The councillors might be made members of the Privy Council; but witness would not admit them to a seat in Parliament, 2308, 2309——One advantage of the change suggested would be the abolition of what is called the double government, but the President should have the same power of overruling this Council as he now possesses over the Court of Directors and as the Governor-general in India possesses with reference to the Supreme Council, 2310, 2311 2315

It may be doubtful whether the Governor-general's power of overruling his Council extends to matters of patronage, but it should be made applicable to those matters, 2311——Witness would entirely abolish the power and position of the present Court of Directors, but if that body could be reduced in number, and be composed of men like Sir Richard Jenkins or the late Mr Charles Grant, there would be no objection to the continuance of the present system, 2312——It is not necessary to change the constitution of the Government in India, 2313——There might be a practical advantage in giving the Council a negative in the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, 2313

Objection to the appointment of the members of Council in India by the Court of Directors without any intervention of the Government of this country, the President of the Board of Control having no negative upon these appointments, 2313——They are not appointed as representing particular departments, but in consequence of some supposed claim to a seat in Council, inconvenience which arose from this circumstance upon the death of Sir William Casement, the military member of Council, at the time the Council had to deal with a mutinous army, and a legal gentlemen, who knew nothing of military matters, was substituted in Sir William's place, 2313

The members of the Council at home, under witness's proposal, would be immovable for six years, 2314——The origination of matters would best rest with the President himself, 2316——If any difference should arise between the President and a councillor upon any matter belonging to the department of the latter, the councillor should have the power of desiring the Council to be summoned, 2316——If the Council differed from the President they might have the power of recording their opinion in the same way that the Court of Directors now have that power, but the Council would be the advisers only, without the power of originating matters, 2317–2319

Giving the patronage to the Council, and reserving to the President the share which at present he possesses for public purposes, would not virtually be vesting the patronage in the Crown, as the members would sit for six years and be entirely independent of the power of the Crown, 2320, 2321——Some of the best men in the Indian service have been brought into it under the patronage of the President of the Board of Control, 2320——The salaries of the councillors should not exceed 1,000*l* or 1,200*l*, but they would be required to live in London, 2322——The Governor-general might be required to nominate two or three individuals for the office of councillor, and the President should make his election of the person to be appointed, 2322

The President would be solely responsible to Parliament if a report were called for, opinion that under the present system his responsibility is much diminished, 2323——It is absolutely essential, however, that he should be assisted by a Council who possess a knowledge of the details of the administration of the Government in India, 2323——Doubts whether the members of Council should be eligible for re-election, 2324, 2325——There is no objection to giving greater publicity to the proceedings of the Indian Government, but nobody in this country will attend to the subject, 2326——The Council would have the power of recording their dissent to any proposal made by the President, but in case of political despatches of the highest importance they might be transmitted, as at present, through a secret committee, without being referred to the Council, 2327–2331

The Court of Directors may still perform such duties as are connected with the receipt of their dividend, but their duties in connexion with the military, revenue, and judicial departments of the Government of India would be much better performed by a Council such as proposed by witness, 2332–2334——The Board of Control was, no doubt, intended to be a practical council, in former times Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas used to attend, but now, although the great officers of State are members of the Board, they never attend, and the whole authority is vested in the President, 2335, 2336

When President of the Board of Control witness always consulted the Duke of Wellington in all matters of difficulty, but he never consulted Sir Robert Peel when he was at the head of the Government, 2336——Examination with reference to the possibility of the Council proposed by witness falling into disuse, as the present Board of Control has done, 2337–2341——Although the Government of this country would not put at the head of the Board an incompetent man, it would still be necessary to leave the nomination of the members of Council in the hands of the Governor-general and Governors in India, 2342

In

*Ellenborough*, The Right Hon the Earl of (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

In all its important features the Government of India must always rest with the Governor-general, all attempts in this country to interfere with the details of the Indian Government would be futile or injurious, 2343——The future good government of India will depend in a great measure upon the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, but for the purpose of enforcing the responsibility imposed upon them, and aiding them in their duties, it is important to constitute a Council of the most eminent men that can be found, by whom the opinion of the Home Authorities can be communicated to them, 2344

Witness does not know whether the directors perform their duties, or how they perform them, but under the present system he has no doubt that the Government is conducted differently at different times, when at the Board of Control witness conducted the Government himself, 2345, 2346——Whatever duties the Court of Directors now perform, witness would transfer to the Council proposed by witness, which, from the mode of appointment suggested, would be composed of the most fit men for those duties, 2347, 2348——The Governor-general of India occupies a position much above the influence of any improper motive in the selection of officers, 2349

Witness considers that whatever is now done by Parliament should be regarded in the light of an experiment, as he deprecates legislation on the subject of India under a weak Government, 2350——With reference to the administration of the Government in India, witness in marching through the country saw many things that gave him great pain, everything that has been done well in India, has been done by a few individuals, it has not been done by Parliament, 2351, 2352——By adopting the plan for this new Council, there would then be one Government for India, and the mischief of a divided authority would be avoided, 2353

There would be no objection to giving the new Council a negative upon the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, and some check might be placed over the power of the President of the Board of Control, 2354, 2355——But witness would not give the Council the power of recall, as the expectation of a recall affects the relation of the Governor-general to the native states, in witness's case, it led to the resistance of the Government of Gwalior to the demands made of them, and to the war which followed, 2356

*Ellenborough*, Lord Letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated 18 March 1835, relative to the transit duties levied in India, *App* 785——Despatch from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, dated 7 August 1842, transmitting a report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib* 356——Despatch from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, dated 17 February 1843, transmitting transcript of a letter from the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces on the subject of a Report from the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib* 361——Letter from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Hon W W Bird, dated 24 September 1842, transmitting the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib* 364——Despatch from the Earl of Ellenborough to the Court of Directors, dated 22 April 1843, relating to the distribution of the civil service in the North-western Provinces, *ib* 400

*See* also *Councils*, 2 *Legislative Councillor*, 1 *Secret Committee*, 1

*Elphinstone*, The Right Hon Lord (Analysis of his Evidence)—Was Governor of Madras from March 1837 to September 1842, 2101——Has also been in India for two years subsequently, but not in any public capacity, opportunity afforded by this visit for observing the different modes of conducting the Government of India, 2102, 2103——Opinion that the Act of 1833 has effected most injurious changes in the subordinate presidencies, and has led to considerable delay in the ordinary transactions of business, 2104——The minute supervision to which the subordinate governments are subjected by the Act of 1833 is a great check to all improvements, and causes a general want of respect towards such governments among their servants at large, 2105 2129-2131

Great delay in the transaction of business caused by the occasional visits of the Governor-general to Simlah, a distance of 2,000 miles from Madras, the object sought to be attained by the Act, namely, the centralization of power in a single controlling authority, is thus entirely defeated, 2105——Opinion that the necessity of reference to the Supreme Government upon all financial matters has not acted as any check to extravagance in the subordinate presidencies, the responsibility is now transferred to the central Government, who have no means of knowing what expenditure is judicious, and what unadvisable, 2106——The supreme control of the finances of the Government should continue in the hands of the Governor-general in Council, but the details of administration of the subordinate presidencies should be left to the Governors in Council of those presidencies, 2107

Opinion that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay cannot well be placed on the same footing as the North-western Provinces, 2108——In order to effect this object, it

*Elphinstone*, The Right Hon Lord. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*
would be necessary to amalgamate the army and civil service, objections to such amalgamation, 2109, 2110——It would not be advisable to confine the selection of persons for the offices of the subordinate governments to the Company's servants exclusively, 2111——With regard to the Act of 1833, it would be well to make a formal distinction between the legislative and administrative Councils with reference to the control over the subordinate presidencies, 2113——How far it would be expedient to have members of the Legislative Council from the subordinate governments, 2113

With reference to proposed legislative enactments affecting the habits and customs of the people, it might be advisable to have at each presidency a sort of consultative council of natives, whose opinions on such subjects might occasionally be required, such a measure should be introduced with great caution, 2114——The superiority existing in the North-western Provinces may be partly attributed to the greater energy of the people over the natives of Bengal or the south of India, 2115——The assessment of the revenue in the North-western Provinces by Mr Bird, as being more light and equal, and the greater expenditure out of revenue upon public works in these provinces than in any other part of India, may also account for their superiority over Bengal or the south of India, 2115 2137

On the arrival of witness at Madras, the revenue was rather below the expenditure, after some years they were equalized, and the revenue has since been gradually increasing, 2116——That provision of the Act of 1833 which throws open all employments to the natives of India without distinction of colour or religion, had not much effect in Madras when witness left that presidency, the cause of this may be referred to the numbers of natives then employed in the revenue and in the judicial departments, 2117——Opinion that the operation of that provision should be gradually extended, but that the natives should not be appointed to the covenanted civil service, 2118, 2119——It is very desirable to give writerships to natives who are properly qualified for them, this object can be more easily attained by affording them the means of education in India rather than in this country, 2120

Opinion that the civil servants of the Company are a most efficient body 2121——Promotion by seniority is more the rule in Bengal than in Madras, 2122——Mode of promotion at Madras with regard to meritorious civil servants, 2123——In Bengal promotion is carried out by a removal from the revenue branch to the judicial branch of the service, 2123——Opinion that the furlough for three years is a long leave of absence, and should be curtailed, especially now that communication with England has become so accelerated, 2124——It would be advisable to change the law limiting absences for illness to places within the charter of the Company, 2125

The languages and habits of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and of the Bombay Presidency are as distinct as those of any countries in Europe, 2126——When decisions in matters affecting the people of the Bombay or Madras Presidencies are taken at Calcutta by Bengalese servants, the latter in taking such decisions are quite ignorant of the manners and feelings of the inhabitants of those two presidencies, this is a strong reason for maintaining separate Councils at Madras and at Bombay, 2127, 2128——Witness is not aware that any decision of those two subordinate presidencies, with reference to the customs and habits of the people, has ever been over-ruled at Calcutta, 2129——The interference of the Supreme Governments with the subordinate Governments is chiefly objectionable as limiting all control of expenditure, 2129, 2130

The Regulation of 1833, which so much confined the expenditure of the subordinate governments, was found so inconvenient, that the latter are now allowed to spend as much as 500 *l* without referring it to the Supreme Government, this change was most probably sanctioned by the Court of Directors, 2132, 2133——Injurious effects of sending to Calcutta for the sanctioning of all matters of expenditure exceeding 500 *l*, these effects are the greater, inasmuch as the Supreme Government seldom sanction anything, and, in consequence, the subordinate officers at the presidencies are less zealous than they otherwise would be, 2133, 2134 2138 2141–2145——How far the great restriction on all public outlay in Madras has checked the good government of that presidency, 2135 2192

There were frequent instances of the Supreme Government disallowing certain expenditure at Madras which was recommended by witness and his Council as necessary for the proper government of the province, 2138 2153——With regard to the revenue of Madras during witness's government there, the change from a deficiency into a small surplus is attributable to a succession of good seasons, that is, to natural causes, and not to any variation in the system of government, 2139, 2140——The Supreme Government at Calcutta are not blamable for any delay in matters relating to Madras, the great distance between those places, and the natural obstructions to a rapid transit, occasion much necessary delay in the transaction of business, 2146, 2147

Opinion that the whole administrative power should be left with the Council of each of the subordinate presidencies, 2148 2194——The power of legislation should be reserved
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*Elphinstone,* The Right Hon Lord (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*
to the Legislative Council of India, 2148 2194——And the general control should remain in the hands of the Governor-general, 2148 2194——Opinion that all questions of expenditure should be referred, not to the Supreme Government, but to the Court of Directors, who are much more liberal in such matters, 2149 2188 2193——There are generally some members in the Court of Directors who are locally conversant with the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, whereas in the Supreme Council of Bengal there has never been any member from either of those presidencies, 2150–2152

Reference to the great works of the Cavery Anecut, which were sanctioned by the Court of Directors, these works are of the greatest importance for the purposes of irrigation, and, if submitted to the Supreme Council, most likely would not have been allowed, 2154–2159——Further consideration of the distinction to be maintained, with regard to the natives, between the covenanted and uncovenanted service, if it be desirable to exclude the natives from the highest office, no system can be less offensive than the present, 2160–2162——It is very desirable that the Governors of their respective provinces should make tours of inspection every year, but not for any great length of time, suggestion for preventing too long an absence, 2163 2168–2171——Some provision should be made, giving certain powers to the Governors of the subordinate presidencies whilst absent on these tours of inspection, the present law, which is doubtful in its bearing on this question, should be definitely settled, 2164–2167 2172–2176

The Council in Madras should be maintained with the Governor, the occasional absence of the latter would not prevent communication with his Council on all matters of importance requiring a joint consideration, 2177–2180——Even when the Governor is at the presidency a great part of the business is carried on in writing by circulating the papers, 2180——With regard to improvements at Madras, the Supreme Government refused to sanction the construction of a road from Madras to Bellary, as recommended by witness's Government, 2182——Further reference to the works of irrigation in Tanjore, there are no better means for improving the finances of India, and the condition of the people, than by the construction of works of this nature and of roads, 2183–2187 2189

The power of control given by the Act of 1833 to the Bengal Government has impeded the improvement of the Madras Presidency, 2190, 2191——All enactments relating to Madras or Bengal should be sent to the Governors in Council of those presidencies for their opinion and report, 2195 2220–2222——Distinction drawn between legislative acts and administrative acts, as regards the sources from whence they ought to emanate, 2196——Opinion that the presidencies should be limited to a certain sum of expenditure yearly, with powers to lay out that amount in any way they please, 2197——It would be a very good system to frame estimates of expenditure for the succeeding year in each presidency, and to submit those estimates to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, 2198–2200 2211, 2212

With regard to the system of education at Haileybury College, it is generally understood that too much attention is paid to the study of Sanscrit and of some of the native languages, 2201–2203——Opinion that the state of our provinces is generally superior to that of the neighbouring native states, 2205–2207——Further reference to the present system of granting furloughs to officers, when on sick leave the officers should be allowed to go where they liked, but ordinary furloughs should be granted, under certain limits, 2208, 2209 2214, 2215——Opinion that it will be a long time before there is a railroad from Madras to Calcutta, and still longer before there is one from Madras to Simlah, 2213

The principal cause of the successful management of the smaller native states is that the revenues are collected and the administration conducted by the immediate officers of the Government, 2216, 2217——The prosperous condition of Mysore is chiefly attributable to the manner in which it is governed by General Cubbon, 2217–2219——Opinion that the disinclination of the Supreme Government to sanction expenditure in the subordinate presidencies arises from a natural preference to attend more especially to the wants of their own presidency, 2223——Advantage of having a feeling of emulation between the different military services in India, 2224

*Elphinstone,* Mr. *Mountstuart* Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone had every facility for becoming a director, if he had not refused office in England, *Shepherd* 754.

*English Law* It has always been understood that no English law which has been passed was operative in India unless India was specially named, *Bird* 1124, 1125——Acts passed by the Government of India to make the law of Calcutta conformable to the law of England, and observations thereon, *ib.* 1126–1133

*See* also *Improvement of the Law*

*Ensigncies* The claims of old officers for ensigncies for their sons are readily attended to at the Horse Guards, and complied with, as far as the means of the disposal of the Commander in-Chief will admit, *Macgregor* 1856

*Estimates* Manner in which the estimates as regards the wants of the service in India are prepared, *Melvill* 227–229 340–342——It would be a very good system to frame estimates of expenditure for the succeeding year in each presidency, and to submit those estimates to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2198–2200 2211, 2212——Much of the objection which the minor Governments have to the control exercised by the Supreme Government in matters of finance would be done away with, if a budget of the resources of each were prepared, and the expenditure apportioned according to the necessities of each, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2367——The budget should be referred to the Home Authorities for approval, *ib* 2368, 2369

*Europeans* Statement showing the number of European residents under each presidency in British India, who are not in the service of the Queen or of the East India Company, *App* 339 ——*See* also *Appointments,* 3

*Examination of Students* Recommendation that the students at Haileybury should undergo a more severe examination on their leaving the college, the examination is sufficiently stringent on entering the college, *Millett* 1650–1655

*See* also *Addiscombe College,* 1. *Civil Service,* 2 *Haileybury College,* 3.

*Examiner's Department* (East India House) Statement with reference to the number of officers in the examiner's department, and nature of the duties of the office, *Melvill* 35

*EXPENDITURE*

1 *Remarks relative to the Power of the Board of Control to regulate the Expenditure of the East India Company*

2 *Control exercised by the Supreme Government of India over the Expenditure of the minor Presidencies*

3 *Statement as to the Inconveniences arising from this practice*

1 *Remarks relative to the Power of the Board of Control to regulate the Expenditure of the East India Company*

Under the last Act the Board of Control have power over every part of the expenditure of the East India Company, with the exceptions laid down by the Act, *Waterfield* 693–704——Any proposition to expend money, however small the amount, must be submitted for the Board's decision; frequency of the Board declining to accede to, and proposing to diminish the grants, *ib* 696–704

2 *Control exercised by the Supreme Government of India over the Expenditure of the minor Presidencies*

The present regulation requires that before any expenditure is incurred in the minor presidencies a reference should be made to the Council of India, *Bird* 1009——Inconveniences resulting from this restriction, giving the subordinate Governments the power of expenditure, within certain limits, would be advantageous, *ib* 1009–1012——The Governor of Bombay is restricted in expenditure only so far as regards the permanent establishments, *Sir T H Maddock* 1196 1221–1226——The Government of Bombay is entirely dependent upon the Governor-general in Council as regards its expenditure, witness would not recommend any change in this practice, *Sir G R Clerk* 1350–1353

3 *Statement as to the Inconveniences arising from this practice.*

The interference of the Supreme Government with the subordinate Governments is chiefly objectionable as limiting all control of expenditure, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2129 2130——The Regulation of 1833, which so much confined the expenditure of the subordinate Governments, was found so inconvenient, that the latter are now allowed to spend as much as 500 *l* without referring it to the Supreme Government, this change was most probably sanctioned by the Court of Directors, *ib.* 2132, 2133——Injurious effects of sending to Calcutta for the sanction of all matters of expenditure exceeding 500 *l* , these effects are the greater, inasmuch as the Supreme Government seldom sanction anything, and in consequence, the subordinate officers at the presidencies are less zealous than they otherwise would be, *ib* 2133, 2134 2138 2141–2145

Opinion that all questions of expenditure should be referred, not to the Supreme Government, but to the Court of Directors, who are much more liberal in such matters, *Right*

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*Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2149 2188 2193——There are generally some members in the Court of Directors who are locally conversant with the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, whereas in the Supreme Court of Bengal there has never been any member from either of those presidencies, *ib* 2150–2152——Opinion that the presidencies should be limited to a certain sum of expenditure yearly, with powers to lay out that amount in any way they please, *ib* 2197——Opinion that the disinclination of the Supreme Government to sanction expenditure in the subordinate presidencies arises from a natural preference to attend more especially to the wants of their own presidency, *ib* 2223

*See* also *Army*, 6 *Board of Control*, 1 *Government of India*, 3 4 *Governor-General*, 1 *Home Treasury* *Madras Presidency*, 1. *Revenue and Expenditure* *Works*, Public

*Exports* See *Imports and Exports*

*Extraordinary Charges* Statement of the amount of extraordinary charges incurred in each year, under the several heads of subscriptions, presents, gratuities, house dinners, entertainments, and miscellaneous, *App* 431.

F

*FINANCE*

1 *Generally*

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Generally*

Opinion that the Governor-general in Council should have a greater control than he now has over the financial department, *Sir T H Maddock* 1168 1195——The rule of referring all matters of finance, however trifling in amount, to the Governor-general in Council, is inconvenient and productive of delay, *Willoughby* 1476——Course adopted to remedy this inconvenience, *ib*——On the whole, witness is of opinion that in matters of finance a great latitude of discretion might with advantage be allowed to the subordinate Governments, provided they are competent and efficient, *ib*——Opinion that the necessity of reference to the Supreme Government upon all financial matters has not acted as any check to extravagance in the subordinate presidencies, the responsibility is now transferred to the Central Government, who have no means of knowing what expenditure is judicious and what unadvisable, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2106——The supreme control of the finances of the Government should continue in the hands of the Governor-general in Council, but the details of administration of the subordinate presidencies should be left to the Governors in Council of those presidencies, *ib* 2107

2 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

Report of Bengal Finance Committee, dated 6 August 1842, with documents annexed, *App* 356——Report of Allahabad Finance Committee, dated 1842, with enclosures, *ib* 361——Letter from the Secretary to the Government, North-western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4 October 1842, on the Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib*——Report from the Bengal Finance Committee on the civil salaries in the Judicial, Revenue, and Customs Departments in the North-western Provinces, *ib* 365——Letter from the Secretary to the Government North-western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4 October 1842, upon the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *ib.* 379——Letter of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated 25 October 1848, *ib* 436——Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council in the Financial Department, dated June 1852, reviewing the finances of India from the year 1845–46 to the latest period, *ib* 449

*See* also *Ellenborough, Lord* *Estimates.* *Expenditure* *Home Charges* *Home Treasury* *Revenue and Expenditure.* *Secret Department* (India)

*Furloughs* Opinions that the furlough for three years is a long leave of absence, and should be curtailed, especially now that the communication with England has become so accelerated, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2124——Reference to the present system of granting furloughs to officers, when on sick leave the officers should be allowed

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to go where they liked, but ordinary furloughs should be granted, under certain limits, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2208, 2209 2214, 2215——Number of officers of each of the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on furlough, on the 30th of April 1834 and 1851, *App* 349

*See* also *Leave of Absence* *Retired Officers.*

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*Geddes,* Lieutenant-Colonel Case of Lieutenant-colonel Geddes, who has applied for an appointment for his nephew, the son of Dr Geddes, superintending surgeon on the Madras establishment, but without success, *Macgregor* 1885——Reference to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Geddes; witness has not been able to obtain any information upon the subject, *Melvill* 2483

*Gholab Singh* Suggestion for an exchange of territory with Gholab Singh, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305

*GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

1. *How far any Alteration should be made in the present system of Government in India*
2 *Changes effected in the Government by the Act of* 1833.
3 *Powers exercised by the Local Governments of India, this Power might be increased*
4 *Control exercised over the Government by the Home Authorities, whether Advantageous to conduct the Government in the name of the Crown.*
5 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *How far any Alteration should be made in the present system of Government in India*

Statement as to the existing checks against abuses in the constitution and Government of India, and improvements suggested therein, *Prinsep* 865–869——Suggestions for re-modelling the Home Government and the Government in India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305——It is not necessary to change the constitution of the Government in India, *ib* 2313—— In all its important features, the Government of India always rests with the Governor-general, all attempts in this country to interfere with the details of the Indian Government would be futile or injurious, *ib* 2343——The future good government of India will depend in a great measure upon the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, but for the purpose of enforcing responsibility imposed upon them, and aiding them in their duties, it is important to constitute a Council of the most eminent men that can be found, by whom the opinion of the Home Authorities can be communicated to them, *ib* 2344——Approval of the present system of double Government, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2398, 2399

2 *Changes effected in the Government by the Act of* 1833

Previously to 1834 there were three Governments in India, by the Act of that year the Government of all India was placed in one general central Government, denominated the Governor-general of India in Council, *Melvill* 399——Explanation as to the constitution and powers of this central Government, *ib* 399-403——Change made by the Act of 1833, as respects the manner of conducting the Government of India, *Prinsep* 843

3. *Powers exercised by the Local Governments of India, this Power might be increased*

The local Government of India have, by statute, the power of addressing the Secret Committee upon any subject connected with the Government of India that they consider it right to keep secret, *Melvill* 172-174 179-181——Virtually, India is governed by the local Government, subject to the control of the Home Authorities, necessity for the Government of India being dependent upon the Home Authorities, *ib* 352-354——Opinion that there is no occasion for a general reference of every question which is now sent from India to England, many points might be decided by the authorities on the spot,
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*GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*—continued.

3 *Powers exercised by the Local Governments of India, &c*—continued

*Sir G R Clerk* 1395, 1396 1405–1416——Distinction drawn between legislative acts and administrative acts, as regards the sources from whence they ought to emanate, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2196

4 *Control exercised over the Government by the Home Authorities, whether Advantageous to conduct the Government in the name of the Crown*

All powers of the Government of India are exercised subject to the orders of the Home Authorities, agreeably to the Act 13 Geo 3, c. 9, *Melvill* 399——Power of control possessed by the Central Government over the creation of new offices, and also with regard to the expenditure of money, *ib* 418–421——All instructions for the Government of India must proceed from the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, the East India Company is the only authority known in India, the President of the Board of Control cannot send out instructions, *Waterfield* 561——Opinion that the Government of India is not a system of mutual check between the Company and the Crown, all substantive power of the Court is under the control of the Crown, *Sir T H. Maddock* 1284 *et seq*——It has become essential to the safety of our present position in India to conduct the Government in the name and by the direct authority of the Crown, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305——This would be a great advantage as regards the feelings of the native states, *ib*

5 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 2d March (No 1) 1836, *App* 788——Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 15 May (No 24) 1837, *ib* 800——Extract letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to Agent to the Governor-general for Affairs of Scindiah's Dominions, dated 19 June 1844, *ib* 822——Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Agent to the Governor-general, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, dated 31 May 1844, *ib.*

*See* also *Act of* 1833 *Administration of the Government* *Agra Presidency* *Appointments,* 2 *Board of Administration* *Bombay Presidency,* 1 *Councils* *Despatches,* 2 *Directors,* Court of, 2 *Governor-General* *Home Council for India* *Legislation* *Legislative Councillor,* 2 *Local Governments* *Madras Presidency,* 1 *Members of Council* *Military Department* *North-western Provinces,* 1 *President of the Board of Control* *Press,* The *Proprietors,* 2 *Publicity of Proceedings* *Records* *Seat of Government* *Secret Committee,* 1 *Simlah* *Supreme Council* *Tours of Inspection.* *Works,* Public.

*Government Stock.* Amount of Government stock in India held by Europeans and natives respectively, in 1834 and 1850, and number of Europeans and natives holding stock respectively in each of the above years, *App* 406.——*See* also *Price of Stock*

*GOVERNOR-GENERAL*

1 *Evidence as to the Appointment and Powers of the Governor-General of India*

2. *Remarks relative to the Absence of the Governor-General from the seat of Government, Inconvenience resulting therefrom*

3 *Explanation as to the Mode in which the Business is conducted during his Absence*

4. *Suggestion that certain Members of the Council should always be attendant upon the Governor-General.*

5 *Manner in which the Patronage is distributed during his Absence*

1 *Evidence as to the Appointment and Powers of the Governor-General of India*

Limit upon the Governor-general of India as to the expenditure of money by him without the sanction of the Court of Directors, *Melvill* 477–480——With regard to papers and documents sent home with despatches to the Court of Directors, the Governor-general in Council is acquainted therewith, as everything sent home to the Court is sent also to the Supreme Government, *ib,* 489–492——No inconvenience ever arose from the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-Chief being united, but witness would not recommend the perpetual union of those offices, *ib.* 494–500——Course pursued with reference to the appointment of Governor-general or Governors of presidencies, *Shepherd* 733.

*GOVERNOR-GENERAL*—continued.

1 *Evidence as to the Appointment and Powers of, &c.*—continued

Nature of the supervision and control exercised by the Governor-general over the proceedings of the Governments of the subordinate presidencies, *Prinsep* 857——Before the last Act the Governor-general acted with his Council in the administration, now he acts independently of his Council, this was the most imperfect part of the scheme established by the Act of 1833, *ib* 921–924——Opinion that the Governor-general could administer the affairs of India, and conduct the administration of the Presidency of Bengal at the same time, *ib* 931——The Governor-general is certainly a servant of the Crown, inasmuch as he receives all his most important orders from the Crown through the secret committee of the directors, this committee acting independently of the Court, and bound by an oath not to divulge their proceedings, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1315–1317——Instance in which the Governor-general might act in direct opposition to the known sentiments of the Court, and as a consequence, of the President, exercising the power at his disposal, *Sykes* 1791——The general control should remain in the hands of the Governor-general, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2148. 2194.

2 *Remarks relative to the Absence of the Governor-General from the seat of Government, Inconvenience resulting therefrom*

Inconvenience resulting in the Indian Legislature from the occasional absence of the Governor-general in the provinces, on such occasions a division of authority has been made between the Governor-general and the President of the Council, copy of Act passed to meet such contingency delivered in and read, *Sir T. H. Maddock* 1160——The absence of the Governor-general from the seat of Government is a great hindrance to business, he should be restrained from going away except in cases of emergency, *Millett* 1703–1707

3. *Explanation as to the Mode in which the Business is conducted during his Absence*

Power of the Governor-general to appoint a deputy, both in cases of absence and when he is present, *Melvill* 409——Difference of opinion which has arisen as to the respective power of the Governor-general when absent from Calcutta, and the President in Council remaining on the spot, *ib* 441–443——Local Act passed on the Governor-general leaving Calcutta, arranging the division of business, and defining the powers of the Council during his absence, *ib* 448–451. 511——During the absence of the Governor he exercises all his powers, the patronage is dispensed by him, just in the same way as when he is present, *Willoughby* 1536–1538

Manner in which the powers which are now delegated to the Governor-general on leaving Calcutta are defined, *Millett* 1699——Remarks as to the power of the Governor-general of India when absent from the Council, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2288——Witness would extend the power which the Governor-general possesses, when absent from his Council, of overruling any legislative measures passed in Council to measures passed when he is present in Council, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2379–2384.

4. *Suggestion that certain Members of the Council should always be attendant upon the Governor-General*

Suggestion that the Council should be so constituted, that a portion of it, as an Executive Council, might accompany the Governor-general in his absences from the seat of Government, and that another portion might remain, with certain legislative powers granted to them, this suggestion involves an increase in the numbers of the Council, *Sir T H Maddock* 1160, 1161. 1192–1194——Opinion that the well-being of India, which the Governor-general has to superintend, would be promoted by the Council being invariably attendant on the Governor-general, *Millett* 1684–1692.

5 *Manner in which the Patronage is distributed during his Absence:*

Importance of the Governor-general retaining the patronage of the Bengal Presidency, otherwise he would lose much of his authority and influence, *Prinsep* 934——The Governor-general in Council appoints to all the high offices; witness would not take away that power, but would leave all the other appointments to the discretion of the Governor of Bengal, in the same way as they are left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-general of Agra, *Bird* 1000, 1001——Statement as to what the general patronage of the Governor-general is, and how far it extends over the whole of India, *ib* 1035–1037——Suggestion that all petty patronage should be taken away from the Governor-general; but as regards the great political offices the patronage should be left to him, *ib* 1038–1046——It has always been the usage of the Governors-general to reserve to themselves all

*GOVERNOR-GENERAL*—continued

5. *Manner in which the Patronage is distributed during his Absence*—continued.

all the higher appointments, leaving the subordinate patronage to the Lieutenant-governors of the several provinces, *Bird* 1108–1111——Any plan which should strip the Governor-general of a large portion of the patronage would not be conducive to the public good, *Sir G. R Clerk* 1460–1462——The Governor-general of India occupies a position much above the influence of any improper motive in the selection of officers, *Right Hon Lord Ellenborough* 2349

*See* also *Act of* 1833 *Advocate-General* *Appeals,* 1 *Appointments,* 2 3 *Bengal Presidency,* 2 4 5 *Bombay Presidency,* 1 *Calcutta* *Civil Service,* 2 *Councils,* 2 *Declaration of War* *Despatches,* 2 *Expenditure,* 2 3 *Finances,* 1 *Government of India* *Home Council for India.* *Lieutenant-Governors* *Military Officers* *Minor Presidencies* *Patronage,* 3 *Period of Service,* 1 *President of the Board of Control* *Recall of Officers,* 1 2 *Salaries* *Seat of Government* *Secretary of State* *Simlah* *Subordinate Governments* *Supreme Council* *Tours of Inspection.* *Works,* Public

*Governors of Presidencies* It would be beneficial for the interests of India if the Governors of the minor presidencies were selected from among the Company's servants experienced in India, instead of being, as they often are, persons altogether unacquainted with India, *Millett* 1659–1663 1709–1712——Opinion against the appointment of Governors exclusively from the servants of the Company, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2295——In some cases the Governors of presidencies might be chosen from the civil service of the Company, but more frequently there is an advantage in selecting them from Europe, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2453

*See* also *Governor-General,* 1. *Home Council for India* *Lieutenant-Governors* *Minor Presidencies.* *Secretaries,* 2 *Tours of Inspection*

*Grant,* Mr *Charles.* See *Directors,* Court of, 2

*Grants of Money* See *Gratuities.* *Proprietors,* 1 *Salaries*

*Gratuities* Previously to 1834 the Court of Directors had the power of making grants of money to any one person, not exceeding 600 *l* in one sum, and any annuity not exceeding 200 *l* a year, without reference to the Board of Control, under the Act of that year, all money grants are subject to that Board, *Melvill* 4 6 ——*See* also *Extraordinary Charges*

*Greenstreet, Lieutenant-general* Case of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet, who applied for an appointment for his son, which was refused, he at the same time receiving from the Court of Directors his medal, with eight clasps, *Macgregor* 1877–1883——Remarks upon the case mentioned of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet having applied for an appointment which was refused, at the same time that an order with several clasps was transmitted to him, *Melvill* 2481.

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*HAILEYBURY COLLEGE:*

1 *Evidence as to the System of Education pursued in the College*
2 *Opinion that too much attention is paid to the study of the Oriental Languages*
3 *Necessity for all the Civil Officers of India passing through Haileybury College*

1 *Evidence as to the System of Education pursued in the College*

It would be an advantage if it were possible to combine the system of Haileybury College with that of other public institutions, so as to make it less exclusive, *Melvill* 333–339 ——Statement as to the cost of education, &c, at the establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe, *ib* 355–361——Evidence respecting the system of education pursued at Haileybury College, *Shepherd* 788–819——Nature of the test applied to students at Haileybury College, *ib.* 796, 797 801–804——Reference to the education of the civil servants of the Company at Haileybury, no alteration is necessary with regard to the amount of study spent in the requirement of the native languages, *Sir T H Maddock* 1325–1327——Observations with respect to the system of education at Haileybury, defects in the system, remedies suggested, *Willoughby* 1499 1517–1519——The mode of

*HAILEYBURY COLLEGE*—continued.

1. *Evidence as to the System of Education pursued in the College*—continued

education at Haileybury is very useful, but from its exclusive nature, a higher intellectual standard, by the study of law and political economy, might be obtained from the Universities, *Sykes* 1799–1801 1808, 1809

2 *Opinion that too much attention is paid to the study of the Oriental Languages*

Opinion that in the system of education pursued at Haileybury more time should be devoted to European subjects, and less time to the study of Oriental languages, *Shepherd* 734 788 *et seq* ——Too much attention is paid to Oriental literature at Haileybury, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India than in this country, *Willoughby* 1499——With regard to the course of education at Haileybury College, too great attention is given to the Oriental languages, which can be best acquired in India, *Millett* 1616–1618——Opinion that the study of Oriental languages is carried too far at Haileybury College, *Sykes* 1799——With regard to the system of education at Haileybury College, it is generally understood that too much attention is paid to the study of Sanscrit, and of some of the native languages, *Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone* 2201–2203 ——As regards the teaching of Eastern languages at Haileybury, the general observation is that the young men would acquire more in one month in India than in six months in this country, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2400, 2401

3 *Necessity for all the Civil Officers of India passing through Haileybury College*

Observations with respect to appointments made from Haileybury College, the test of qualification is sufficiently high to ensure proficiency in the public service, *Melvill* 271–277 282–300 365–369——No original appointments to the civil service of India can be made, except in favour of persons who have passed through Haileybury College, *ib* 300——Manner in which the examiners, whose duty it is to test the qualifications of the candidates from Haileybury College, are appointed, *ib* 301–306——The principal and professors of Haileybury are appointed by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, *ib* 307–309

*See* also *Addiscombe College*, 2 *Colleges* *Examination of Students*

*Hardinge*, The Right Honourable Viscount, G C B (Analysis of his Evidence) –Witness landed at Calcutta as Governor-general of India in July 1844, and left in January 1848, 2357——Opinion that the Act of 1833 has been successful in insuring good government in India, and in promoting the welfare of the people, 2358——As to the correspondence between the Home Authorities and the Government in India, although some curtailment might be effected, the system insures the advantages both of an absolute and a responsible Government, 2359, 2360——It would not be desirable to add a civil servant from each of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras to the Council of the Governor general, 2361

Opinion in favour of retaining the legislative member of the Council, 2362——And of leaving the nomination to seats in the Council with the Court of Directors, 2363—— With regard to the Government of Bengal, witness would revert to the old system of having the Governor-general in Council to manage the business of the presidency, and leaving the patronage in his hands, 2364, 2365——A change in the seat of Government from Calcutta would not be desirable, 2366

Much of the objection which the minor Governments have to the control exercised by the Supreme Government in matters of finance would be done away with if a budget of the resources of each were prepared, and the expenditures apportioned according to the necessities of each, 2367——This budget should be referred to the Home Authorities for approval, 2368, 2369——Opinion against the amalgamation of the military and civil services of the three presidencies, 2370——And against the appointment of a Lieutenant-governor in place of the Councils which now exist at the minor presidencies, 2371

Efficiency of the civil service, 2372——Promotion by seniority, if strictly observed, would be objectionable, 2373, 2374——A member of Council generally retires after a service of five years, and, on the whole, this is desirable, 2375, 2376——The scale of remuneration in the civil service is not too high, 2377——Remarks on the systems of education at Addiscombe and Woolwich, 2378——Witness would extend the power which the Governor-general possesses when absent from his Council, of overruling any legislative measures passed in Council, to measures passed when he is present in Council, 2379–2383——Remarks on the connexion between the Board of Control and the Secret Committee, 2384

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*Hardinge*, The Right Hon Viscount, G C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

The patronage of the directors is fairly dispensed, particulars as to the appointments to cadetships conferred on orphans of Indian officers, 2386——The Secret Committee should have the power of recording their dissent to orders of the President of the Board of Control, which they are obliged to transmit to India in their own name, 2386–2391——It is essential that the orders of the Secret Committee should be signed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in order that they may see that the subject matters are within the jurisdiction of the Secret Committee, 2392, 2393

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman should be acquainted with everything relating to the Government of India, whether emanating from the Court or the Secret Committee, but certain proceedings, such, for instance, as witness's admonishing the King of Oude, should only be disclosed to the Court at the discretion of the President of the Board of Control, 2392–2397——Approval of the present system of double government, 2398, 2399——As regards the teaching of Eastern languages at Haileybury, the general observation is, that the young men would acquire more in one month in India than in six months in this country, 2400, 2401——On arriving in India they are practically fitted for the first situations they have to fill, 2402

No improvement could be made as to the age at which young men are sent to India, 2403, 2404——Opinion that a free press may be dangerous in Eastern countries, especially during a campaign, 2405, 2406——Officials in India are not allowed to answer articles in newspapers, nor should that be permitted, 2407, 2408——But much good might be effected by publishing certain information relating to public measures in the newspapers, submitting the same to the Government of the presidency previous to publication, 2407–2409——The libellous portion of the press in India has very little influence, but causes much annoyance, 2410——For want of some restriction on the press, information calculated to injure British rule in India is translated into the Persian newspapers, and thus circulated, not only throughout India, but through the adjacent countries, 2411–2413

The Governor-general communicates freely with the President of the Board of Control, and, as a matter of courtesy, with the Chairs, but all orders of political importance must be transmitted to the Governor-general through the Secret Committee, 2414–2417——The necessity of canvassing for the direction deters many gentlemen of high qualifications from becoming candidates, suggestion for empowering the Court to appoint a certain proportion of the directors from men who have been distinguished as Company's servants in India, 2418–2424——Witness thinks, however, that the present system of representation produces a very competent body, 2425——The line of demarcation between the covenanted and uncovenanted service should be strictly preserved, otherwise natives might obtain commissions in the army in the higher grade, which would be extremely dangerous, 2426–2434

It would not be desirable to form a council of natives who might be consulted on matters affecting their customs or religion, when an Act on those subjects is proposed the draft is published in the native languages three months before the Act is carried into effect, and full weight is given to all objections taken against it, 2435–2438——The present restrictions on the Court of Directors are in witness's opinion quite sufficient, 2439, 2440——Upon important matters an answer to a despatch from India might be expected in three months, and on matters not requiring deliberation the time occupied might be less, 2441–2443——The legislative councillor should attend the Council as at present, although restricted to voting upon legislative matters, witness would not substitute the Advocate-general in his place, 2446–2452

In some cases the Governors of presidencies might be chosen from the civil service of the Company, but more frequently there is an advantage in selecting them from Europe, 2453——Young statesmen would be more fitted for the future conduct of Indian affairs by travelling through the country than by being attached to Governors in India in the capacity of Under-Secretaries of State, 2454, 2455——Evidence as to the appointment of military officers in the civil service, the system has acted very beneficially, 2456–2469——Explanation relative to the pension of 1,000 *l* a year enjoyed by the civil officer at the end of his service, 2466, 2467——A military man employed in a civil situation continues to rise in military rank, and his services would be available, if required, in the event of war, 2468, 2469

*Heads of the Sudder* No advantage would result from the appointment of the heads of the Sudder, or the Sudder Board of Revenue, to sit in the Council on legislative questions, *Bird* 1074, 1075.

*Herbert*, Mr *Sydney* Letter from Mr. Sydney Herbert to Mr P. Auber, dated 4 April 1835, respecting the transit duties in India, and the course which it is expedient for the Home Authorities to adopt, *App* 787

*Home Charges* Statement of the amount of charges at home in each year, from 1834, distinguishing permanent and fixed charges from those varying in amount, *App.* 432

*HOME COUNCIL FOR INDIA*

1 *Suggestion for the formation of a Council to assist the Governor-General in the Government of India.*

2. *Powers proposed to be given to this Council*

1. *Suggestion for the formation of a Council to assist the Governor-General in the Government of India:*

Mode in which witness would form a Council of twelve to assist the officer entrusted by the Crown with the authority over India, the councillors, in the first instance, might be named in the Act of Parliament, and vacancies might be filled up on the recommendation of the Governor-general or Governors of presidencies, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305——But if the principle of election be preferred, the present constituency should be largely increased, the creditors of the Government in India should have a right to vote as well as the holders of East India stock, and votes might with advantage be given to persons who had served a certain time in India, *ib.*——Witness would remunerate the councillors by salary, *ib* 2308——The Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies would recommend as councillors the most eminent men who had served in India, and that would lead to their coming home somewhat earlier than they do now, *ib*

The councillors might be made members of the Privy Council, but witness would not admit them to a seat in Parliament, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2308, 2309——An advantage of the change suggested would be the abolition of what is called the double Government, but the President should have the same power of overruling this Council as he now possesses over the Court of Directors, and as the Governor-general in India possesses with reference to the Supreme Council, *ib.* 2310, 2311. 2315——The members of the Council at home, under witness's proposal, would be immovable for six years, *ib* 2314——The salaries of the councillors should not exceed 1,000*l* or 1,200*l*, but they would be required to live in London, *ib* 2322——The Governor-general might be required to nominate two or three individuals for the office of councillor, and the President should make his election of the person to be appointed, *ib.*

The President would be solely responsible to Parliament if a report were called for, opinion that under the present system his resposibility is much diminished, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2323——Doubts whether the members of Council should be eligible for re-election, *ib* 2324, 2325——Examination with reference to the possibility of the Council proposed by witness falling into disuse, as the present Board of Control has done, *ib* 2337–2341——Although the Government of this country would not put at the head of the Board an incompetent man, it would still be necessary to leave the nomination of the members of Council in the hands of the Governor-general and Governors in India, *ib* 2342——By adopting the plan for this new Council, there would then be one Government for India, and the mischief of a divided authority would be avoided, *ib* 2353

2. *Powers proposed to be given to this Council.*

The patronage should be transferred to the Council without enlarging the present share of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2306——There might be a practical advantage in giving the Council a negative in the appointment of the Governor-general and the Governors of presidencies, *ib* 2313——The origination of matters would best rest with the President himself, *ib* 2316——If any difference should arise between the President and a councillor upon any matter belonging to the department of the latter, the councillor should have the power of desiring the Council to be summoned, *ib*——If the Council differed from the President, they might have the power of recording their opinion in the same way that the Court of Directors now have that power, but the Council would be the advisers only, without the power of originating matters, *ib* 2317–2319

Giving the patronage to the Council, and reserving to the President the share which at present he possesses for public purposes, would not be virtually vesting the patronage in the Crown, as the members would sit for six years, and be entirely independent of the power of the Crown, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2320, 2321——The Council would have the power of recording their dissent to any proposal made by the President, but in the case of political despatches of the highest importance, they might be transmitted, as at present, through a secret committee, without being referred to the Council, *ib* 2327–2331——Whatever duties the Court of Directors now perform, witness would transfer to the Council proposed by him, which, from the mode of appointment suggested, could be composed of the most fit men for those duties, *ib* 2347, 2348——There would be no objection to give the new Council a negative upon the appointment of the Governor-general

*HOME COUNCIL FOR INDIA*—continued.

2. *Powers proposed to be given to this Council*—continued

general and the governors of presidencies, and some check might be placed over the power of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2354, 2355——But witness would not give the Council the power of recall, as the expectation of a recall affects the relation of the Governor-general to the native states; in witness's case it led to the resistance of the Government of Gwalior to the demands made of them, and to the war which followed, *ib* 2356.

*Home Establishment.* Changes made in the Home Establishment consequent upon the Act of 1834 *Melvill* 34——Detail as to the constitution of the Home Establishment, there are four distinct departments or offices, nature of each branch department, *ib.* 35——Considerable reduction in the number of clerks employed in the India House since 1833; saving of expense resulting from that reduction, *ib* 513-515——Witness would not suggest any change in the mode of nominating parties for the civil service in England, it is very safely and properly vested in the hands of the directors, *Bird* 1018——Nominal list of the several persons employed on the establishment at the East India House, with the salary and allowances of each person, *App* 320

*See* also *Appointments* 1 *Bi-Monthly Mails* *Civil Service*, 1. *Examiner's Department* *Pensions*, 2 *Promotions* *Reduction of Home Establishment.* *Salaries.* *Secretary's Department*

*Home Government* See *Act of* 1833 *Administration of the Government* *Directors*, Court of. *Government of India*, 1. *Supreme Council* *Works*, Public

*HOME TREASURY:*

1 *Authority conferred on the Board of Control with regard to the Home Treasury by the Act of* 1833

2 *Doubts as to whether the Act of* 1833 *gave the Board of Control any Power over the Home Treasury*

3 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Authority conferred on the Board of Control with regard to the Home Treasury, by the Act of* 1833

The great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board of Control in the Act of 1834, was that the Act gave to the Board a control over the Home Treasury of the East India Company, *Waterfield* 627——Opinion that the President of the Board of Control has a power to dip into the Home Treasury of the East India Company for political purposes, reference to a Return before the House of Commons in support of this opinion, *Sykes* 1791 1795-1798——Evidence with reference to the doubt that has been expressed concerning the power existing in the Board of Control over the Home Treasury, and generally over the operations at home, of the East India Company, the practice is quite in conformity with the Act 3 & 4 Will 4, *Melvill* 2514-2519 2521, 2522——If the President of the Board of Control desired an additional force of steamers to the Indian navy, it is witness's opinion that he could originate that question, *ib* 2523-2525——He would state to the Court of Directors by letter, with reference to the state of India, and to the strength of the Indian navy, that it appeared to the Board to be desirable that an additional force should be provided, and he would request the Court of Directors to consider the subject, and prepare the draft of a communication upon it, *ib* 2523——If the Court do not adopt the view of the President of the Board, he has power to give effect to his opinion, as the law now stands, *ib* 2526, 2527

2 *Doubts as to whether the Act of* 1833 *gave the Board of Control any Power over the Home Treasury*

Witness doubts whether the Act of 1833 conferred on the Board of Control a new power over the Home Treasury, when President of that Board, in 1841, witness wished to change the destination of three steamers, which had been ordered, and were building in England, from Bombay to China, on account of the war in the latter place, and his wishes were carried out by the Court, but witness could not have compelled the Court to write a letter on the subject, as the provisions of the Act of 1833 relate to correspondence in India, and have no reference to correspondence in England, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2230-2255——In any future Act the power of the Board over the Home Treasury should be made as clear as that which they possess over the Treasury in India, *ib* 2247-2255——Witness would except from that power the control of the general expenditure on account of the Home Establishment, and with regard to the annual estimate now sent in to the Board, he would alter the law to make it conform to the practice, *ib* 2256-2264.

*HOME TREASURY*—continued

3 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Statement of the mode in which the Home Treasury has been supplied, with the amount obtained for the supply of the Home Treasury in each year, and the rate of exchange at which that supply was obtained, from 1834-35 to the latest period, *App* 304——Amount raised in England in each year, from 1834-35 to 1851-1852, by drafts upon India, and the rate of exchange at which such drafts have been drawn, *ib* 317

*Hunter,* Mrs Unsuccessful applications made by Mrs Hunter to procure an appointment for her grandson, whose father died three years ago in the command of a regiment of native infantry, *Macgregor,* 1886, 1887 1895-1904——Statement relative to the case of Mrs Hunter, the appointment sought was for one of the fourth generation of members of the service, *Melvill* 2484 2488

*Hypothecation of Goods* Amount remitted upon the hypothecation of goods in each year since 1834, and the rate and conditions on which money has been advanced in India on such hypothecation, *App* 311——Terms and conditions of making advances in India upon the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, *ib* 313——Amount of loss sustained by the East India Company on such remittances since 1834, *ib.* 315——Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, in 1843, as to the discontinuance of remittances on the hypothecation of goods, and correspondence with the Court of Directors thereupon, *ib* 354 ——*See* also *Remittances*

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*Imports and Exports* Account of the value of the imports and exports between the several presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom, and other countries, in each year from 1834-35 to 1849-50, *App* 341

*Improvement of the Law* The improvement of the law in India did not keep pace with the improvement of the law in England, as in 1838 the Supreme Court were deciding under laws which were abolished by the Act of 1834, *Bird* 1115-1123

*See* also *English Law*

*India Board.* See *Board of Control*

*Indian Army* See *Army.*

*Indian Law Commission* Remarks relative to the Indian Law Commission, the duties of the Law Commissioners and of the Legislative Councillor were separate and distinct, *Prinsep* 894 901——The connexion of the Legislative member with the Law Commission arose not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as President of the Law Commission, *ib.* 902, 903.

*INDIAN NAVY.*

1. *Evidence generally relative to the Indian Navy.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1 *Evidence generally relative to the Indian Navy.*

The appointments to the Bombay marine, commonly called the Indian navy, are made by the Court here, this service is subject to martial law, *Melvill* 396-398——The several ships employed under the Bengal Government are under martial law when engaged in military operations, the appointments to them are made by the Bengal Government, *ib* 398 ——Witness cannot understand why the Court of Directors allow the Indian Government no control over the Indian navy, which, under the present system, is not managed economically, *Sir T H Maddock* 1168 1221-1226——The Indian navy is one of the covenanted services, and the officers rise by gradation, just as in the military service, *ib.* 1273, 1274——The small marine force under the Bengal Government is not a covenanted or commissioned service, nor is it subject to the Mutiny Act, *ib* 1275, 1276. 1278, 1279 ——The Indian navy have a separate Mutiny Act, *ib* 1278

The Bengal steamers are regular ships of war, and have done the greatest service in the China war and in the Eastern Archipelago, great hardship and injustice suffered by this service, *Sir T H Maddock* 1280——Remarks relative to the Indian navy, the Bombay marine is now called the Indian navy, in order that it may not be considered as a mere local marine, *Sir G. R Clerk* 1370, 1371——Observations as to the manner in which the Indian navy is controlled, *Willoughby* 1551, 1552

*INDIAN NAVY*—continued

2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

Number of officers of the Indian navy, and the pay and allowances of each rank, *App.* 428——Statement showing the names, tonnage, horse power, and guns of ships and vessels of the Indian navy, *ib* 429——Account of the number and description of ships and vessels of the Indian navy in commission, in each year from 1835 to 1850, *ib* ——Statement as to the European and native establishment of each description of ship and vessel of the Indian navy, when in commission, in peace and in war, *ib* 430

*See* also *Appointments*, 4 *Army*, 3 *Home Treasury*, 1 *Pensions*, 2 *Retired Officers*, 3 *Returns of Patronage* *Revenue and Expenditure*, 2

*Irregular Troops* As regards the raising and officering of irregular troops, the arrangement is made in India, and is reported by the local Government to the Court of Directors for approval, *Melvill* 387-390 ——*See* also *Army*, 6

*Irrigation* Reference to the works of irrigation in Tanjore, there are no better means for improving the finances of India, and the condition of the people, than by the construction of works of this nature and of roads, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2183-2187 2189

*See* also *Cavery Anecut*

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*Jackson*, Lieutenant-colonel Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson was unsuccessful in his application for an appointment for his son, having no interest, *Macgregor* 1885——Reference to the case of Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson, *Melvill* 2486

*Jenkins*, Sir *Richard*. See *Chairs* *Directors*, Court of, 2

*Judicial Decisions*. Statement of the judicial decisions in the East Indian Company's courts, under the several presidencies, in the latest year of which an account can be given, showing by what authority the several decisions were pronounced, *App.* 625 *et seq* ——Statement of the judicial decisions in the criminal and civil courts of Bengal for the year 1850, *ib* 625-651——Similar statement from the courts of Madras, *ib* 655-691——Similar statement from the courts of Bombay, *ib* 766-782

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*Land Revenue* Account of the arrears of land revenue left outstanding in each year, distinguishing the presidencies, so far as the same can be given, from 1833-34 to the latest period, *App* 306——Statement of increase to Government land revenue obtained by resumption proceedings, from the passing of Regulation III of 1828, dated 12 June 1849, *ib* 849

*Languages* see *Native Languages*.

*Law Courts* see *Civil Justice*. *Criminal Justice* *Judicial Decisions*

*Lawrence*, Sir *Henry* Remarks relative to the case of Sir Henry Lawrence and his brother, and their application for an appointment for the nephew of Sir Henry, *Melvill* 2490

*Leave of Absence*. It would be advisable to change the law limiting absences for illness to places within the charter of the Company, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2125——As civil servants are allowed to retain their offices when they go on leave of absence to the Cape or Australia, there is no reason why they should not do so if they come to England, but the whole system, which permits a civil servant to return after three years' absence, and displace the gentleman who has been efficiently performing the whole of the duties of his office during that period, requires revision, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2303,2304 ——*See* also *Furloughs*

*Legislation*. Laws passed by the Government of India, although they have immediate effect, are liable to be disallowed by orders from home, *Melvill* 399 508-510——The legislative power being exclusively vested in the General Government of India, was a wise provision of the Act of 1833, as it insures uniformity where such is desirable, and a more perfect and matured deliberation in the enactment of laws, *Willoughby* 1477——The power of legislation should be reserved to the Legislative Council of India, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2148 2194——Witness considers that whatever is now done by Parliament should be regarded in the light of an experiment, as he deprecates legislation on the subject of India under a weak Government, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2350 ——*See* also *Supreme Government* *Trade and Navigation*

*Legislative Council of India* Witness has not given much consideration as to whether any advantage would result from the number of the Legislative Council being enlarged by including within its body other public servants, heads of departments, *Prinsep* 909——No doubt a larger body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage, *ib* 909-912——Difficulties in the way of appointing residents in Calcutta to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies, *ib* 910——How far it would be expedient to have members of the Legislative Council from the subordinate governments, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2113——Suggestion for enlarging the Council of India for legislative purposes by adding civil servants from each of the presidencies, reserving to the Executive Council the power of passing by that Council in cases of emergency, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2297

*See* also *Legislation* *Publication of Laws*

*LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR*

1 *Particulars relative to the Appointment and Duties of the Legislative Member of the Council of India*

2. *Great Advantage has resulted from the Appointment of this Officer*; *necessity for the continuance of the Officer*

3 *Opinion that there is no necessity to have a Legislative Councillor.*

1 *Particulars relative to the Appointment and Duties of the Legislative Member of the Council of India*

Observations as to the new office created by the Act of 1834 for the Government of India, called the Legislative Councillor, nature of the duties of this officer, the working of this new office has been successful, *Melvill* 482-488——The Legislative Councillor who is appointed from England used formerly to sit and vote in the Councils, referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation, *Prinsep* 885-887——This was objected to by Lord Ellenborough, and his sitting was discontinued, *ib.* 886-888——The Court being sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting, the practice has since been restored, *ib* 885-891——The main object of the appointment of the Legislative Councillor was the preparation of a general code of laws for India, progress made in the preparation of such a code, *ib* 892, 893 899-908

With regard to any system for the future legislation of India, there should be some member of the legislative body well conversant with the laws of England, instance of the objectionable working of the present system, by which, in 1850, an Act was passed affecting the religious rites and ceremonies of the Hindoos, and thereby causing great offence to a large body of the people of India, Sir *T H Maddock* 1321——Statement of the law respecting the sitting and voting of the legislative member of Council; minute written by witness on receiving a letter from the Court requesting that the legislative member might be admitted to the Council on all occasions, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2292, 2293——The Legislative Councillor should attend the Council as at present, although restricted to voting upon legislative matters, witness would not substitute the Advocate-general in his place, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2446-2452.

2 *Great Advantage has resulted from the Appointment of this Officer, necessity for the continuance of the Officer*

There is no doubt that the appointment of a Legislative Councillor from England has improved the constitution of the Council, the Act of 1833 prescribes that he shall only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation, *Prinsep* 860-863——How far witness considers it desirable to retain this fourth or legislative member of the Council, *ib* 864——Practical benefit which has resulted from the existence of the office of Legislative Councillor, *ib* 894-898——Witness would recommend the continuance of the legal member of Council appointed from this country, as this officer has been productive of great convenience, *Bird* 1072——The same functions could not be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, *ib* 1073——Remarks relative to the usefulness of the legislative member of the Council of India, improvements effected by Mr. Amos, *ib* 1128-1131

The continuance of the legislative member of Council is desirable under the present system of Indian legislature, *Sir T H Maddock* 1322-1324——Objections to the discontinuance of the Legislative Councillor, the Indian Government has benefited by the existence of that councillor, *Millett* 1647, 1648——Opinion in favour of retaining the legislative member of the Council, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2362

*LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR*—continued

3 *Opinion that there is no necessity to have a Legislative Councillor*

If a man of eminence like Sir Lawrence Peel be appointed Advocate-general, there is no necessity to have a Legislative Councillor, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2291 ——The objection to a Legislative Councillor is, that he always desires to immortalize his service by making some alteration in the law, *ib* ——The Governor-general would be better assisted by some gentleman, who, in this country, might be appointed Under-Secretary of State, after five years he might return to England, and be very useful in the discussion of all Indian subjects in Parliament, and he might become the best Governor of a Presidency, or, if not, the best Governor-general, *ib*

*See* also *Advocate-general* *Indian Law Commission*

*Legislative Interference* See *Directors,* Court of, 2 *Election of Directors,* 2 *English Law*

*Lieutenant-Governors* It would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision in any future Act, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, *Prinsep* 974–976 ——*See* also *Minor Presidencies,* 1. 3

*Loans* Sums subscribed to the four and five per cent loans respectively, in each month, from the 1st of January 1838 to the 31st of December 1851, *App* 405——Return of sums borrowed from any native prince since 1834, with the rate of interest and conditions of loan, and period of repayment, *ib* 783

*Local Governments* Opinion that the more the orders from home are deliberately framed, the more likely they are to commend themselves to the attention of the local Government, *Melvill* 170——Opinion that the Home Authorities might give greater discretion to the local Governments for the settlement of minor matters without sending them for decision to this country, *Millett* 1664–1666.

*See* also *Appointments,* 3 *Assistant Surgeons* *Despatches,* 3 *Government of India,* 3 *Irregular Troops* *Minor Presidencies* *Promotion of Officers* *Supreme Government*

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*Macgregor,* Captain *Robert Guthrie* (Analysis of his Evidence )—Captain in the Indian army, has been thirty years in the service, 1840——Copy of the memorial addressed to the East India Company as to the mode of distributing the patronage, and the inadequate consideration of the claim of the servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons, 1841——This was signed by General Welsh as senior officer, he being deputed to sign it by the other parties whose names were annexed, the number who coincided in the opinion expressed in the memorial was 220, 1842, 1843——Witness was deputed by General Welsh to state the ground on which that memorial was founded, 1844

The details of the facts are not entered into at all in the memorial, it is a kind of statement of the general argument of the service of the officers in the Indian army in favour of a certain proportion of the patronage being given to them, 1845——There has been made public in the Court of Proprietors a return of the military patronage, including the summary and direct cadetships for the twelve years from 1840 to 1851, but witness is not aware of any public return of the patronage between 1834 and 1840, 1846——Way in which witness would provide for the present inadequate consideration of the claims of the two services upon the patronage of the East India Company, 1847 *et seq*

Opinion that, under the present system of electing directors, there will always be the same cause of complaint as now exists as to the distribution of patronage, 1847——Proposal that a portion of the patronage should be set apart as a public fund to meet service claims, witness does not consider that such right of claim to those appointments would at all diminish the attachment of the servants of the Company to the service, or diminish their obedience to the Company, 1847–1857——Witness would not object to the allotment of that portion of the patronage being vested in the directors of the East India Company collectively, 1850——There is a much stronger claim for this change now than there was previous to 1834; 1852

The claims of old officers for ensigncies for their sons are readily attended to at the Horse Guards, and complied with, as far as the means at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief will admit, 1856——Statement in corroboration of the memorial addressed to the East India Company, 1857——It is an admitted fact that there is no department at the India House, and no public functionary there, or anywhere, that has the power of rewarding, except as of private gift, the service of the most meritorious officers, 1857——Frequency of officers who have submitted their claims to appointments for their sons on

*Macgregor*, Captain *Robert Guthrie* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*.

services alone, having been refused, 1857——The present mode of distribution is inconsistent with what witness understands to be the public trust involved in that patronage 1857

Witness is prepared to go into some examination of the returns submitted by the Court of Directors, both in 1833 and at this time, as to the distribution of the patronage, evidence generally upon the subject of those returns, 1857, 1858——Statement of various cases to illustrate the working of the present system of the distribution of patronage, 1857——Reference particularly to the cases of applications for appointments for the sons of Brigadier Wallace, Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, and Colonel Lewis Bruce, officers killed in action, these applications were unsuccessful until the present movement, and have since been granted, 1857 1911, 1912——Return of the distribution of the Court's military patronage during twenty-one years, from 1813 to 1833, and observations thereon, 1857

Return of the direct cadetships and seminary appointments for twelve years, from 1840 to 1851, and remarks thereon, 1858——It is impossible from this return to say what proportion of the appointments was given to the Indian army and what proportion was given to the Marine and Ecclesiastical departments, 1858——If those two branches were excluded, and if the return was extended to the whole nineteen years instead of the twelve arbitrarily selected by the Court, the result would be that only one-fifth of the patronage would be shown to have been given to the Indian army, 1858——Witness is confirmed in that opinion by a different return derived from the East India House, in which it appears that seventeen and a half per cent was the proportion of the patronage for the seven years, 1836 to 1843, being under one-fifth, which, in witness's estimate, he gave the Court credit for, 1858

Return of the direct cadetships from 1 January 1836 to 15 November 1843, 1858——Statement of the main arguments on behalf of the Indian army to a larger proportion of the patronage, 1858——The deserts of the Indian army are such as entitle them to the utmost liberality on the part of the Court and of the Government, one-fifth of the patronage is very insufficient, 1858——The inadequacy of the general proportion of the patronage conferred on the Indian army tells with peculiar severity on particular branches of it, 1858——In justice to the Court of Directors, witness must state that he is not aware of any instance in which an appointment has not eventually been obtained for the son of an officer killed in action, but it is a long and hard labour, 1863

Evidence in detail relative to the applications made to the Court of Directors for appointments for sons of officers killed in action, and who have performed great public services, and the difficulties and hardships experienced in obtaining such appointments, 1863 *et seq*——Statement of the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal cavalry, who endeavoured to procure appointments for his sons and did not succeed, he having been in the service fifty-one years, 1863–1868——Case of Colonel Charles Carmichael, who applied for an appointment for his nephew, the son of an officer of high distinction in the civil service, without success, 1870–1877. 1891–1894——Case of Lieutenant-general Greenstreet, who applied for an appointment for his son, which was refused, he at the same time receiving from the Court of Directors his medal with eight clasps, 1877–1883

Case of the application of the widow of Colonel Birch for an appointment for her son, frequent applications made in this case, but always unsuccessfully, 1883–1885 1918——Case of Lieutenant-colonel Geddes, who has applied for an appointment for his nephew, the son of Dr Geddes, superintending surgeon on the Madras establishment, but without success, 1885——A great part of what is now complained of in the distribution of patronage arises out of the practice, under the present administration, of frequently conferring several appointments upon a single family, instance of an individual who had twenty-three appointments at different times conferred upon him, 1885–1887—— Applications made by Lieutenant-colonel Budd for an appointment for his son, which utterly failed, 1885——Lieutenant-colonel Gregory Jackson was equally unsuccessful in his application for an appointment for his son, having no interest, 1885

Exertions used by Colonel Richmond to obtain an appointment for a son, but without success, 1885, 1886——Unsuccessful applications made by Mrs Hunter to procure an appointment for her grandson, whose father died three years ago in the command of a regiment of native infantry, 1886, 1887 1895–1904——Case of the widow of Lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, who, after repeated applications, has been unable to obtain a commission for her son, 1887——Witness conceives that it would be for the convenience of the directors themselves if a part of their patronage was set aside as a public fund from which to meet such applications, 1887——Under the present system, the administration by the directors of their patronage is as good as can be expected from any similar body of men so elected, but that admission must not be interpreted into an approval of the system itself, 1887

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Report, 1852—*continued*

*Macgregor,* Captain *Robert Guthrie* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

To facilitate the conferment of the patronage under a new system, there might be appointed to the chairman or to the committee of patronage a secretary from among their own establishment at the India House, or chosen from the service, one acquainted with the cases of the applicants, 1887——In Her Majesty's service there is no difficulty at all in the distribution of the military patronage by a single head, 1887——And witness believes that as little difficulty would be experienced in the administration of the Indian patronage through a single official medium, instead of continuing the necessity of applying to so many different quarters, 1887——As regards this patronage, the Indian officer is exposed to a necessity to which he is not subjected as regards any other patronage, and to which no class but his own are subjected, 1887

The mode of distributing the patronage of military appointments in India most acceptable to the service would be, that the administration of that part of the patronage which might be assigned as a public fund to meet service claims should be confided to the judgment and honour of a Board of officers, appointed by the direction, but not members of the Court, 1888–1890 1920, 1921——Remarks relative to the continued applications made to directors for appointments, manner in which those applications are received, 1905–1910——Opinion that in bestowing one third of the patronage upon the Indian army, such a proportion would not be unfair to the other branches of the service, 1913–1915——Witness doubts that there are many instances of the directors bestowing appointments upon the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves when they were wholly unacquainted with them, solely on account of their father's services, 1916, 1917

When witness proposes to assign a third of the patronage to meet service claims, he refers to the whole of the patronage, civil as well as military, 1919——With regard to the proportion of one-third of the patronage proposed by witness for the Indian army, the same proportion might be given to the navy, and also the civil service, 1922–1925 ——As to the qualification, the same qualification should be required from a candidate under the system proposed as under the present system, 1932——Reason for witness believing that there exists a greater disposition to distribute the patronage on public grounds as the period for the renewal of the charter approaches, 1933–1935

The plan of giving a third of the patronage to the Indian army might affect the claims of the sons of officers in the Indian army to commissions in the Queen's service, and witness does not see why it ought not to do so, 1936——That claim would be weakened, but would not disappear, because there would still be a great number of disappointments, and in those cases the claim to reciprocity would still exist, 1936

*Macgregor,* Captain See *Patronage,* 1

*Macleod,* Lieutenant-general (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Lieutenant-general in the Indian army, 2081——Was originally in the Engineers corps, and has served altogether between fifty-six and fifty-seven years, 2081——Witness signed the memorial to the Court of Directors with regard to the distribution of patronage, reasons for so doing, 2083 *et seq* ——Opinion that it is impracticable to carry out the suggestions of the memorial, 2084 2086 2088 2093——The wives and widows of officers are often placed in a most humiliating position at the India House in seeking admission to the several directors, this evil is unavoidable, 2085 2094——The objection to the distribution of the patronage is that there are no means of appeal to any particular party, 2086 2088, 2089.

Opinion that the proportion of patronage accorded to the relatives of officers in the Indian army is very fair; instance of this in the case of witness's family, 2087—— Witness considers that children of meritorious officers should be treated by the Court of Directors as they are by the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops, that is, receive commissions for their claims, this suggestion cannot be carried out, 2089–2093——If a certain proportion of the patronage could be set aside to meet the demands of the sons of distinguished officers, some relief might be given, but the general body of applicants, from their increased number, would be more liable to disappointment than at present, 2097–2100

*Maddock,* Sir *Thomas Herbert* (Analysis of his Evidence)—Has served in India for thirty-three years in different capacities, 1153 1332——During the last three years has been Deputy Governor of Bengal and President of Council, 1153 1332——The Home Government of India would be greatly improved if military or civil servants of the Company could become directors immediately on their return home, 1154 1238, 1239 ——Such a change could only be made by some modification of the elective right of the proprietors, 1155 1255——A portion of the directors should be elected by the proprietors, and the remainder by the Crown, conjointly with the Company, 1156 1234–1238 1250, 1251——Opinion that the voluminous correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Authorities might be considerably reduced without incon-

*Maddock,* Sir *Thomas Herbert* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*
venience, reference to the course pursued between the superintending Government in India and the subordinate Government of Agra in proof of this opinion, 1157, 1158. 1231-1233

The system of Government in India has been greatly improved by the last Charter Act, which confines the power of general and local legislation to the Supreme Council, 1159——Inconvenience resulting in the Indian Legislature from the occasional absence of the Governor-general in the provinces, on such occasions a division of authority has been made between the Governor-general and the President of the Council, copy of Act passed to meet such contingency delivered in and read, 1160——Suggestion that the Council should be so constituted that a portion of it, as an Executive Council, might accompany the Governor-general in his absences from the seat of Government, and that another portion might remain, with certain legislative powers granted to them, this suggestion involves an increase in the numbers of the Council, 1160, 1161. 1192-1194.

It is very expedient to separate the Government of Bengal from the office of the Governor-general of India, and to give that Presidency an independent Governor, 1162. 1227——Since the last Charter Act Bengal has never had, for any length of time, a permanent resident Governor, 1162——How far it is advisable to give the assistance of a Council to a Governor of any of the presidencies of India, 1163 1228——If it is intended to discontinue the Councils at the subordinate presidencies, witness would recommend that one member in each case be added to the Supreme Council, 1164——No advantageous change could be well effected in the Councils of Madras and Bombay, if still retained, 1165——Mode of communication from the minor Presidencies to the Governor-general in Council, no other system can be more convenient, 1166-1168.

Opinion that the Governor-general in Council should have a greater control than he now has over the Financial Department, 1168-1195——Witness cannot understand why the Court of Directors allow the Indian Government no control over the Indian navy, which, under the present system, is not managed economically, 1168 1221-1226——Much advantage would result if all the orders and instructions from the Home Authorities to the subordinate Governments were communicated through means of the Governor-general in Council, 1169——There is no limit by law to the period of a member's seat in the Supreme Council, but the Court of Directors have declared their intention to limit such period to five years, how far it is desirable to maintain this limit, 1170-1172——A similar understanding prevails with reference to the tenure of the office of Governor or Governor-general, the Home Authorities have the option of extending the period or otherwise, 1170 1178.

The directors have occasionally prolonged the tenure of office as regards the Council of Bengal and the Supreme Council, 1173——Opinion that till very recently there was no limit to the period of a member's seat in the Council at Madras, since 1834 the limit of five years has applied to all the presidencies, 1173-1176——Witness is not aware that the Indian Government have experienced any serious inconvenience from the delay which takes place in receiving answers to despatches sent to the Home Authorities, 1177——Instance of the Governor-general's office being prolonged in the case of Lord Auckland, who continued nearly six years in India, 1179——Similar instance as regards Lord William Bentinck, who was Governor-general for seven years, before and after the last Charter Act, 1180

Opinion that the Crown should have a joint power with the Court of Directors in the recall as well as in the appointment of the Governor-general, 1182, 1183——Great efficiency of the civil service of India, the education for this service is conducted on the most proper system, 1184, 1185——It would not be prudent to reduce the remuneration of the civil servants of the Company to a lower scale than the present, 1186——Witness is only aware of one instance in which the Court of Directors have exercised their power to recall the Governor-general, 1187, 1188——Evidence showing that there is no necessity or expediency for removing the seat of Government in India from Calcutta, 1189, 1190——Since the introduction of railways into India and the increased communication with Europe by steam, it is less desirable than ever to remove the seat of Government to Bombay, 1191

The Governor of Bombay is restricted in expenditure only so far as regards the permanent establishments, 1196 1221-1226——General evidence respecting the power of the Crown and the Court of Directors, jointly or severally, to recall or dismiss any servants of the Company, from the highest to the lowest grade, 1197 *et seq*——Opinion that in the case of any difference of opinion respecting the recall of the Governor-general, the power of the Court should yield to that of the Crown, 1206-1210. 1281.——Inconsistency of the law as regards the office of Governor-general of India and that of the subordinate servants of the Company, the power of the Court to recall the Viceroy of such an empire, as representative of the Crown, is very anomalous, 1215-1220 1260-1272——The system of Government, as regards Bengal, was better anterior to the Act of 1834 than it has been since, 1229, 1230.

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***Maddock***, Sir *Thomas Herbert* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

The nature of the canvass deters many distinguished men from becoming candidates for directors, how far there is anything humiliating in this canvass, 1239–1249 1252–1255——Proposition by which an improvement might be made upon the present system of electing the directors, 1250, 1251 1256, 1257——Instance of the deterrent effect of the canvass in case of witness, who on that account would not become a candidate, 1255——The authority and position of the Governor-general in India might be weakened if it were known among the natives that he was liable to be removed by the Company without the consent of the Crown, 1260——All orders of the Court of Directors must be approved by the President of the Board of Control, 1262–1270

The orders of the directors to the Governor-general would be carried out as at present, even if the power of recall were transferred to the Crown, 1262——The Board of Control and the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors manage conjointly all matters of imperial importance, necessity on such occasions for the Governor-general becoming identified with the Crown, 1265, 1266——The Indian navy is one of the covenanted services, and the officers rise by gradation, just as in the military service, 1273, 1274——The small marine force under the Bengal Government is not a covenanted or commissioned service, nor is it subject to the Mutiny Act, 1275, 1276 1278, 1279——The Indian navy have a separate Mutiny Act, 1278

The Bengal steamers are regular ships of war, and have done the greatest service in the China war and in the Eastern Archipelago, great hardship and injustice suffered by this service, 1280——The Governor-general, on his assumption of office, takes an oath of fealty to the East India Company, 1282

[Second Examination ] It is objectionable in principle to give the power of recalling the Governor-general to a certain proportion or majority of the Court of Directors, 1283——Opinion that the Government of India is not a system of mutual check between the Company and the Crown, all substantive power of the Court is under the control of the Minister of the Crown, 1284 *et seq*——The patronage of all the appointments in India, excepting a few of the higher offices, is vested in the East India Company, 1286–1288——Further evidence respecting the recall of the Governor-general, there is great anomaly and inconsistency in giving such power to the Court of Directors, 1287 1299, 1300 1303 *et seq*

The East India Company are precluded from interfering with the Governor-general in questions of peace or war, on such occasions, the Crown, acting through the Secret Committee of the Company, gives all instructions, and is responsible for the result, 1290–1295——The Secret Committee incur no responsibility in the case of important diplomatic questions, or of peace and war, such matters rest almost exclusively with the President of the Board of Control, 1294–1298——Further opinion that the Governor-general should always be assisted by his Council in administering the affairs of the Bengal Presidency, 1301, 1302——The law already provides the course to be pursued in case a Governor-general should be accused of a ruinous or improper system of government; opinion that on such occasions the Crown is at least as responsible as the East India Company, and should possess the entire authority of recall or otherwise, 1309, 1310.

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*MADRAS PRESIDENCY*

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2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Generally*

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*MEMBERS OF COUNCIL*

1 *Evidence relative to the Appointment of the Members of the Council of India*
2 *Powers of the Members of the Council*

1 *Evidence relative to the Appointment of the Members of the Council of India*

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2 *Powers of the Members of the Council*

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*See* also *Councils* *Legislative Council of India* *Supreme Council.*

*Memorial of Military Officers* See *Patronage,* 1.

*Metcalfe,* Lord Lord Metcalfe had every facility for becoming a director, his services were required by Her Majesty's Government, *Shepherd* 754

*Metcalfe,* Sir *Charles* See *Agra Presidency,* 1.

*Military Appointments* See *Applications for Appointments.* *Army.* *Cadetships.* *Patronage,* 1 *Returns of Patronage* *Writerships.*

*Military Correspondence* The military correspondence with India is conducted with marvellous promptitude, *Melvill* 160–165.——*See* also *Despatches*

*Military Department* On the Act of 1833 coming into operation, it was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India only, and it is so to this day, *Prinsep* 844—— Nothing connected with the military department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal, *ib*

*Military Officers* If any means could be devised, it would be advisable to allow greater scope for the selection of military officers for the performance of civil services, *Sir G R. Clerk* 1393, 1394——The appointment of military men to civil offices does not operate as a discouragement to the civil servants, *ib* 1417, 1418——The employment of military men in the civil service, as at present, undoubtedly tends to promote the efficiency of the service in general, but witness would hesitate before giving the Governor-general and the Governors a power of appointment of military officers to any situations in the civil service, *Willoughby* 1553–1556——Frequency of the sons of military men obtaining appointments in the civil service, and the contrary, it would be very bad to confine each service entirely to itself, the public good requires that they should be blended, *Sir G. Pollock* 1976, 1977——Evidence as to the appointment of military officers on the civil service;

*Military Officers*—continued.
service, the system has acted very beneficially, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2456–2469——A military man employed in a civil situation continues to rise in military rank, and his services would be available, if required, in the event of war, *ib* 2468, 2469

*See* also *Army* *Cadetships* *Detached Officers* *Diplomatic Service* *Distribution of Patronage* *Minor Presidencies*, 3 *Patronage*, 1 *Returns of Patronage* *Votes of Proprietors*, 1 *Writerships*

*Military Secretary* Observations as to the duties of the military secretary, *Melvill* 35——The military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately, in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council, *Prinsep* 844

*Military Service* See *Army*

*Millett, Frederic* (Analysis of his Evidence)—Went out to India in the Company's service in 1816 and retired in 1848, nature of the various offices filled by witness during that period, 1590——Opinion that it would be desirable to make the Presidency of Bengal a distinct presidency, under a deputy-governor or governor, distinct from the Governor-general in Council, 1591–1593——The power of control of the Governor-general in Council over the minor presidencies should remain as at present; giving more power to the minor presidencies would be contrary to the principle of centralization which is now acted upon, 1594–1598——Grounds for the opinion that it would be an advantage if the Home Government were to attach to the General Council a member from each of the minor presidencies, 1599–1608 1698 1708–1710

Opinion that one civil and one military member would be sufficient for the Councils in the minor presidencies, 1603 1623–1628——No inconvenience or injury results from the delay which occurs in the correspondence with the Home Government, the rapidity of communication obviates all those difficulties, 1609——Witness would not suggest any diminution in the quantity of papers and records which are sent from the Government of India to the Home Government, it is necessary that everything connected with the subject should come home, 1610–1613——Witness is strongly of opinion that the Court ought to possess the power of recall of all their servants, up to and including the Governor-general, 1614——On the whole, witness considers that the civil service in Bengal is very efficient, 1615, 1616 1637——Approval of the present mode of appointment of officers to the civil service of Bengal, 1616–1621

With regard to the course of education at Haileybury College, too great attention is given to the Oriental languages, which can be best acquired in India, 1616–1618——With respect to the subordinate Governments at Madras and Bombay, the same principle might be adopted in them as in the North-western Provinces, 1623 1710, 1711——Witness would not prevent the Commander-in-Chief voting in Council upon all occasions and confine his voting to military matters, 1629——The Government of India is one of such magnitude that the Governor-general should not be left without a Council, 1630–1636——It would diminish the power of the Court of Directors if they had the power of recall, with the approbation of Government, so as to be materially prejudicial to their authority, 1637–1646

Objections to the discontinuance of the Legislative Councillor, the Indian Government has benefited by the existence of that councillor, 1647, 1648——Recommendation that the students at Haileybury should undergo a more severe examination on their leaving the college, the examination is sufficiently stringent on entering the college, 1650–1655——Natives have been employed of late in much larger numbers than formerly, with great success, 1656–1658——It would be beneficial for the interests of India if the Governors of the minor presidencies were selected from among the Company's servants experienced in India, instead of being, as they often are, persons altogether unacquainted with India, 1659–1663 1709–1712

Opinion that the Home Authorities might give greater discretion to the local Governments for the settlement of minor matters without sending them for decision to this country, 1664–1666——The amount of expenditure on public works by the Governor-general is limited to 50,000 rupees, any larger amount must receive the sanction of the Home Authorities, 1667–1669——At present, if a councillor is necessarily absent from the presidency from illness, his place at the Council is not filled up, thus a Governor may be left without a Council, a civil servant might be appointed provisionally to take a seat at the Council Board during such absence, 1670–1680——Objections to councillors being allowed to retain their office for more than five years, 1681–1683

Opinion that the well being of India, which the Governor-general has to superintend, would be promoted by the Council being invariably attendant on the Governor-general, 1684–1692——Explanation with regard to the method of transacting business in the Council, 1693–1696——Manner in which the powers which are now delegated to the Governor-general on leaving Calcutta are defined, 1699——In the event of Bengal having

*Millett, Frederic* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

a separate Governor, the Governor-general should still possess the patronage of the higher appointments, giving the other appointments to the Governor, 1700–1702——The absence of the Governor-general from the seat of Government is a great hindrance to business, he should be restrained from going away, except in cases of emergency, 1703–1707.

The Governor-general in Council may assemble the Supreme Council of India not only in any part of the Presidency of Bengal, but in any part of the Indian territory, 1713–1717—Opinion that in the promotion of officers in the civil service too much attention is paid to seniority, this system has of late been broken through with advantage, 1714——Witness does not consider that having a separate Government of Bengal would affect the question as to the seat of the Supreme Government, in time the transmission of intelligence by electric telegraph will make it a matter of little importance where the seat of Government may be, 1715–1720

*MINOR PRESIDENCIES*

1 *Generally*

2 *Remarks as to the Authority of the Governor-General over the Minor Presidencies, how far Advantageous*

3 *Objections to the Appointment of Lieutenant governors in the place of the present Councils*

4. *Changes made by the Act of 1833 with regard to the Subordinate Presidencies, and injurious Effect thereof*

1 *Generally*

As to Madras and Bombay, witness does not see how it would be possible to reduce to Lieutenant-governors the Governors, where there are separate armies and separate services, *Melvill* 411——Mode of communications from the minor presidencies to the Governor-general in Council, no other system can be more convenient, *Sir T H Maddock* 1166–1168——It would not be advisable to confine the selection of persons for the offices of the subordinate Governments to the Company's servants exclusively, *Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone* 2111

2 *Remarks as to the Authority of the Governor-General over the Minor Presidencies, how far Advantageous.*

The Governments of Bombay and Madras are limited at the present time against expenditure of every kind, all matters referring to expenditure are submitted to the Governor-general in Council, how far any inconvenience arises from this restriction, *Melvill* 452–458 474–476 481——The control of the Governor-general in Council over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters has been productive of great good, because it has produced uniformity, *Prinsep* 881–884——Opinion as to the effects of vesting the Central Government with the present power of control over the subordinate presidencies of India, *Willoughby* 1476——It has produced both good and evil, on the one hand, by checking any tendency to extravagance, it has promoted economy, *ib.* ——And on the other hand, it has transferred to a distant authority the decision of questions in which the local authority is much more likely to form a correct judgment, *ib*

Some of the restrictions carry out the system of centralization too far, and, in fact, in practice, the strict observance of the law, which was for a time attempted to be enforced, has been evaded, *Willoughby* 1476——It is in measures relating to local wants and improvements that the minute control of the Central Government of India is most severely felt, instances in illustration of this statement, *ib* ——The power of control of the Governor-general in Council over the minor presidencies should remain as at present, giving more power to the minor presidencies would be contrary to the principle of centralization which is now acted upon, *Millett* 1594–1598——With respect to the subordinate Governments of Madras and Bombay, the same principle might be adopted in them as in the North-western Provinces, *ib* 1623 1710, 1711

3 *Objections to the Appointment of Lieutenant-governors in place of the present Councils*

Necessity for the constitution of the Governors in Council at Bombay and Madras being maintained, *Melvill* 411–413——The existence of a Council at the subordinate Governments of Bombay and Madras forms a strong security for the full and free statement of any case of conflicting opinion, *Bird* 1052——Necessity for retaining the present legislative control over the subordinate presidencies, it would be wrong to have many places where legislative Acts could be passed, *ib* 1067——Opinion that the whole administrative power should be left with the Councils of each of the subordinate presidencies,

*MINOR PRESIDENCIES*—continued

3 *Objections to the Appointment of Lieutenant-governors, &c*—continued

dencies, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2148. 2194——All enactments relating to Madras or Bengal should be sent to the Governors in Council of those presidencies for their opinion and report, *ib* 2195 2220–2222.

Remarks with reference to the effect of placing the minor presidencies under the immediate control of the Governor-general, upon matters relating to them witness, when Governor-general, would have been glad if the Council had been assisted by some distinguished officers from those presidencies, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2281 2284, 2285——The Councils of the minor presidencies should be maintained and the civil services raised to equal rank and consideration with the civil service of Bengal, *ib* 2282, 2283. 2296——Disapproval of the appointment of a Lieutenant-governor in place of the Councils which now exist at the minor presidencies, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2371.

4 *Changes made by the Act of* 1833 *with regard to the Subordinate Presidencies, and injurious Effect thereof*.

Opinion that the Act of 1833 has effected most injurious changes in the subordinate presidencies, and has led to considerable delay in the ordinary transactions of business, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2104——The minute supervision to which the subordinate Governments are subjected by the Act of 1833, is a great check on all improvements, and causes a general want of respect towards such Governments among their servants at large, *ib*. 2105 2129. 2131——Opinion that the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras cannot well be placed on the same footing as the North-western Provinces, *ib* 2108——In order to effect the object, it would be necessary to amalgamate the army and civil service, objections to such amalgamation, *ib* 2109, 2110

*See* also *Appeals*, 1. *Councils*, 3 *Estimates* *Expenditure*, 2 3 *Finance*, 1 *Government of India*, 3 *Governor-General*, 1 5 *Lieutenant-Governors* *Local Governments* *North-Western Provinces* *Salaries* *Subordinate Governments* *Supreme Council.* *Tours of Inspection* *Works*, Public

*Mysore* The prosperous condition of Mysore is chiefly attributable to the manner in which it is governed by General Cubbon, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2217–2219

N

*Native Councils* With reference to proposed legislative enactments affecting the habits and customs of the people, it might be advisable to have at each presidency a sort of consultative council of natives, whose opinions on such subjects might occasionally be required; such a measure should be introduced with great caution, *Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone* 2114——Bodies of natives might be formed to communicate with on all projects of law affecting their customs and religion, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2297——It would not be desirable to form a council of natives who might be consulted on matters affecting their customs or religion, when an Act on those subjects is proposed, the draft is published in the native languages three months before the Act is carried into effect, and full weight is given to all objections taken against it, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2435–2438

*Native Languages* A knowledge of the native languages is essential to enable any officer, either in the Diplomatic or the Revenue Department, to be efficient, *Sir G R Clerk* 1389–1392 1463——More efficient measures are required to insure speedy and accurate translations of the laws into the native languages, objection made to the Macaulay Code, that it will be exceedingly difficult to make an intelligible and correct version of it in the native languages, *Willoughby* 1477——As regards the important qualification, a knowledge of the native languages, the civil service has greatly improved of late years, *ib* 1494——At present the laws are not properly translated into the native languages, amendments proposed in the present mode of translating and promulgating the laws, *ib* 1579, 1580——The languages and habits of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and of the Bombay Presidency are as distinct as those in any countries in Europe, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2126——*See* also *Addiscombe College*, 1 *Haileybury College*, 2

*Native States* The principal cause of the successful management of the smaller native states is, that the revenues are collected, and the administration conducted by the immediate officers of the Government, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2216, 2217——Importance of maintaining the native states, and of paying due consideration to the native princes, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305.

*See* also *Government of India*, 4 *Secret Committee*, 1 *State of the Country*

*NATIVES:*
1 *Evidence generally as to the Appointments held by Natives.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Evidence generally as to the Appointments held by Natives*·

Remarks relative to the appointments held by natives; they are confined to the uncovenanted service, distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted service, *Melvill* 260-267 386——Natives have been employed of late in much larger numbers than formerly, with great success, *Millett* 1656-1658——That provision of the Act of 1833 which throws open all employments to the natives of India, without distinction of colour or religion, had not much effect on Madras when witness left that presidency, the cause of this may be referred to the numbers of natives then employed in the Revenue and in the Judicial Departments, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2117——Opinion that the operation of that provision should be gradually extended, but that the natives should not be appointed to the covenanted civil service, *ib* 2118, 2119——Further consideration of the distinction to be maintained, with regard to the natives, between the covenanted and the uncovenanted service, if it be desirable to exclude the natives from the highest office no system can be less offensive than the present, *ib* 2160-2162——Increasing want of consideration for the natives on the part of the civil service, and for the native soldiers on the part of the younger British officers, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

Statement showing the number of the native Indians, distinguishing the Indo-Britons from other natives, employed in the civil administration of British India, specifying the several departments, in the year 1828 and at the present time, *App.* 343.

*See* also *Covenanted Service* *Education* *Uncovenanted Service* *Writerships*

*Navy* See *Indian Navy*

*Nerbudda Territory* See *Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.*

*Newspapers* See *Press,* The

*New Territories.* Statement of the territories and tributaries acquired since the 1st May 1834, with the area of such territories, the population, the revenue, and the civil charges, *App* 330.

*Non-Regulation Provinces.* See *Civil Justice,* 4 *Criminal Justice,* 4.

*Northern India* Considering the extension of territory which has lately taken place in India, there might be an advantage in establishing an additional presidency in Northern India, the Punjaub and Scinde might form a separate presidency, *Melvill* 465, 466

*NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES*
1. *Generally.*
2 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1 *Generally*·

No inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western Provinces from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country, the Governor-general almost universally adopts the advice of the Lieutenant-governors in the distribution of the patronage, *Prinsep* 935-939——The government in those provinces is very efficiently administered, and it ought to be so, for it is more amply provided with good working machinery than any other government in India, *Sir G. R Clerk* 1336, 1337——Difference in the mode of administration of the North-western Provinces and the Government of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay has a Council, which the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces has not, *ib* 1338, 1339——The Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces receives his instructions from the Governor-general of India; the Governor of Bombay receives his instructions from the Court of Directors, *ib* 1342-1345——Manner in which the patronage of the North-western Provinces is exercised by the Deputy Governor, the whole of the patronage being in the hands of the Deputy Governor is objectionable, *ib.* 1424-1428——The superiority existing in the North-western Provinces may be partly attributed to the greater energy of the people over the natives of Bengal, or the South of India, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2115——The assessment of the revenue in the North-western Provinces by Mr Bird, as being more light and equal, and the greater expenditure out of revenue upon public works in these provinces than in any other part of India, may also account for their superiority over Bengal, or the South of India, *ib.* 2115 2137.

2. *Papers*

*NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES*—continued

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Papers and documents relative to criminal and civil justice, 1849, in the North-western Provinces, *App* 492 *et seq*——Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-western Provinces, on the administration of civil justice for the year 1849, *ib* 584——Letter from the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces to the Governor-general, dated 12 June (No. 2218) 1844, relative to the revenue, *ib* 814——Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Revenue Department, dated 13 August 1851 (No 9), as to the settlement of the revenue in the North-western Provinces of British India, *ib* 855

*See* also *Appeals*, 2 *Bombay Presidency*, 1 *Civil Justice*, 5 *Councils*, 3. *Despatches*, 2 *Distribution of Patronage*, 1 *Finance* *Minor Presidencies*, 3 *Revenue and Expenditure*, 2

*Nubal Mahomed Bhawul Khan* Translation of a letter from Nubal Mahomed Bhawul Khan, Buhadoor Umbasee to the Governor-general, dated 7 February 1844, as to the extension of the British boundary on the Abolpur frontier to the River Ghara, *App* 823

O

*Oaths of Office*. The Governor-general, on his assumption of office, takes an oath of fealty to the East India Company, *Sir T H Maddock* 1282——Reference to the oath of fealty taken by the Governor-general, it cannot be deduced from this oath that he is in any greater degree the servant of the Company than of the Crown, *ib* 1313–1315 1320

*Officers* It is much better not to give different duties to the same officers but to give officers particular duties, and to take care that those duties are properly performed, *Bird* 1074

*See* also *Appointments* *Army* *Civil Service* *Dismissal of Officers* *Disqualification of Officers* *Furloughs* *Indian Navy* *Military Officers* *Natives*, 1 *Patronage* *Pensions* *Promotion of Officers* *Public Officers* *Qualification of Officers* *Recall of Officers* *Retired Officers* *Salaries*

*Offices* Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company with reference to offices, salaries, pensions, and gratuities, *App* 419——*See* also *Sale of Offices*

*Oriental Languages* See *Addiscombe College*, 1 *Haileybury College*, 2 *Native Languages*

*Out-of-Employ Allowances* See *Allowances*

P

*Parliament* Witness has no objection to an annual review in Parliament of the affairs of India, *Shepherd* 781.

*Parliamentary Proceedings* Bye-law for the government of the East India Company, with reference to Parliamentary papers and proceedings, *App* 420

*Parliamentary Secretary* See *Secretaries*, 1.

*PATRONAGE*

1 *Evidence relative to the Memorial presented to the Court of Directors by the Military Officers of the Company*

2 *Observations as to the Patronage in the hands of the Court of Directors*

3 *Remarks with respect to the distribution of Patronage in India*

4 *Objections to the Patronage being transferred to the Crown*

1 *Evidence relative to the Memorial presented to the Court of Directors by the Military Officers of the Company*

Copy of the memorial addressed to the East India Company as to the mode of distributing the patronage, and the inadequate consideration of the claims of the servants of the Company to patronage in favour of their sons, *Macgregor* 1841——This was signed by General Welsh, as senior officer, he being deputed to sign it by the other parties whose names were annexed, the number who coincided in the opinion expressed in the memorial was 220, *ib* 1842, 1843——Witness was deputed by General Welsh to state the

*PATRONAGE*—continued

1 *Evidence relative to the Memorial, &c* —continued.

ground on which that memorial was founded, *Macgregor* 1844——The details of the facts are not entered into at all in the memorial, it is a kind of statement of the general argument of the service of the officers in the Indian army in favour of a certain proportion of the patronage being given to them, *ib* 1845——Way in which witness would provide for the present inadequate consideration of the claims of the two services upon the patronage of the East India Company, *ib* 1847 *et seq* ——Witness would not object to the allotment of that portion of the patronage being vested in the directors of the East India Company collectively, *ib* 1850

Statement in corroboration of the memorial addressed to the East India Company, *Macgregor* 1857——Frequency of officers who have submitted their claims to appointments for their sons, on services alone, having been refused, *ib* ——To facilitate the conferment of the patronage under a new system, there might be appointed to the Chairman or to the Committee of Patronage a secretary from among their own establishment at the India House, or chosen from the service, one acquainted with the cases of the applicants, *ib* 1887——Witness believes that is little difficulty would be experienced in the administration of the Indian patronage through a single official medium, instead of continuing the necessity of applying to so many different quarters, *ib* ——As regards this patronage, the Indian officer is exposed to a necessity to which he is not subjected as regards any other patronage, and to which no class but his own are subjected, *ib*

The mode of distributing the patronage of military appointments in India most acceptable to the service would be that the administration of that part of the patronage which might be assigned as a public fund to meet service claims should be confided to the judgment and honour of a Board of officers, appointed by the direction, but not members of the Court, *Macgregor* 1888–1890 1920, 1921——Witness doubts that there are many instances of the directors bestowing appointments upon the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves when they were wholly unacquainted with them, solely on account of their father's services, *ib* 1916, 1917——Witness signed the memorial sent in to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, complaining of the present mode of distribution of the patronage in the service, circumstances under which he signed that memorial, as he does not concur in the opinions there inexpressed, *Sir G Pollock*, 1938–1941 1970–1972——Witness's idea of the memorial at the time was that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors to obtain appointments, and nothing further, *ib* 1940——Witness paid no attention to the wording of the memorial at the time of his signing it, he took it more upon trust than anything else, *ib* 1956–1959

Witness gave his assent to the memorial presented to the Court of Directors complaining of the distribution of patronage as regards the servants of the Company, *Taylor* 1984–2032——He did so entirely in deference to what he believed to be the opinions and sentiments of a number of officers, whose rank and character entitled them to respect, and not from any conviction of his own as to the expediency of such a memorial, *ib* 1985, 1986 2005–2024——Witness concurs in some of the opinions expressed in the memorial, though not in all, *ib* 1987——Failure of officers of merit in obtaining appointments for their sons may be regarded as the exception rather than the rule, *ib* 1997, 1998——When witness assented to the memorial he supposed that it would be presented to the Court of Directors only, and made no further use of, it would not have been proper to have addressed any memorial or petition direct to the House of Commons, *ib* 2029–2032

Witness signed the memorial to the Court of Directors respecting the distribution of their patronage, but he did not concur in all the views of the said memorial, *Alexander* 2036, 2037——Concurrence with the fourth paragraph of the memorial relative to the nomination to the service of the sons and relatives of those who had died in the Company's employment, these nominations should be obtained on public grounds instead of by private favour as at present, *ib* 2038 2040 2043——The sons of officers should have some advantage in the respect of their education, as is the case in Her Majesty's service, *ib* 2038 2043——Witness also agrees with that portion of the fourth paragraph which refers to importunity in urging claims, these claims cannot be urged by mothers with respect for themselves, *ib*

Within witness's experience, many officers who render invaluable but undistinguished service fail in obtaining appointments for their relatives, *Alexander* 2041——There are many instances where patronage has been given entirely on public grounds, and without any reference to private influence, *ib* 2042. 2071. 2077——The servants of the East India Company have a peculiarly strong claim upon the Government they serve, inasmuch as their lives are passed away from their own country, and they thereby lose all other opportunities of providing for their families, *ib* 2044——Further concurrence with the memorial in complaining "that there is no department or public functionary anywhere that has the power of rewarding, by the conferment of appointments in India on their sons, the public service of the most meritorious officers," *ib*. 2048, 2049——The memorial

was

*PATRONAGE*—continued

### 1 *Evidence relative to the Memorial, &c.*—continued

was chiefly got up by Captain Macgregor, who seems to have acted on behalf of the officers who signed it, *Alexander* 2052

Witness signed the memorial to the Court of Directors with regard to the distribution of patronage; reasons for so doing, *Macleod* 2083, *et seq*——Opinion that it is impracticable to carry out the suggestion of the memorial, *ib* 2084 2086 2088 2093——Observations on the sixteen cases of hardship adduced in the distribution of patronage, it was never pretended that all claims that might be preferred on behalf of the Company's servants to appointments could be met, *Melvill* 2471 *et seq*——The Committee are not to understand that in the several cases the parties named have themselves appeared as complainants, but their cases have been adduced by others as cases of hardship, *ib* 2491——Opinion that no right of the servants of the Company to appointments for their children can upon any sound principle be recognised, *ib* 2493——The cases of families of officers killed in action justly claim sympathy, and always receive attention from those entrusted with the dispensation of the patronage, *ib.* 2493, 2494

### 2 *Observations as to the Patronage in the hands of the Court of Directors*

It is the practice of the Court of Directors to allot to the President of the Board of Control a share of the patronage equal to that which is given to the Chairman, *Melvill* 42–44——Evidence as to the system of patronage in filling up appointments to the services in India, *ib* 222–237——The possession of the patronage gives importance and position to the Court of Directors, the exercise of patronage by the Court has been, upon the whole, judicious and satisfactory, *ib* 244, 245——Witness is not aware of any case of an individual having a claim upon public grounds to an Indian appointment who had sought for it and had failed, *ib* 268–270 330——It is an admitted fact, that there is no department at the India House, and no public functionary there, or anywhere, that has the power of rewarding, except as of private gift, the services of the most meritorious officers, *Macgregor* 1857——Under the present system the administration by the directors of their patronage is as good as can be expected from any similar body of men so elected, but that admission must not be interpreted into an approval of the system itself, *ib* 1887——Reason for witness believing that there exists a greater disposition to distribute the patronage on public grounds as the period for the renewal of the Charter approaches, *ib* 1933–1935——Witness's experience would not lead him to state that the claims of the servants of the Company have been disregarded by the directors in respect to patronage, *Taylor* 1992——If the restriction which at present exists to preferring claims to the Court of Directors, as a body, was removed, it would be satisfactory to the military service, *ib* 1993 2026–2028——Officers in India are not allowed to address the Court, as a body, on the subject of patronage, *Alexander* 2055 2058

### 3 *Remarks with respect to the distribution of Patronage in India*

The exercise of patronage, under the circumstances in which it is exercised in India, confers no personal advantage on the Governor-general, if he were deprived of the patronage, he would not lose influence or authority in India, *Bird* 998, 999 1030 1035——The patronage of all the appointments in India, excepting a few of the higher offices, is vested in the East India Company, *Sir T H Maddock* 1286–1288——Suggestions with respect to the patronage of the Bengal Presidency, *ib* 1328–1331——Manner in which the patronage of Bombay is exercised, there is no inconvenience in the Governor making the appointments in Council, *Sir G R Clerk* 1429–1431

Explanation as to the manner in which appointments are made in the Bombay Presidency, the patronage vests in the Governor-general, but is checked by the Council, manner in which the patronage is distributed, *Willoughby* 1475——Doubts as to whether it would not be expedient that this patronage should not be vested avowedly in the Governor alone, when the responsibility would be exclusively his, *ib*——In the event of Bengal having a separate Governor, the Governor-general should still possess the patronage of the higher appointments, giving the other appointments to the Governor, *Millett* 1700–1702——It may be doubtful whether the Governor general's power of overruling his Council extends to matters of patronage, but it should be made applicable to those matters, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2311

### 4 *Objections to the Patronage being transferred to the Crown*

Objections to the patronage of the East India Company being transferred to the Queen's Government, *Melvill* 246. 332——Great disadvantage would result from the patronage being transferred to the Queen's Government, *Shepherd* 828——In Her Majesty's service there is no difficulty at all in the distribution of the military patronage

*PATRONAGE*—continued.

4 *Objections to the Patronage being transferred to the Crown*—continued.

by a single head, *Macgregor* 1887——Suggestions for the disposal of the patronage if India should be placed under the direct government of the Crown, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2305, 2306—— Opinion that if the patronage were taken from the Court entirely, and vested in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown, or any other public body, instead of the Court of Directors, the servants of the Company, civil or military, would not have so good a chance of providing for their families as they have under the present system, *Melvill* 2510

*See* also *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments* *Army*, 1 2 3. 4 *Bengal Presidency*, 2 4 *Birch*, Colonel. *Bruce*, Colonel *Budd*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Bulkeley*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *Carmichael*, Colonel. *Civil Service*, 1 *Distribution of Patronage* *Geddes*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Governor-General*, 3. 5 *Greenstreet*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Home Council for India*, 2. *Jackson*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence*, Sir *Henry* *North-Western Provinces*, 1. *Pollock*, Sir *George*. *President of the Board of Control* *Qualification of Officers* *Returns of Patronage* *Richmond*, Colonel *Salaries of Officers*. *Smith*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *Steuart*, Lieutenant *Wallace*, Brigadier

*Peel*, Sir *Lawrence*. See *Legislative Councillor*, 3.

*Peel*, Sir *Robert* See *President of the Board of Control*.

*PENSIONS*

1. *Evidence relative to the Pensions granted to Officers.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1. *Evidence relative to the Pensions granted to Officers*

There are certain rules laid down as regards the pensions of all classes of officers, pensions are not given to all the uncovenanted servants, *Bird* 1086, 1087——Explanation relative to the pension of 1,000 *l* a year enjoyed by the civil officers at the end of their service, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge*, 2466, 2467.

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Nominal list of persons retired from the establishment with pensions, granted under Act 55 Geo 3, c 155, s 91, and the amount of each pension, *App.* 323——List of pensions on the Home Establishment, not pensioned under Act of Parliament, *ib* ——Nominal list of persons retired from the establishment of the India Board with pensions, with the amount of each pension, *ib* 345——Statement as to the conditions on which pensions are granted to officers of the Indian navy, and the amount thereof, *ib.* 428.

*See* also *Superannuations.*

*PERIOD OF SERVICE.*

1. *Remarks as to the Tenure of Office of the Members of the Supreme Council, and of the Governor-General, being limited to Five Years, how far desirable to remove this limit*
2. *Opinion that it is not desirable to allow the Members to retain their Seats longer than Five Years*

1 *Remarks as to the Tenure of Office of the Members of the Supreme Council, and of the Governor-General, being limited to Five Years, how far desirable to remove this limit*

There is no limit by law to the period of a member's seat in the Supreme Council of India, but the Court of Directors have declared their intention to limit such period to five years, how far it is desirable to maintain this limit, *Sir T H. Maddock*, 1170 1172——A similar understanding prevails with reference to the tenure of office of Governor or Governor-general, the Home Authorities have the option of extending the period or otherwise, *ib* 1170. 1178——The directors have occasionally prolonged the tenure of office as regards the Council of Bengal and the Supreme Council, *ib* 1173——Opinion that till very recently there was no limit to the period of a member's seat in the Council at Madras; since 1834 the limit of five years has applied to all the presidencies, *ib* 1173-1176——Instance of the Governor-general's office being prolonged in the case of Lord Auckland, who continued nearly six years in India, *ib* 1179——Similar instance as regards Lord Wm. Bentinck, who was Governor general for seven years after the last Charter Act, *ib* 1180

It would be desirable to continue the members of Council longer than the usual period, namely, five years, *Sir G R Clerk* 1366, 1367——With regard to the Governors, five years

Report, 1852—*continued.*

***PERIOD OF SERVICE***—continued.

1 *Remarks as to the Tenure of Office of the Members, &c*—continued

years is sufficient length of service, from the harassing nature of their duties, *Sir G R Clerk* 1366——The members of the Council at Bombay are appointed for five years, great advantage would result from prolonging the term of office, *Willoughby* 1527, 1528

*Opinion that it is not desirable to allow the Members to retain their Seats longer than Five Years*

Objection to councillors being allowed to retain their office for more than five years, *Millett* 1681–1683——A member of Council generally retires after a service of five years, and, on the whole, this is desirable, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2375, 2376

*Pilot Service* (Bengal) The volunteers for the Bengal Pilot Service are appointed by the Court of Directors, in rotation, *Melvill* 256

*Pollock*, Lieutenant-General Sir *George*, G C B (Analysis of his Evidence)—Witness joined the Indian army in 1803, and has been home rather more than four years, 1937——Witness signed the memorial sent in to the Court of Directors of the East India Company complaining of the present mode of distribution of the patronage in the service, circumstances under which he signed that memorial, as he does not concur in the opinions therein expressed, 1938–1941 1970–1972——Witness's idea of the memorial at the time was, that it merely related to the way in which persons had access to the Court of Directors to obtain appointments, and nothing further, 1940——From witness's general and extensive acquaintance with the Indian army, he has every reason to think that applications for appointments upon public grounds are generally attended to by individual directors, 1942–1945

Opinion that the military servants of the Company have their fair proportion of the patronage, as compared with other classes of servants, 1946 1950, 1951 1955——It would not be advantageous to the military service of India to give a certain proportion of the appointments to the relatives of military officers, 1947——No prejudicial effect is produced upon the efficiency of the army by the present mode of nomination, 1948——Efficiency of the system of education of Addiscombe, the students are extremely well educated, and great care is taken of them, 1949——The present mode of soliciting appointments from individual directors is very objectionable, but witness knows of no other system that could be adopted, 1952–1954——Witness paid no attention to the wording of the memorial at the time of his signing it, he took it more upon trust than anything else, 1956–1959

Proposal that there should be a committee to sift the grounds of applications for appointments, leaving the distribution of the patronage to the individual directors as it now stands, 1960–1969 1973——Frequency of the sons of military men obtaining appointments in the civil service, and the contrary, it would be very bad to confine each service entirely to itself, the public good requires that they should be blended, 1976, 1977——It would be beneficial if all the cadets appointed to the Indian service went through Addiscombe, it would give a larger power of selection for officers of engineers, 1978–1982.

*Pollock*, Sir *George* With regard to Sir George Pollock receiving a civil appointment for his son, witness has no doubt the appointment was given, on public grounds, by an individual director, *Melvill* 2520

*Poonah.* See *Seat of Government*

*Population of India* Statement showing the population of British India, under the different heads of presidencies, provinces, and districts, and specifying the area in British miles, *App* 334

*President of the Board of Control* The President of the Board of Control, as the adviser of the Crown, recommends for particular offices in India, as bishops and judges of the Supreme Court, to which the Sovereign appoints, *Melvill* 22——With respect to the power of the President of the Board of Control to institute proceedings of war and peace, he is responsible to Parliament for the exercise of that power, *ib* 184–191——The President of the Board of Control carries on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, but this is entirely private and is not recorded, *Waterfield* 610–618——On the appointment of a new President, possibly the ex-president may communicate such letters to him as a matter of courtesy, *ib* 614–618——Frequency of great trouble being experienced in obtaining a second signature, in addition to that of the President of the Board of Control, to communications, no advantage results from such second signature, it is a mere formal signature, and takes no responsibility from the President, *ib* 661, 662

*President of the Board of Control*—continued.

Giving power to the President of the Board of Control to send despatches direct to India, would alter what has evidently hitherto been the design of the Legislature, namely, that the Court of Directors should ostensibly be the governing body of India, *Waterfield* 681, 682——The present patronage possessed by the President of the Board of Control is a matter of courtesy, *Shepherd,* 830——All orders of the Court of Directors must be approved by the President of the Board of Control, *Sir T. H. Maddock,* 1262 1270——All instructions to the Governor-general relating to the whole internal economy and administration of Indian affairs are invariably controlled, and, it may be, dictated, by the President of the Board of Control, who might still exercise the same power during any long period of universal peace that may occur in future years, *ib* 1318, 1319——With regard to the relations existing between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, witness questions whether the formidable powers of the President of the Board are in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of this country, *Sykes* 1791——Opinion that the duties and powers of a Secretary of State are not so rigidly secret as those of the President of the Board of Control, *ib* 1815, 1816

Some of the best men in the Indian service have been brought into it under the patronage of the President of the Board of Control, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2320——It is absolutely essential that the President should be assisted by a Council who possess a knowledge of the details of the administration of the Government in India, *ib.* 2323——The Board of Control was, no doubt, intended to be a practical Council in former times, Mr. Pitt and Mr Dundas used to attend, but now, although the great officers of State are members of the Board, they never attend, and the whole authority is vested in the President, *ib.* 2335, 2336——When President of the Board of Control, witness always consulted the Duke of Wellington in all matters of difficulty, but he never consulted Sir Robert Peel when he was at the head of the Government, *ib.* 2336——The Governor-general communicates freely with the President of the Board of Control, and, as a matter of courtesy, with the Chairs, but all orders of political importance must be transmitted to the Governor-general through the Secret Committee, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2414-2417

*See* also *Chairs* *Patronage,* 2 *Previous Communications,* 1. *Secret Committee,* 2, 3

*President of the Supreme Council* Selection of the President of the Council of India by the Governor-general, as also the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act during the Governor's absence, *Bird,* 992-994

*Press,* The Opinion that a free press may be dangerous, especially during a campaign, in Eastern countries, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2405, 2406——Officials in India are not allowed to answer articles in newspapers, nor should that be permitted, *ib* 2407, 2408——The libellous portion of the press in India has very little influence, but causes much annoyance, *ib* 2410——For the want of some restriction on the press, information calculated to injure British rule in India is translated into the Persian newspapers, and thus circulated, not only throughout India, but through the adjacent countries, *ib* 2411-2413.

*See* also *Publicity of Proceedings*

*Previous Communications.* Remarks relative to the introduction of the "P. C." system as to despatches, it being the marking of despatches with regard to which previous communication has taken place between the Chairman of the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control, *Melvill* 208-210——With regard to the delay which takes place in settling despatches, the length of time they remain in "P C." does not arise from neglect or inattention of the Board of Control, whatever delay occurs arises from the sifting process which the draft undergoes, *ib.* 213-221——With regard to previous communications, they are merely suggestions and alterations passing between the Chairman and the President of the Board, there is nothing authoritative till the proposed despatch is in the form of a draft, *Waterfield* 527——Length of time which usually elapses between the receiving the first previous communication and the return of the approved draft, in the case of an ordinary despatch, *ib* 529——With regard to the Political Department, there are not many of the previous communications returned from the Board of Control without some alteration, the alterations suggested by the Board are generally adopted by the Chairs, *ib* 638-640

Evidence as to the delay which arises from the system of previous communication, the only mode of expediting the despatches is by abolishing this system, but it is the general opinion that such a course is not desirable, *Waterfield* 641-650——The delay resulting from the system of "P C" is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch, there can be no check without some delay, *ib* 663-674——With regard to despatches which relate to subjects of pressing importance, previous communications are at times dispensed with, and the transaction expedited, *ib* 665-

*Previous Communications*—continued

665-674——Advocacy of the system of "P C" as facilitating business and saving time, *Shepherd* 714——Objection to the "P C" mode of conducting business as necessarily prejudging questions, whereby the committees may have to run counter to the conjoint opinions of the Board and the Chairs, *Sykes* 1823-1825——Explanation with regard to the system of previous communications with the Board of Control on the subject of letters to be submitted by the Court, and upon which opinions are to be given within two months, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2265

*Prices of Stock* Prices in the Calcutta market of Government four per cent stock on the last day of every month, from 30th April 1834 to the 31st December 1851, with a memorandum showing the periods during which the five per cent loan was open, *App* 308

*Prinsep, Henry Thoby* (Analysis of his Evidence)—Was secretary to the Government of Fort William, in Bengal, when the Act of 1833 passed, and became secretary to the Government of India upon that government being organized, 840——Statement as to what occurred when the Act of 1833 was carried into effect in India, and what was the constitution given to the Government of India under its provisions, 841 *et seq*——Steps taken by the Governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, to form a Council under the provisions of the Act when first received in India, 841——Formation of the separate Governments of Bengal and Agra under the Act of 1833, 842——Under the provisions of the Act of 1833, appointments were made and gazetted to the Secretariat of India and of each presidency respectively, 842, 843

Change made by the Act of 1833 as respects the manner of conducting the Government of India, 843——A separate Government of Bengal, it was found, could scarcely be constituted without a separate set of officers and separate records, 843——Way in which the measure was carried out in this respect, 843——In the Secretary's and Political Department, no addition was made to the establishment, but in the Judicial and Revenue Departments a deputy secretary for Bengal was appointed, 843——One of the first questions that arose was how to separate the services for Bengal and Agra, 844——It was at once determined by the Government of India that everything connected with the military should be considered as belonging to the Government of India only, and it is so to this day, 844.

Nothing connected with the military department is recorded upon any proceedings of the Government of Bengal, 844——The military secretary never goes for orders to the Governor-general separately in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, but he takes every military question before the Governor-general in Council, 844——With respect to the civil services, it was determined to annex to Agra all those civil servants who held offices in that division of territory which was made to constitute the Presidency of Agra, 844——And it was determined to consider as belonging to Bengal all those civil servants who held offices under the Government of Bengal, 844——With reference to the question of military, it is the army of the Presidency of Bengal, but the same army is also the army of the Presidency of Agra, 845-849——The Agra Presidency was constituted by the Act of 1833, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was declared to be the first Governor, 849

On the constitution of the separate Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, a question arose with respect to the patronage, way in which this question was settled between the Governors, 849——On the division of Bengal and Agra into separate presidencies, the subject of the accounts was found a very difficult one, change made in the system of accounts to meet the difficulty, 850——Process adopted in conducting the correspondence between the Governments of India and the Court of Directors, 851——The time occupied in transmitting a communication and receiving a reply varies according to the nature of the matter contained in the despatch, and the information that it is necessary to obtain, 852——The changes which have been made of late years in the mode of preparing the despatches has caused an increase of trouble and expense in India, and there are additional clerks entertained on the establishment of the Secretary's office for the purpose, 853

Evidence with respect to the mode of preparing despatches for the Court of Directors upon matters of ordinary routine, 854——It has been the study of the secretaries, and necessarily so, considering the quantity of business which they have in India, to make the preparation of these despatches as mechanical as possible, 854——In like manner, the reporting of the despatches from the subordinate authorities, which are reported in so much detail, is quite mechanical, 854——The preparation of these reports, though the quarterly reports look very formidable, is in fact so mechanical, that it is not by any means the great labour of the Secretary's office, 854——Explanation in respect to despatches received by and sent from the Secret Department in India, all the clerks entrusted with secret correspondence are sworn, as required by law, 855, 856

There is a secret department of the Political, and there is also a secret department of the Finance, sometimes there is as much or greater secrecy required in financial measures

*Prinsep, Henry Thoby.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

than in political ones, 855——Nature of the supervision and control exercised by the Governor-general over the proceedings of the Governments of the subordinate presidencies, 857——The law gives the Court of Directors the power of determining whether there shall be a Council or not, and of how many members the Council shall be composed, 858——They have limited the number of members of Council to two at Madras and Bombay, 858——It was the intention of the Court of Directors that such members of the Council of India as might be qualified by being civil servants of the presidency should also be members of the Council of Bengal, 858——But it was decided, under legal advice, that the two duties would be incompatible; consequently, to save expense, there has been no Council appointed for Bengal, and the Court determined that no Council should be appointed for Agra for the same reason, 858

It is not desirable to abolish the Councils, there is a greater prestige about a Governor with a Council than there would about a Governor without one, 858, 859——There is no doubt that the appointment of a legislative councillor from England has improved the constitution of the Council, the Act of 1833 prescribes that he shall only sit and vote on questions connected with legislation, 860-863——How far witness considers it desirable to retain this fourth, or legislative member of the Council, 864——Statement as to the existing checks against abuses in the constitution and government of India, and improvements suggested therein, 865-869——The best security for good government is the necessity of recording everything that is done, and copying on the record every letter that is written to Government, and every answer, 865-867

Witness cannot fancy a more complete security, and the only mode of perfecting it is by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made, 868——Any aggrieved servant in the subordinate presidencies is not considered to have an appeal to the Governor-general in Council, but he must appeal to the Court of Directors, 869——The Governments of Madras and Bombay are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small, the present practice is not in strict conformity with the Act, 870-876——The present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience, 876——By law the consent of the Governor-general is not necessary in the case of expenditure for public works, but the rule has been laid down by the Court of Directors, 877

Witness considers the control of the Governor-general in Council necessary with reference to public works, although the interference of the Government of India has been complained of by the subordinate presidencies, 878-880——The control of the Governor-general in Council over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in legislative matters has been productive of great good, because it has produced uniformity, 881-884——The legislative councillor who is appointed from England used formerly to sit and vote in the Council, referring to the Executive Government of India as well as to legislation, 885-887——This was objected to by Lord Ellenborough, and his sitting was discontinued, 886-888——The Court, being sensible that there was no inconvenience in his sitting, the practice has since been restored, 885-891.

The main object of the appointment of the legislative councillor was the preparation of a general code of laws for India, progress made in the preparation of such a code, 892, 893 899 908——Practical benefit which has resulted from the existence of the office of legislative councillor, 894-898——Remarks relative to the Indian Law Commission; the duties of the Law Commissioners and of the legislative councillor were separate and distinct, 894 901——The connexion of the legislative member with the Law Commission arose, not from a provision of the Legislature, but from his having consented to act as president of the Law Commission, 902, 903——The Governor-general has an Advocate-general to refer to when necessary, when witness was in India it was the practice to consult the Advocate-general, whenever the Government desired it, but not to pass laws through his revision, 904-908

Witness has not given much consideration as to whether any advantage would result from the number of the Legislative Council being enlarged by including within its body other public servants, heads of departments, 909——No doubt a larger body would give more mature consideration to the different subjects which might be brought before it, but it might be more difficult to manage, 909-912——Difficulties in the way of appointing residents in Calcutta to assist in the deliberations of the Legislative Council, in the same way as residents do in many of our colonies, 910——The Indian Government now publish their laws before they are passed, this practice was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, 913, 914——On the whole, the publication of the acts, and the discussion which such publication has given rise to, have been attended with great advantage, 915-920.

Before the last Act, the Governor-general acted with his Council in the administration; now he acts independently of his Council, this was the most imperfect part of the scheme established

*Prinsep, Henry Thoby* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

established by the Act of 1833 921–924——Opinion that the Government of Bengal would be most efficiently administered if it were administered by the Governor-general in Council, 924, 925——The present system requires that on the Governor-general leaving the presidency, one of the members of the Council shall be made Deputy Governor of Bengal, great disadvantages arising from the system, 926, 927——Advantage has resulted from Agra being constituted a presidency with a Deputy Governor, 928——The Government of Bengal has not been so well administered since the late Act as before, 929, 930

Opinion that the Governor-general could administer the affairs of India and conduct the administration of the Presidency of Bengal at the same time, 931–933——Importance of the Governor-general retaining the patronage of the Bengal Presidency, otherwise he would lose much of his authority and influence, 934——No inconvenience has resulted to the Government of the North-western Provinces from the Governor-general exercising his patronage in that country, the Governor-general almost universally adopts the advice of the Lieutenant-governors in the distribution of the patronage, 935–939——Manner in which the higher appointments, such as secretaries, are made in India promotion can only go by selection for those offices, 940, 941

Appointments to the Councils are made by the Court of Directors by selection from the competent senior officers, seniority is, therefore, one great element in their selection, 942——Remarks relative to the promotions in the civil service by seniority, the officers have no right to any particular office by seniority of service, 943–947——All appointments are made by the Governor-general, with the consent of the Council, power of the members of the Council to prevent an appointment being made by minuting against it, provided there is a majority against the appointment, 948–955 957——Power of the Governor-general in Council of appointing the Deputy Governor at Agra, 956, 957——Observations relative to the out-of-employ allowance which the covenanted servants of the East India Company receive, the allowance is regulated by the Court of Directors, 958, 959

The system of the civil service of India has undoubtedly worked satisfactorily, that service being filled by men competent to discharge all its various duties, 960–965——Witness has no reason to believe that by any other system a more efficient body of public servants could be provided, 964——The appointments in India are with the Governors of the different presidencies, the members of Council having the power of dissent, 966–968——In making appointments in India, witness believes that the period of service has always been one element of choice, 969——Memorials have been presented to the Government in consequence of supercessions, but they have never received any attention, 970——Opinion that the members of the civil service generally are fully equal to the important functions they have to discharge, 971, 972.

Explanation as to the footing of our Straits' settlements, and those on the Tenasserim coast, with the Government of Bengal, as the law now stands, 973——It would be exceedingly desirable that there should be a provision in any future Act, leaving power to the Governor-general in Council, that is, the supreme authority in India, to provide a Lieutenant-governor, or a delegate of some kind, to take charge of any particular division of territory that may be deemed necessary, 974–976

*Prinsep,* Hon *H T* Minute by the Hon H T Prinsep, dated 10 November 1842, on the Second Report of the Bengal Finance Committee, *App* 385.

*Promotion of Officers* With regard to promotions in India, they are entirely made by the local Government, without the interference of the Home Authorities, *Melvill* 259 377–385——The general system of promotion at the India House is by seniority, but the Court of Directors exercise their discretion in appointing to any office deemed important, *ib* 371——Remarks relative to the promotions in the civil service by seniority, the officers have no right to any particular office by seniority of service, *Prinsep* 943–947——Complaint in the civil service that the situations which they used to occupy are now, in a great measure, occupied by the uncovenanted service, and therefore promotion is not so rapid as it used to be, *Bird* 1019.

Perhaps in no service in the world is real and superior merit more likely to be sought out and rewarded than in the services in India, *Willoughby* 1475 1494——The system of promoting by seniority often operates prejudicially; the rule should be relaxed to a far greater extent than is now customary, indeed, witness would advise its almost entire abolition in the higher grades, *ib* 1494——Witness sees no objection to the plan adopted in Bengal of the civil servants purchasing out the senior servants in order to accelerate promotion, *ib* 1510–1516——Opinion in favour of the entire abolition of the system of seniority in the higher grades, *ib.* 1520——Remarks relative to cases of promotion of officers for merit in place of seniority, witness would leave it in the discretion of the Government whether the reasons of the supercession should be communicated to the officer superseded, *ib.* 1521–1523

*Promotion of Officers*—continued

Opinion that in the promotion of officers in the civil service too much attention is paid to seniority, this system has of late been broken through with advantage, *Millett* 1714 ——Promotion by seniority is more the rule in Bengal than in Madras, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2122——In Bengal promotion is carried out by a removal from the Revenue branch to the Judicial branch of the service, *ib.* 2123——Promotion by seniority, if strictly observed, would be objectionable, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2373 2374

*See* also *Civil Service,* 1 *Covenanted Service* *Secretaries,* 2 *Supercessions*

*PROPRIETORS*

1 *Powers of the Court of Proprietors, Attendance of the Members.*
2 *Advantages resulting from the Court of Proprietors, suggested formation of a Quorum*
3 *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1 *Powers of the Court of Proprietors, Attendance of the Members*

Evidence as the powers possessed by the Court of Proprietors beyond that of electing directors, *Melvill* 5, 6——There is no limit to the power of the Court of Proprietors in making grants of money, *ib* 6——Generally the Court of Proprietors show great deference to the opinion of the Court of Directors, *ib.* 74, 75——As regards the voting of the Court of Proprietors, it would not be desirable to extend this power to those holding stock in the Company's loans, *Shepherd* 736——The relative powers and authority of the proprietors and directors of the East India Company are governed by the Charter of Incorporation, *ib* 742——Power of the Court of Proprietors to discuss the affairs of India at the Quarterly Courts, *ib* 764-766——Great variations in the numbers of proprietors attending the Court upon the discussion of different questions, *Sykes* 1784, 1785

2 *Advantages resulting from the Court of Proprietors, suggested formation of a Quorum*

Advantage of the Court of Proprietors possessing the power of discussion with regard to the affairs of India, questions are raised and discussed there instead of being raised and discussed in Parliament, *Melvill* 7——It certainly was contemplated by the parties to the arrangement of 1834 that the General Court should have the power of discussion, *ib* ——At present no quorum is required to constitute a General Court of Proprietors, it would be an improvement if there were one, *ib.* 8, 9——Opinion that the Court of Proprietors are a very useful body, inasmuch as to a certain extent they stand between the Government and the Court, *Sykes* 1781——A quorum of from thirty to forty proprietors, including the directors, would be very essential for a proper consideration of all questions before the Court, suggestions for establishing this quorum, *ib* 1781, 1782 1786-1790 ——In all other respects the Court of Proprietors is well constituted in its powers and usages, *ib* 1783

3 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Statement of the number of proprietors of East India stock entitled to vote at the election of directors on the 14th April 1852, *App.* 345——Account of the number of proprietors having more than one vote, *ib*

*See* also *Bye-Laws* *Directors, Court of,* 1 *Election of Directors* *Retired Officers* *Secret Committee,* 1. *Votes of Proprietors*

*Public Officers* How far it is advisable that the public servants, having duties to perform connected with their public offices, should be allowed to act as directors of private banks, and in other responsible situations of that kind, *Willoughby* 1587-1589

*See* also *Salaries.*

*Public Service* See *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments,* 1. *Army,* 2 4. *Patronage,* 1

*Public Schools* See *Writerships.*

*Public Works.* See *Cavery Anecut* *Irrigation* *Works,* Public.

*Publication of Laws* The Indian Government now publish their laws before they are passed, this practice was adopted very soon after the constitution of the Legislative Council, *Prinsep* 913, 914——On the whole, the publication of the Acts, and the discussion which such publication has given rise to, have been attended with great advantage, *ib* 915-920 ——*See* also *Publicity of Proceedings.*

*Publicity of Proceedings* Very little publicity is given to the proceedings of the Government in India, opinion that advantage would result from greater publicity being observed therein, the present system of government is almost inconsistent with the existing free press, *Willoughby* 1557–1578——There is no objection to giving greater publicity to the proceedings of the Indian Government, but nobody in this country will attend to the subject, *Right Hon Lord Ellenborough* 2326——Much good might be effected by publishing certain information relating to public affairs in the newspapers, submitting the same to the Government of the presidency previous to publication, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2407–2409

*Punjaub* See *Northern India* *Secret Committee,* 1

Q.

*Qualification of Officers* The members of the civil service of India are subjected to tolerably severe tests in regard to their qualifications, both in this country and in India, *Willoughby* 1494——As to the qualification, the same qualification should be required from a candidate under the system of patronage proposed by witness as under the present system, *Macgregor,* 1932——Evidence respecting a plan prepared by witness when President of the Board of Control for effecting a change in the civil administration of India, by requiring, as a qualification for the civil offices, a service of a certain period in some native corps, *Right Hon Earl of Ellenborough* 2299——Advantages which would result from the adoption of such a system, *ib* 2299–2301.

*See* also *Disqualification of Officers* *Supreme Council* *Writerships*

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*Railways* Reference to cases requiring prompt attention from the directors, the introduction of railways into India, being a most important question, required great consideration, *Shepherd* 778, 779——Opinion that it will be a long time before there is a railroad from Madras to Calcutta, and still longer before there is one from Madras to Simlah, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2213——Statement of the extent of the experimental lines of railway in Bengal and Bombay respectively, together with an account of the progress made, and of the expense incurred in the prosecution of those undertakings, *App* 340 ——*See* also *Seat of Government*

RECALL OF OFFICERS

1 *Power of Recall exercised by the Court of Directors, it is desirable that they should retain this Power*

2 *Proposal for giving the Crown a control over the Recall of Officers from India*

1 *Power of Recall exercised by the Court of Directors, it is desirable that they should retain this Power*

The Board of Control are expressly prohibited from nominating or appointing any servants of the Company, or from interfering with the absolute right of the Court to recall and dismiss their servants at pleasure, *Melvill* 22——The power of the Company to dismiss or to recall any of their servants is most essential, *Shepherd* 772–775——Opinion that the power of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general is just and indispensable, *Sir G R Clerk* 1472——The power of recall of the Governors being vested in the East India Company is most undoubtedly essential for the maintenance of the good government of India, *Willoughby* 1500

Witness is strongly of opinion that the Court ought to possess the power of recall of all their servants, up to and including the Governor-general, *Millett* 1614——It would diminish the power of the Court of Directors if they had the power of recall, with the approbation of Government so as to be materially prejudicial to their authority, *ib* 1637–1646——With regard to the recall of the Governor-general, the Court of Directors should undoubtedly retain their present power, *Sykes* 1791–1793——Opinion that the Crown also should possess the same power of recall which they have at present, *ib* 1794

2 *Proposal for giving the Crown a control over the Recall of Officers from India.*

Opinion that the Crown should have a joint power with the Court of Directors in the recall, as well as in the appointment, of the Governor-general, *Sir T. H Maddock* 1182, 1183——Witness is only aware of one instance in which the Court of Directors have exercised their power to recall the Governor-general, *ib* 1187, 1188——General

*Recall of Officers*—continued

2 *Proposal for giving the Crown a control, &c* —continued.

evidence respecting the power of the Crown and the Court of Directors, jointly or severally to recall or dismiss any servants of the Company, from the highest to the lowest grade, *Sir T H Maddock*, 1197 *et seq* ——Opinion that in case of any difference of opinion respecting the recall of the Governor-general, the power of the Court should yield to that of the Crown, *ib* 1206-1210 1281——Inconsistency of the law as regards the office of Governor-general of India and that of the subordinate servants of the Company; the power of the Court to recall the viceroy of such an empire, as representative of the Crown, is very anomalous, *ib* 1215-1220 1260-1272

The authority and position of the Governor-general in India might be weakened if it were known among the natives that he was liable to be removed by the Company without the consent of the Crown, *Sir T H Maddock* 1260——The orders of the directors to the Governor-general would be carried out as at present, even if the power of recall were transferred to the Crown, *ib* 1262——It is objectionable in principle to give the power of recalling the Governor-general to a certain proportion or majority of the Court of Directors, *ib* 1283——Evidence respecting the recall of the Governor-General, there is great anomaly and inconsistency in giving such power to the Board of Directors, *ib* 1287. 1299 1300. 1303 *et seq* ——The law already provides the course to be pursued in case a Governor-general should be accused of a ruinous or improper system of government, opinion that on such occasions the Crown is at least as responsible as the East India Company, and should possess the entire authority of recall or otherwise, *ib* 1309, 1310 ——*See* also *Secret Committee*, 1.

*Records* Voluminous nature of the papers sent home from India, the diaries are very complete, and are carefully deposited with the records, *Shepherd* 782-786——Importance of these collections, it is not advisable to circumscribe them, *ib* 787——The best security for good government is the necessity of recording everything that is done, and copying on the record every letter that is written to Government and every answer, *Prinsep*, 865-867——Witness cannot fancy a more complete security, and the only mode of perfecting it is, by perfecting the record and expediting the period when the review can be made, *ib* 868——Keeping a record of everything is a great and important check against abuses in India, *Bird* 1015——Witness would not suggest any diminution in the quantity of papers and records which are sent from the Government of India to the Home Government, it is necessary that everything connected with the subject should come home, *Millett* 1610-1613 ——*See* also *Secret Committee*, 1

*Reduction of Home Establishment* Nominal list of persons reduced from the establishment at the East India House, with compensation pensions payable under Act 3 & 4 Will 4, c 85, s 7, *App* 324

*Register of Bonds* Bye-laws for the government of the East India Company, in reference to registers of bonds and other instruments, *App.* 420

*Remittances from India* Amount remitted in coin or bullion from 1834 to 1851, with a charge per cent of remittance, *App* 316——Amount remitted from India from 1 May 1834 to 30 April 1851, by means of advances in India to Her Majesty's Government, or by any other remittance not above specified, *ib* 319——Average out-turn of the rupee remitted in each year by each different mode of remittance, and general out-turn of the remittance in each year, *ib.*——*See* also *Hypothecation of Goods.*

*Remuneration of Officers* See *Salaries*

*Retired Officers* Opinion that only a small proportion of the retired public servants of the Company are holders of India stock, *Shepherd* 741——Number of officers on the retired list of each of the three presidencies, in January 1852, *App* 348——Number of officers on the retired list and on furlough respectively, who have actually served ten years in India, *ib* 350——Number of officers of the Indian navy on the retired list and on furlough respectively, who have actually served ten years in India, *ib* 428.

*See* also *Pensions* *Superannuations*

*Returns of Patronage* There has been made public in the Court of Proprietors a return of the military patronage, including the summary and direct cadetships, for the twelve years from 1840 to 1851, but witness is not aware of any public return of the patronage between 1834 and 1840, *Macgregor* 1846——Witness is prepared to go into some examination of the returns submitted by the Court of Directors, both in 1833 and at this time, as to the distribution of the patronage, evidence generally upon the subject of those returns, *ib* 1857, 1858——Return of the distribution of the Court's military patronage during twenty-one years, from 1813 to 1833, and observations thereon, *ib* 1857——Return of the direct cadetships and seminary appointments for twelve years, from 1840 to 1851,

*Returns of Patronage*—continued

1851, and remarks thereon, *Macgregor*, 1858——It is impossible, from this return, to say what proportion of the appointments was given to the Indian army and what proportion was given to the marine and ecclesiastical departments, *ib* ——If those two branches were excluded, and if the return was extended to the whole nineteen years instead of the twelve arbitrarily selected by the Court, the result would be that only one-fifth of the patronage would be shown to have been given to the Indian army, *ib* ——Witness is confirmed in that opinion by a return derived from the East India House, in which it appears that 17½ per cent was the proportion of the patronage for the seven years, 1836 to 1843, being under one-fifth, which in witness's estimate he gave the Court credit for, *ib* See also *Army*, 2 *Distribution of Patronage*, 2.

*REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE*

1 *Generally*
2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

1 *Generally*

On the arrival of witness at Madras the revenue was rather below the expenditure, after some years they were equalized, and the revenue has since been gradually increasing, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2116——With regard to the revenue of Madras, during witness's government there the change from a deficiency into a small surplus is attributable to a succession of good seasons, that is, to natural causes, and not to any variation in the system of Government, *ib* 2139, 2140

2 *Papers laid before the Committee*

Account of the gross and net produce of the revenues of Bengal, the North-western Provinces, Madras and Bombay combined, and the gross and net charges defrayed out of those revenues, from the year 1834-35 to 1849-50, and estimated for 1850-51, with appendices, *App* 276——Abstract statement of the principal items of receipt in the year 1849-50, *ib* 280——Abstract statement of the charges for the year 1849-50, &c, whether stated as deductions from revenues, or as charges appertaining to the civil and military governments of India, *ib* 285——Return of the finances of India at the present time, as compared with that at the last period in which a surplus revenue was realized, *ib* 426——Statement of the total expenditure in each year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50, in India and in England, on account of the Indian navy, including the cost of building and repairs, the charges on account of ships and vessels afloat, engaged in the conveyance of mails and otherwise, and the charges for services ashore and afloat, *ib* 783——Resumption statements of charges, dated 16 April 1849, *ib* 846——Return of profit and loss, 20 April 1849, *ib* 852.

See also *Bombay Presidency*, 1 *Capital Stock*. *Home Charges* *Land Revenue*

*Richmond*, Colonel Exertions used by Colonel Richmond to obtain an appointment for a son, but without success, *Macgregor* 1885, 1886——Reference to the case of Colonel Richmond, *Melvill* 2487

*Ross*, Honourable Mr Minute by Honourable Mr Ross, dated 17 April, *App* 800

S

*Salaries* The system of payment at the India House is liberal, a return of the establishment and the salaries paid is in course of preparation, *Melvill* 374, 375 512——The Governments of Madras and Bombay are bound to refer to the Governor-general in Council every matter that relates to the creation of a salary, or the grant of any allowance, however small, the present practice is not in strict conformity with the Act, *Prinsep* 870-876——The present system is not productive of injurious delay or inconvenience, *ib* 876——Amount of the salary of the Governor-general of India, and of the members of the Council, *Bird* 991——The civil service of India is very fairly paid, it was better paid some time ago, *ib* 1019——With reference to the salaries of officers, it has been laid down by a rule of the Court that nobody under a councillor is to receive more than 50,000 rupees a year, *ib* 1065, 1066.

It would not be prudent to reduce the remuneration of the civil servants of the Company to a lower rate than at present, *Sir T H Maddock* 1186——Opinion as to the sufficiency of the pay of the public servants in India, *Sir G R Clerk* 1364, 1365——Opinion that the scale of remuneration that the civil service receives is liberal, but not extravagant, considering the extent and nature of the duties and responsibility devolving upon the Indian functionaries, *Willoughby* 1495-1498——The scale of salaries in Bombay is much lower than in Bengal, there is no reason why the salaries should remain

*Salaries*—continued

unequal at those two presidencies, *Willoughby* 1505–1509——The remuneration of civil servants may be considered sufficient, but not more than sufficient, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2302——The scale of remuneration in the civil service is not too high, *Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge* 2377

*See* also *Bengal Presidency,* 4 *Uncovenanted Service.*

*Sale of Offices* The proposal to sell a portion of the patronage on the public account is altogether untenable, the sale of appointments is never resorted to by the Government of this country, *Melvill,* 242, 243——The efforts of the Court of Directors have been great, and still continues to prevent their appointments from being sold, *ib.* 242——Witness cannot see the advantage of selling any portion of the patronage of the Court, *Shepherd,* 827——It would be advisable to sell a portion of the patronage, in order that the aristocracy of the country might be induced to enter the service of India, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough,* 2306, 2307

*See* also *Cadetships*

*Saugor and Nerbudda Territories* Statement of the Civil Establishment in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, *App* 404

*Scinde* See *Northern India* *Secret Committee,* 1. *Transit Duties*

*Seal of the Company* Bye-law of the East India Company in reference to the custody of common seal of the Corporation, *App* 420

*Seat of Government* No advantage would result from changing the seat of Government to a more central position in India, the Governor-general may go to any part and take his Council with him, *Melvill* 463, 464——Opinion that it would not be advisable to change the seat of Government in India, *Bird* 1134–1137 1142——Evidence showing that there is no necessity or expediency for removing the seat of Government in India from Calcutta, *Sir T. H Maddock* 1189, 1190——Since the introduction of railways into India and the increased communication with Europe by steam it is less desirable than ever to remove the seat of Government to Bombay, *ib* 1191——Objections to the removal of the seat of Government from Bombay to Poonah, or the Inhabuleshwer Hills, as great inconvenience would result therefrom, *Willoughby* 1541–1547——Witness does not consider that having a separate Government of Bengal would affect the question as to the seat of the Supreme Government; in time the transmission of intelligence by electric telegraph will make it a matter of little importance where the Government may be, *Millett* 1715–1720——Calcutta possesses great advantages as the seat of Government, remarks with regard to Agra, Delhi, and Simlah, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2289, 2290——A change in the seat of Government from Calcutta would not be desirable, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2366

*See* also *Governor-general,* 2 *Members of Council,* 1. *Supreme Council.*

*SECRET COMMITTEE*

1 *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Secret Committee*
2 *Connexion between the Secret Committee and the Board of Control, the Committee should have the power of dissent from the Orders of the Board*
3 *Objection to giving the Committee the power of officially recording their Remonstrance against the Orders of the Board.*

1 *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers of the Secret Committee*

The powers of the Secret Committee, which had previously been limited to cases of peace or war, or negotiations with native states and princes of India, were in 1834 extended, *Melvill,* 4——Observations with respect to the Secret Committee, nature and jurisdiction of this Committee, how far any enlargement of the powers and jurisdiction was made by the Act of 1834, *ib* 30 83——Improvements suggested in the constitution and powers of the Secret Committee, advantage of maintaining this Committee as a channel of communication with the Government of India, *ib* 31–33 80–87——The Court of Proprietors cannot call for any papers which are in the Secret Committee, until those papers have been laid before the Court of Directors, *ib* 63–73——Manner in which despatches which pass through the Secret Committee are recorded and deposited, *ib* 64, 65

Remarks relative to the length of time that matters are kept within the province of the Secret Committee, it may occasionally happen that subjects are kept too long by them, in which the necessity for secrecy has ceased, *Melvill* 90–105——Reference to the case of the papers relating to the occupation of Scinde, the Punjaub, and Affghanistan, periods they were retained by the Secret Committee, *ib* 93–102——Great advantage has accrued

*SECRET COMMITTEE*—continued

1 *Evidence relative to the Constitution and Powers, &c*—continued

accrued to the public service from keeping matters relating to the administration of a newly conquered province within the jurisdiction of the Secret Committee, *Melvill* 103–105 ——Selection of the members of the Secret Committee by the Court of Directors from among their own number, *ib* 117–119——The operations against Affghanistan were commenced and completed, and all the expenses incurred, whilst within the province of the Secret Committee, and before the result was communicated to the Court of Directors, *ib* 120–123

Explanation of the duty and limited power of the Secret Committee, *Shepherd* 716–721——How far it is desirable that the Secret Committee should have the power to send certain despatches to India without the knowledge of the Court, and to keep those despatches secret from the Court for many years, *Sykes* 1761——Opinion that any important secret might safely be entrusted to the twenty-four directors, proof of such safety in the instance of Lord Ellenborough's recall, which was kept secret even through the annual change in the direction, *ib* 1774, 1775——It is essential that the orders of the Secret Committee should be signed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in order that they may see that the subject matters are within the jurisdiction of the Secret Committee, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2392, 2393

2 *Connexion between the Secret Committee and the Board of Control, the Committee should have the power of dissent from the Orders of the Board*

In the business called secret, the Board of Control has the absolute power of giving orders, which the Secret Committee are bound to carry out, the only objection that the Committee can make is, that the orders so given are not within the provisions of the law, *Melvill* 124–137 166–169——Opinion as to the effect of giving power to the Secret Committee to make any communication upon any question of war or otherwise which is now kept secret for a considerable period, *ib* 182, 183——Witness does not think it advisable, in the case of the Secret Committee declining to sign a despatch, that they should have the power of making an appeal, or of entering a protest upon the Board's orders, *ib* 211——Evidence as to the course adopted with regard to secret despatches, *Waterfield*, 530–560——All despatches sent out to India by the Secret Department are recorded at the India Board, and there is a similar record at the India House, *ib* 580–609——Witness never knew any evil arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board, *ib* 609——No delay occurs with regard to despatches sent through the Secret Committee, course of proceeding in settling these secret despatches, *ib* 675–677

Remonstrances may have passed between the Secret Committee and the Board, against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it, *Waterfield*, 678–680——Suggestion that the Secret Committee should have the power of recording their opinions when they differ from the Board of Control, *Shepherd* 717–719 ——The Secret Committee incur no responsibility in the case of important diplomatic questions, or of peace and war, such matters rest almost exclusively with the President of the Board of Control, *Sir T H Maddock*, 1294–1298——Opinion that the Secret Committee, if they thought proper, should be empowered to enter their dissent, and to give their reasons for so dissenting from any order of the President of the Board of Control, which they are by law obliged to transmit, *Sykes* 1761–1763 1777——Remarks on the connexion between the Board of Control and the Secret Committee, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge*, 2384——The Secret Committee should have the power of recording their dissent to orders of the President of the Board of Control, which they are obliged to transmit to India in their own name, *ib.* 2386–2391

3 *Objection to giving the Committee the power of officially recording their Remonstrance against the Orders of the Board*

The Secret Committee may write a letter to the President of the Board upon the subject of any orders which he may direct them to send to India, but witness would not give the Committee a power of officially recording a remonstrance against them, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough*, 2266–2269

*See* also *Afghan War* *Board of Control*, 3 *Government of India*, 3.

*Secret Departments* (India) Explanation in respect of despatches received by, and sent from, the Secret Departments in India, all the clerks entrusted with secret correspondence are sworn, as required by law, *Prinsep*, 855, 856——There is a Secret Department of the Political, and there is also a Secret Department of the Finance, sometimes there is as much or greater secrecy required in financial measures than in political ones, *ib* 855 ——Recommendation that all the officers employed in the Secret Political Department of Bombay should be sworn to secrecy, *Sir G R Clerk* 1466–1471

*SECRETARIES*

1 *Secretaries to the Board of Control.*
2 *Secretaries in India*

1 *Secretaries to the Board of Control*

Remarks relative to the appointment of the secretaries of the Board of Control, *Waterfield*, 568–574——Substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries by the Act, for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, *ib* 631–634——Recurring to that system, and having an assistant secretary without any Parliamentary duties, would not facilitate the transaction of business, *ib* 635–637——Grounds for the opinion that no inconvenience arises from the change of the secretaries to the Board of Control at the same time with the President, and that no advantage would result from a permanent assistant secretary being appointed, *ib.* 651–660——A permanent secretary to the Board of Control is unnecessary, considering the ability of the senior clerks of the Board, *Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough* 2280 -

2 *Secretaries in India* ·

Manner in which the higher appointments, such as secretaries, are made in India, promotion can only go by selection for those offices, *Prinsep*, 940, 941——Young statesmen would be more fitted for the future conduct of Indian affairs by travelling through the country than by being attached to Governors in India in the capacity of Under-Secretaries of State, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2454, 2455. *See* also *Despatches*, 2

*Secretary of State* If the change were made that the whole power of the Home Government were held by a Secretary of State, or by the Court of Directors independently of the Board of Control, it would be very mischievous, *Melvill*, 171.

*Secretary's Department* (East India House). Remarks relative to the Secretary's Department, number of officers employed, and nature of the business transacted, *Melvill* 35.

*Seniority of Service* See *Promotion of Officers*

*Shepherd, John* (Analysis of his Evidence )—Has been Chairman of the East India Company on three different occasions, 705, 706——Opinion as to beneficial working of the system adopted at the India House for administering the affairs of the Indian Government, 708——The system pursued with regard to the public despatches ensures a careful revision of all the proceedings of the local Governments, 708——Advantages resulting from all papers and documents being sent home for the surveillance of the Court, 708–712——Differences of opinion between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors are generally settled in communications between the President and the Chairs, 713

Course pursued by the directors when a despatch comes down to the Board so far altered as to require a remonstrance, 713——Opinion that the system of proceedings of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control is the best that can be devised, 714——Advocacy of the system of " P C," as facilitating business and saving time, 714——Mode of dealing with despatches which demand prompt and immediate attention, 714, 715——Explanation of the duty and limited power of the Secret Committee, 716–721——Suggestion that the Secret Committee should have the power of recording their opinions when they differ from the President of the Board of Control, 717–719——Opinion that men of eminence have only to come forward to be elected directors, allusion to the case of Mr Butterworth Bayley in proof of this opinion, 722–724.

A reduction of the present number of directors would be most prejudicial to their efficiency and independence, 725——Of late years the directors have been principally Indian, an infusion of English members is very desirable, 726——Necessity for the chairman being a good man of business, 727——Advantages that would result if there were a quorum of the Court necessary to conduct the proceedings, 729——Mode adopted by the Court in appointing members to the several Councils of India, 730–732——Course pursued with reference to the appointment of Governor-general or Governors of presidencies, 733

[Second Examination ] Opinion that in the system of education pursued at Haileybury more time should be devoted to European subjects, and less time to the study of Oriental languages, 734 788 *et seq*——As regards Addiscombe the present system of education is very perfect, 734 824——The custom of distributing the patronage of the civil and military services chiefly to the sons of the Company's servants is very beneficial, 735——As regards the voting of the Court of Proprietors, it would not be desirable to extend this power to those holding stock in the Company's loans, 736——Opinion that no benefit would arise from giving the power of voting to servants of the Company who had served in India for certain periods, 737 740——Such a privilege would double the numbers at present entitled to vote, 738

Opinion that only a small proportion of the retired public servants of the Company are holders of India stock, 741——The relative powers and authority of the proprietors and directors

*Shepherd, John* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*
directors of the East India Company are governed by the Charter of Incorporation, 742——Any alteration in the present authority with respect to the choice of directors and proprietors of the Company could only be made by Act of Parliament, how far such an interference could be justified, 743-747 750-752——The proprietors make bye-laws for themselves and the directors, 748——These bye-laws cannot affect the mode of choosing the directors, such mode being defined by Act of Parliament, 749

The reason why many men of eminence have not become directors is attributed by witness to their apprehension of the canvass, 754——Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone had every facility for becoming a director, if he had not refused office in England, 754——Similar facility with regard to Lord Metcalfe, whose services were required by Her Majesty's Government, 754——Out of thirty directors six go out annually by rotation, 755——On the recommendation of the Court these six ex-directors are almost invariably re-elected, 756-763——Power of the Court of Proprietors to discuss the affairs of India at the quarterly courts, 764-766——Opportunities which a director has for serving on any one of the three committees of the direction which he may prefer, by exchanging with another member, 767, 768

Opinion that more than eight members of the Court attend daily at the India House, 769——The directors may engage in any pursuit independently of the Company's business, witness believes that other occupations increase their efficiency as directors, 771——The power of the Court to dismiss or recall any of their servants is most essential, 772-775——Further reference to cases requiring prompt attention from the directors, the introduction of railways into India being a most important question, required great consideration, 776, 777——The Court of Directors may come to any resolutions they please upon matters originating in the Secret Department, 778, 779——Witness has no objection to an annual review in Parliament of the affairs of India, 781

Voluminous nature of the papers sent home from India, the diaries are very complete, and are carefully deposited with the records, 782-786——Importance of these collections, it is not advisable to circumscribe them, 787——Further evidence respecting the system of education pursued at Haileybury College, 788-819——Nature of the test applied to students at Haileybury, 796, 797 801-804——Opinion that the test at Addiscombe is as high as that at Woolwich, 820, 821——At Addiscombe the engineer and artillery appointments are prizes, cadets who fail in obtaining such appointments get commissions in the infantry, 822, 823——The Court of Directors appoint the professors at Addiscombe and have the sole power of removing them, 825, 826

The President of the Board of Control has a vote on the appointment of the Lieutenant-governor of Addiscombe, 826——Witness cannot see the advantage of selling any portion of the patronage of the Court, 827——Great disadvantage would result from the patronage being transferred to the Queen's Government, 828——The present patronage possessed by the President of the Board of Control is a matter of courtesy, 830——Opinion that the civil servants of the Company have no cause to complain against the operation of the patronage, 831——The power of changing the system of education at the two colleges rests with the Board of Control and Her Majesty in Council, 832, 833——Reference to the appointment of Mr. Escombe from Westminster School, 834, 835

No admission to the colleges can be obtained without a nomination from a director or from the President of the Board, 836——Due consideration is given to the claims of meritorious old servants, opinion that to give a certain number of appointments with reference to such claims would act prejudicially to the officers of the Company, 837, 838——A system of self-election of the directors would be open to great objection, 839

*Simlah* Great delay in the transaction of business caused by the occasional visits of the Governor-general to Simlah, a distance of 2,000 miles from Madras, the object sought to be attained by the Act of 1833, namely, the centralization of power in a single controlling authority, is thus entirely defeated, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2105

*See* also *Seat of Government.*

*Slavery* Copy of Acts passed by the Legislature of India as to slavery, *App.* 782

*Smith, David Carmichael* See *Carmichael,* Colonel.

*Smith,* Lieutenant-general Statement of the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry, who endeavoured to procure appointments for his sons and did not succeed, he having been in the service fifty-one years, *Macgregor* 1863-1868——In the case of Lieutenant-general Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry, an Addiscombe appointment was given to his son three years ago, *Melvill* 2478

*Sons of Officers* See *Applications for Appointments* *Appointments*, 3 *Army*, 1, 2, 4 *Cadetships* *Distribution of Patronage*, 2 *Ensigncies* *Patronage*, 1 *Writerships*

*State of the Country* Opinion that the state of our provinces is generally superior to that of the neighbouring native states, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone* 2205-2207

*See* also *Native States*

*Statistical Reporter* Nature of the duties of the statistical reporter; establishment of officers in this department, *Melvill* 35

*Stewart*, Lieutenant Reference to the application made by the widow of Lieut Alexander Stewart, an officer killed in action, for an appointment for his son, this application was unsuccessful until the present movement, and has since been granted, *Macgregor* 1857. 1911, 1912——In the case of the widow of Lieutenant Stewart, an Addiscombe appointment was given, and that appointment exchanged for a direct appointment before the memorial of General Welsh was heard of, *Melvill* 2476——Denial that the paragraph in the newspaper announcing the appointment of Mr Stewart, on the ground of his father having been killed, came from the India House, *ib* 2492

*Straits' Settlements* Explanation as to the footing of our Straits' settlements and those on the Tenasserim coast with the Government of Bengal, as the law now stands, *Prinsep* 973

*Subordinate Governments* Duty of the subordinate Governments to give every information to the Supreme Government, the system of legislation should be in the hands of one authority, and that the Central Government, *Melvill* 422, 423——Much advantage would result if all the orders and instructions from the Home Authorities to the subordinate Governments were communicated through the means of the Governor-general in Council, *Sir T H Maddock* 1169 ——*See* also *Minor Presidencies*

*Superannuations* System of superannuation pursued at the India House, as prescribed by the Act of 1833, *Melvill* 376 *See* also *Pensions*

*Supercessions* Memorials have been presented to the Government in consequence of supercessions, but they have never received any attention, *Prinsep* 970.

*See* also *Promotions*

*Supreme Council* Remarks as to the manner in which the Council of India is composed, qualification necessary for a member of the Council, *Bird* 979-986——Nature of the duties of the Council, manner in which they record their opinions, *ib* 987-990——Suggestion that an additional member from each of the presidencies should be appointed to the Council of India, who could explain any difficulties with regard to local circumstances, *ib* 1002——These members should be permanently resident at the seat of the Supreme Government, *ib* 1003-1008——Grounds for the opinion that it would be advisable to have two members in the Supreme Council who should represent the interests of Madras and Bombay, those members should be appointed in addition to the present members of the Council, *ib* 1047-1059 1068-1071——The Council being appointed to advise the Governor-general on all matters connected with the Government of India, it is witness's opinion that whenever the Governor general is obliged to leave Calcutta he should be accompanied by the Council, so that he might have the benefit of their advice, *ib* 1138-1146——Way in which the Governor-general, during his absence from Calcutta, benefits by the Council in Calcutta, official correspondence conducted by the secretaries, *ib* 1146

The system of Government in India has been greatly improved by the last Charter Act, which confines the power of general and local legislation to the Supreme Council, *Sir T H Maddock* 1159——It is not desirable that a member of the civil service of Bombay should be one of the members of the Governor-general's Council, *Sir G R Clerk* 1360——Opinion that members from each presidency would be of great service to the Governor-general in Council, *Willoughby* 1524——Grounds for the opinion that it would be an advantage if the Home Government were to attach to the General Council a member from each of the minor presidencies, *Millett* 1599-1608 1698. 1708-1710——The Governor-general in Council may assemble the Supreme Council of India, not only in any part of the presidency of Bengal, but in any part of the Indian territory, *ib* 1713. 1717——It would not be desirable to add a civil servant from each of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras to the Council of the Governor-general, *Right Hon Viscount Hardinge* 2361

*See* also *Council of India* *Period of Service* *President of the Supreme Council.* *Subordinate Governments.*

*Surgeons* See *Assistant Surgeons*

*Sykes*, Colonel *William Henry*, F R S (Analysis of his Evidence)—Served in India from 1804 till 1831, 1721——Is now a director of the East India Company, 1722——Witness gives the progress of a despatch through the Court to show that the efficiency of the Court would be materially impaired by any diminution of its number, 1723, 1724——The Court is divided into three Committees, the financial, home, and naval, the political and military, the revenue, judicial, and legislative, and probably in no other government on earth are all questions that arise more thoroughly sifted, 1723——New plan suggested by witness with reference to the method of electing the directors, 1725 *et seq*

The right to vote, which is at present restricted to holders of 1,000 *l* stock, might be extended to those representing 500 *l* stock, 1725——The adoption of witness's plan would probably insure an early seat in the direction to distinguished Indian servants, while men eminent in civil life at home would be brought in to preserve the ratios of classes, 1725, 1726——An Act of Parliament should be passed to meet the different questions in the system proposed for the election of the Court, 1728–1730——Ground for the opinion that the present mode of election deters many proper candidates from offering themselves to the proprietary, 1732, 1733

The change made by the last Act in allowing proprietors to vote by proxy has been beneficial, on the principle that it enlarges the constituency, and renders the action of the knots of interests less influential, 1734——The expenditure of a candidate for a seat in the direction is very great, and is occasioned by travelling about the country, keeping committees, and having a permanent clerk to keep his books, 1735–1743——Witness's election cost him 2,228 *l*, he was seven years about it, and stood two contested elections, the refreshments for the committee were the only expense attending the actual election, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1741——Witness never heard any imputations of bribery at an election, 1742

The members of the committee are generally proprietors, and their services are gratuitous, 1744, 1745——Witness has never suggested to the Court his plan for the election of directors, a similar plan has been found to work beneficially in the Royal Society, 1747–1749, 1751——The proposed system of election would not compromise the power of the proprietors to vote as they thought fit, but the recommendation of the Electoral College would make the chances of any other candidate very small, 1750, 1751——Seven years is a very long time for a canvass, but is not above the average period, 1752–1755——How far the Committee of Bye-laws have the power to carry out witness's plan if they deemed it advisable, 1756–1758

Opinion that the distribution of patronage by the directors is fair and just towards the families of the servants of the Company, reference to a statistical statement prepared under witness's instructions, on the 15th November 1843, in proof of the justice of this opinion, 1759——The proposal for selling a certain number of cadetships would be derogatory to the Government of India and to the directors, and would not be acceptable to individuals, 1760——How far it is desirable that the Secret Committee should have the power to send certain despatches to India without the knowledge of the Court, and to keep those despatches secret from the Court for many years, 1761

Opinion that the Secret Committee, if they thought proper, should be empowered to enter their dissent, and to give their reasons for so dissenting, from any order of the President of the Board of Control, which they are by law obliged to transmit, 1761–1763, 1777——Further opinion that, if the Chairs had had the power of recording their sentiments and of consulting their colleagues in Secret Court, the Afghan war might never have taken place, the responsibility would then have rested entirely with the President of the Board if he acted in opposition to what might have been the universal sentiments of the directors, 1764, 1765——By this proposed power being given to the Chairs, witness contemplates a moral, and not a legal, check upon the Board of Control, 1766, 1778——From the commencement of the Afghan war till its termination, a period of three years, the proceedings adopted were never communicated to the Court of Directors, and the expenses are not rightly known at the present time, 1768–1772

The Court have no knowledge whatever of the origin, progress, or present state of the war in Burmah, 1773——Opinion that any important secret might safely be entrusted to the twenty-four directors, proof of such safety in the instance of Lord Ellenborough's recall, which was kept secret even through the annual change in the direction, 1774, 1775——With regard to the proposal for reserving a certain number of seats in the direction for eminent individuals in the Indian service, the practical difficulties would be very great, and considerable jealousies would arise, 1776

[Second Examination]—There would be 180 additional voters if the qualification were reduced from 1,000 *l* to 500 *l*, but if it were conceded to holders of stock to vote upon 500 *l*, no doubt there would be a considerable increase, 1780——Opinion that the Court of Proprietors are a very useful body, inasmuch as to a certain extent they stand between the Government and the Court, 1781——A quorum of from thirty to forty proprietors, including

Report, 1852—*continued*

*Sykes*, Colonel *William Henry*, F R S —(Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*
the directors, would be very essential for a proper consideration of all questions before the Court, suggestions for establishing this quorum, 1781, 1782 1786–1790——In all other respects, the Court of Proprietors is well constituted in its powers and usages, 1783——Great variations in the numbers of proprietors attending the Court upon the discussion of different questions, 1784, 1785

With regard to the relations existing between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, witness questions whether the formidable powers of the President of the Board are in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of this country, 1791——Opinion that the President of the Board of Control has a power to dip into the home treasury of the East India Company for political purposes; reference to a return before the House of Commons in support of this opinion, 1791 1795–1798——Instance in which the Governor-general might act in direct opposition to the known sentiments of the Court, and, as a consequence, of the President, exercising the power at his disposal, 1791.

With regard to the recall of the Governor-general, the Court of Directors should undoubtedly retain their present power, 1791–1793——Opinion that the Crown also should possess the same power of recall which they have at present, 1794——The mode of education at Haileybury is very useful, but from its exclusive nature, a higher intellectual standard, by the study of law and political economy, might be obtained from the universities, 1799–1801 1808, 1809——Opinion that the study of Oriental languages is carried too far at Haileybury College, 1799——With regard to the Military College at Addiscombe, there is no establishment in Europe which does its work more satisfactorily, 1799——How far any distaste might be imbibed against the civil service of India if the young men were to associate with those who were to be engaged in home appointments, 1802–1804

At Addiscombe there are four terms, and the whole is comprised in two years' study, Hindostanee is the only Oriental language taught, 1805, 1806——However much the President of the Board of Control may consult his colleagues on all important matters relating to India, the Board should still be fenced round with as many moral checks as possible, 1813, 1814——Opinion that the duties and powers of a Secretary of State are not so rigidly secret as those of the President of the Board of Control, 1815, 1816——Further reference to the investigation of business by the different committees of the Court, showing that it is not expedient to diminish the number of the directors, 1817–1820

With regard to the transaction of business between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, there is in many cases great despatch, 1822——Objection to the "P C" mode of conducting business, as necessarily prejudging questions, whereby the committees may have to run counter to the conjoint opinions of the Board and the Chairs, 1823–1825 ——Manner in which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court are elected, 1826–1839——Witness cannot understand the use of the ballot by the directors for the election of their Chairs, proposal for its abolition, 1832–1839.

## T

*Tagore, Dwarkanauth* See *Education*

*Taylor*, Colonel *Thomas Matthew* (Analysis of his Evidence)—Brevet Colonel in the Indian army, has been in the service forty-three years, 1983——Witness gave his assent to the memorial presented to the Court of Directors complaining of the distribution of patronage as regards the servants of the Company, 1984 2032——He did so entirely in deference to what he believed to be the opinions and sentiments of a number of officers whose rank and character entitled them to respect, and not from any conviction of his own as to the expediency of such a memorial, 1985, 1986 2005–2024——Witness concurs in some of the opinions expressed in the memorial, though not in all, 1987——The present mode of conferring the patronage is very unsatisfactory, objectionable nature of the present practice of urging claims upon individual directors, 1988–1991

Witness's experience would not lead him to state that the claims of the servants of the Company have been disregarded by the directors in respect to patronage, 1992——If the restriction which at present exists to preferring claims to the Court of Directors, as a body, was removed, it would be satisfactory to the service, 1993 2026–2028——If applications were admitted, supported by the Commander-in-Chief, and perhaps by some of the superior officers, it would remove one cause of dissatisfaction, 1993——Any regulation to distribute a certain amount of the patronage amongst the military servants of the Company would not be beneficial to the service, as it would close the door to any other description of application, 1994, 1995. 1999 2009–2020——The present mode of nomination has not worked prejudicially to the military service in India, 1996.

Failure of officers of merit in obtaining appointments for their sons may be regarded as

*Taylor,* Colonel *Thomas Matthew.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*

as the exception rather than as the general rule, 1997, 1998——The Court of Directors as a body has no power of distributing patronage, it being divided in certain proportions among the members, 2000-2004——Inconvenience of the present mode in which persons who have claims from their public services have to make applications for appointments, it operates to exclude the applications of a considerable number of most deserving men, 2025——When witness assented to the memorial he supposed that it would be presented to the Court of Directors only, and made no further use of, it would not have been proper to have addressed any memorial or petition direct to the House of Commons, 2029-2032.

*Territorial Claims.* See *East India Company.*

*Tours of Inspection* Great advantage would arise from the visit of the supreme authority to the different stations within his Government, at present in Bengal it is impossible, the Governor of Bengal cannot visit any station, however great the emergency may be, *Bird,* 1060, 1061——It is very desirable that the Governors of their respective provinces should make tours of inspection every year, but not for any great length of time, suggestion for preventing too long an absence, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone,* 2163 2168-2171 ——Some provision should be made giving certain powers to the Governors of the subordinate presidencies whilst absent on these tours of inspection, the present law, which is doubtful in its bearing on the question, should be definitely settled, *ib* 2164-2167 2172-2176

*See* also *Administration of the Government* *Governor-General,* 2 *Simlah.*

*Trade of the Company* Previously to 1834 the East India Company were a trading Company, and were also invested with the Government of India, under the Act of 1834 they ceased to trade, and were restricted to the Government of India, *Melvill* 4——The termination put by the law of 1833 to the East India Company's acting as a trading Company has been advantageous to the Government of India, *Right Hon the Earl of Ellenborough* 2226

*Trade and Navigation* Copy of the Acts of the Indian Legislature as to trade and navigation passed since the 1st May 1834, *App* 353.

*See* also *Imports and Exports*

*Transit Duties* Letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated 18th March 1835, relative to the transit duties levied in India, *App* 785——Letter from Mr P. Auber to Mr. W M Praed, dated 2d April 1835, relative to the subject of transit duties in India, *ib* 787——Act No. XIV of 1836, dated 30th May 1836, repealing certain regulations of the Bengal Presidency as to the levy of transit or inland customs duties, &c *ib* 801——Extract General Orders by the Right hon the Governor-general of India, Political Department, dated Agra, 13th March 1843, abolishing all duties of transit in every part of Scinde, *ib* 823——Official notification, dated 28th October 1843, published in the Calcutta Gazette of 1st November, relative to the levy of transit duties, *ib* 824——Official notification, dated 8th February 1844, published in the Calcutta Gazette of 17th February, as to the scale of transit duties on merchandize, *ib* ——Act No. VI of 1844, dated 16th March 1844, for abolishing the levy of transit or inland customs duties, for revising the duties on imports and exports by sea, and for determining the price at which salt shall be sold for home consumption within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St George, *ib* 825

U.

*Uncovenanted Service* The uncovenanted service of India is most efficient, great improvements have been made in that service of late years, *Bird* 1019, 1020——Explanation as to the conducting of the judicial administration by the uncovenanted servants of the Company, *ib.* 1064——With reference to the uncovenanted servants of the Company, they are not sufficiently remunerated, the system might be very much improved, and an efficient body of officers raised from the uncovenanted servants if they were better paid, *ib* 1079-1085——Evidence relative to the employment of the natives of India in the uncovenanted service, efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to them, insufficiency of the present remuneration in the native uncovenanted service, *Sir G. R Clerk,* 1432-1454 ——*See* also *Covenanted Service* *Natives,* 1. *Pensions,* 1.

V.

*Visits of Inspection.* See *Tours of Inspection*

*VOTES OF PROPRIETORS*

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Previously to 1834 the proprietors could only vote by ballot personally, which was secret voting, under the Act then passed they were allowed to vote by proxy, that is, open voting, the result of this has been largely to increase the number of votes given, *Melvill* 4——The change which took place in the right of voting under the Act of 1834 was an improvement, *ib* 175-177——It would not be advantageous to allow civil and military servants of long standing to vote without being holders of stock, *ib.* 178——Opinion that no benefit would arise from giving the power of voting to servants of the Company who had served in India for certain periods, *Shepherd* 737-740——Such a priviledge would double the numbers at present entitled to vote, *ib.* 738——The change made by the last Act in allowing proprietors to vote by proxy has been beneficial, on the principle that it enlarges the constituency, and renders the action of knots of interests less influential, *Sykes* 1734——There would be 180 additional voters if the qualification were reduced from 1,000*l.* to 500*l* ; but if it were conceded to holders of stock to vote upon 500*l*, no doubt there would be a considerable increase, *ib.* 1780.

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Total number of votes, *App.* 345——Number of voters now or heretofore in the civil or military service respectively of the East India Company, *ib.*

*See* also *Election of Directors.* *Proprietors,* 1.

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*Wallace,* Brigadier. Reference to the application made for an appointment for the son of Brigadier Wallace, an officer killed in action ; this application was unsuccessful until the present movement, and has since been granted, *Macgregor* 1857 1911, 1912——The case of the widow of Brigadier Wallace has been met, and an appointment has been given, *Melvill* 2475.

*War* See *Declaration of War*

*Waterfield, Thomas* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Senior clerk in the Political and Secret Departments of the Board of Control, 516-518——Paper submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on Official Salaries, by Lord Brougham, in 1850, explanatory of the system adopted by the Board of Control, its constitution and its duties, read, remarks thereon, 519-523——The only alteration made since that period is the reduction of the number of junior clerks from thirteen to twelve; 524——The money necessary for the maintenance of the Board of Control comes from the East India Company, as authorized by the Act of Parliament, and is limited to 26,000 *l* a year, 525 621——The amount drawn in 1851 was 23,200 *l* , 526——If the Court of Directors were to refuse to transmit a despatch, the Board of Control would have no other power than that of applying for a mandamus to compel them to do so, 527, 528 561. 688-692.

With regard to previous communications, they are merely suggestions and alterations passing between the Chairman and the President of the Board; there is nothing authoritative till the proposed despatch is in the form of a draft, 527——Length of time which usually elapses between the receiving the first previous communication and the return of the approved draft, in the case of an ordinary despatch, 529——Evidence as to the course adopted with regard to secret despatches, 530-560——All instructions for the Government of India must proceed from the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee; the East India Company is the only authority known in India; the President of the Board of Control cannot send out instructions, 561——There has never been any meeting of the Board of Control according to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, such a Board has never been formed, 562-567. 623

The present Board of Control only consists of the President and certain *ex officio* members, 563-579——Remarks relative to the appointment of the secretaries of the Board

*Waterfield, Thomas* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued

Board of Control, 568-574——All despatches sent out to India by the Secret Department are recorded at the India Board, and there is a similar record at the India House, 580-609——Witness never knew any evil arise from the indiscretion of anybody connected with the Secret Department at the India Board, 609——The President of the Board of Control carries on an uninterrupted correspondence with the Governor-general of India, but this is entirely private and is not recorded, 610-618——On the appointment of a new President possibly the ex-President may communicate such letters to him as a matter of courtesy, 614-618

The sums requisite for defraying the charges of the Board of Control are obtained from the India House, by the President certifying every quarter that a certain amount is necessary for the expenses of the Board, 619-622——The undrawn amount of the sum that is annually allowed to the Board of Control merges in the revenues of India, 624, 625——With regard to the political powers of the Board of Control, the Act of 1833 made very little alteration, 626, 627——The great alteration made with regard to the powers of the Board of Control in the Act of 1834 was, that the Act gave to the Board a control over the home treasury of the East India Company, 627——Increase in the business of the Board since 1830, 628——Duties of the paid Commissioners of the Board of Control who were abolished by the Act of 1833, 629, 630

Remarks relative to the substitution of two Parliamentary secretaries by the Act, for one Parliamentary secretary and an assistant secretary, 631-634——Recurring to that system, and having an assistant secretary without any Parliamentary duties, would not facilitate the transaction of business, 635-637——With regard to the Political Department, there are not many of the previous communications returned from the Board of Control without some alteration; the alterations suggested by the Board are generally adopted by the Chairs, 638-640——Evidence as to the delay which arises from the system of previous communication, the only mode of expediting the despatches is by abolishing this system, but it is the general opinion that such a course is not desirable, 641-650

Grounds for the opinion that no inconvenience arises from the change of the secretaries to the Board of Control at the same time with the President, and that no advantage would result from a permanent assistant secretary being appointed, 651-660——Frequency of great trouble being experienced in obtaining a second signature, in addition to that of the President of the Board of Control, to communications, no advantage results from such second signature, it is a mere formal signature, and takes no responsibility from the President, 661-662——The delay resulting from the system of "P C" is counterbalanced by the advantage of the more strict examination of the despatch, there can be no check without some delay, 663-674——With regard to despatches which relate to subjects of pressing importance, previous communications are at times dispensed with and the transaction expedited, 665-674

No delay occurs with regard to despatches sent through the Secret Committee, course of proceeding in settling these secret despatches, 675-677——Remonstrances may have passed between the Secret Committee and the Board against keeping any matters in the Secret Department that did not properly belong to it, 678-680——Giving power to the President of the Board of Control to send despatches direct to India, would alter what has evidently hitherto been the design of the Legislature, namely, that the Court of Directors should ostensibly be the governing body of India, 681, 682

The East India Company are acting as trustees for the Crown, having command over all the public servants in India, 682-686——Under the last Act the Board of Control have power over every part of the expenditure of the East India Company, with the exceptions laid down by the Act, 693-704——Any proposition to expend money, however small the amount, must be submitted for the Board's decision, frequency of the Board declining to accede to, and proposing to diminish, the grants, 696-704

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*Willoughby, John Pollard*. (Analysis of his Evidence)—Has served in India upwards of thirty-two years, list of the various offices filled by witness, 1473——Evidence in detail describing the mode in which public business is transacted in the Bombay Government, 1474——Explanation as to the manner in which appointments are made in the Bombay Presidency, the patronage vests in the Governor general, but is checked by the Council, manner in which the patronage is distributed, 1475——Doubts as to whether it would not be expedient that this patronage should not be vested avowedly in the Governor alone, when the responsibility would be exclusively his, 1475——Perhaps in no service in the world is real and superior merit more likely to be sought out and rewarded than in the services in India, 1475. 1494.

*Willoughby, John Pollard.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

As far as relates to the covenanted branch of the service, the knowledge that no man's advancement depends on the will and caprice of those in power, operates very beneficially, 1475 1494——Opinion as to the effects of vesting the Central Government with the present power of control over the subordinate presidencies of India, 1476——It has produced both good and evil, on the one hand, by checking any tendency to extravagance, it has promoted economy, 1476——And on the other hand, it has transferred to a distant authority the decision of questions in which the local authority is much more likely to form a correct judgment, 1476——Some of the restrictions carry out the system of centralization too far, and in fact, in practice, the strict observance of the law, which was for a time attempted to be enforced, has been evaded, 1476

The rule of referring all matters of finance, however trifling in amount, to the Governor-general in Council, is inconvenient and productive of delay, 1476——Course adopted to remedy this inconvenience, 1476——It is in measures relating to local wants and improvements that the minute control of the Central Government of India is most severely felt, instances in illustration of this statement, 1476——On the whole, witness is of opinion that in matters of finance a greater latitude of discretion might with advantage be allowed to the subordinate Governments, provided they are competent and efficient, 1476——The legislative power being exclusively vested in the General Government of India was a wise provision of the Act of 1833, as it insures uniformity where such is desirable, and a more perfect and matured deliberation in the enactment of laws, 1477

More efficient measures are required to insure speedy and accurate translations of the laws into the native languages, objection made to the Macaulay Code, that it will be exceedingly difficult to make an intelligible and correct version of it in the native languages, 1477——The delay experienced in the correspondence with England is not greater than may be expected from the double authority that exists, first, of the Court of Directors, and then of the Board of Control, 1478, 1479——There is no doubt that it is highly important that that check and control should be maintained, 1480——Opinion that the ship diaries might be curtailed, if not dispensed with altogether, 1480, 1481 ——The expense of copying and examining papers in India has increased yearly, on account of the increased business arising from the copies of the numerous papers that are sent home, with every document however minute, 1480.

Manner in which the members of the Council of Bombay are appointed, and detail of the duties of the Council, 1482, 1483——Great utility of the Councils, objections to their abolition, the question of the abolition of Councils was warmly discussed in 1833; it was urged that the measure would confer on the Governor arbitrary authority, 1484 ——The arguments used on that occasion, and especially by Lord Ellenborough, are unanswerable, 1484——Arrangements made for the conduct of public business when the Governor is absent from Bombay, powers exercised by him when absent, 1485.

Frequency of the absence of the Governor of Bombay from the seat of Government; inconvenience and great expense which result from the absence of the Governor, 1486–1489——Observations with respect to the power of voting possessed by the Commander-in Chief, he almost invariably votes with the Governor, and this is a great objection to his having a vote in the civil administration of the country, 1490–1493—— He should not vote except on military and political questions which may be connected with military operations, 1492, 1493——Efficiency of the civil service of India; taken collectively, the officers are much more efficient in the discharge of the peculiar duties devolving upon them than could safely be calculated upon under any other system that witness has seen suggested, 1494

The members of the civil service of India are subjected to tolerably severe tests in regard to their qualifications, both in this country and in India, 1494——As regards the important qualification, a knowledge of the native languages, the civil service has greatly improved of late years, 1494——The system of promoting by seniority often operates prejudicially; the rule should be relaxed to a far greater extent than is now customary; indeed, witness would advise its almost entire abolition in the higher grades, 1494—— Evil effects of officers in the civil service of India being in embarrassed circumstances; suggestion that any one who is seriously involved should be deemed disqualified for such employment, 1494——To the general purity and integrity of the civil service, and to its intolerance of any thing approaching to corruption, witness can bear the strongest testimony, 1494.

[Second Examination.] Opinion that the scale of remuneration that the civil service receives is liberal, but not extravagant, considering the extent and nature of the duties and responsibility devolving upon the Indian functionaries, 1495–1498——Observations with respect to the system of education at Haileybury; defects in the system, and remedies suggested, 1499 1517–1519——Too much attention is paid to Oriental literature at Haileybury,

Report, 1852—*continued*.

*Willoughby, John Pollard*. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*.

Haileybury, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India than in this country, 1499——The power of recall of the Governors being vested in the East India Company is most undoubtedly essential for the maintenance of good government in India, 1500——At the present time men of great Indian experience are deterred from being candidates for the East India direction by the present mode of election, and the system of canvassing, 1501——Remedies suggested for removing the existing evils, 1502–1504

The scale of salaries in Bombay is much lower than in Bengal, there is no reason why the salaries should remain unequal at those two presidencies, 1505–1509——Witness sees no objection to the plan adopted in Bengal of the civil servants purchasing out the senior servants in order to accelerate promotion, 1510–1516——Opinion in favour of the entire abolition of the system of seniority in the higher grades, 1520——Remarks relative to cases of promotion of officers for merit in place of seniority, witness would leave it in the discretion of the Government whether the reasons of the supercession should be communicated to the officer superseded, 1521–1523——Opinion that members from each presidency would be of great service to the Governor-General in Council, 1524.

Necessity for the Governor, in his absence from the seat of Government, being always attended by two councillors, 1525, 1526——The members of the Council at Bombay are appointed for five years, great advantage would result from prolonging the term of office, 1527, 1528——How far the members of the Council have the right of recording their opinions on all subjects, 1529–1532——Right of appeal exercised by the Government servants to the Home Authorities, if they suppose themselves aggrieved by any act of the subordinate Governments, 1533, 1534——A member of Government is *functus officio* when absent from the seat of Government, 1535, 1540——During the absence of the Governor he exercises all his powers, the patronage is dispensed by him just in the same way as when he is present, 1536–1538——Manner in which the opinions of the members of the Council are taken, 1539, 1540

Objections to the removal of the seat of Government from Bombay to Poonah, or the Inhabuleshwer Hills, as great inconvenience would result therefrom, 1541–1547——Opinion that Bombay pays its own expenses; this opinion is founded on the annual statements prepared by the Accountant-general, there are many items of general expenditure charged on Bombay which do not belong to the presidency, and which cause the accounts to show a deficit, 1548–1550——Observations as to the manner in which the Indian navy is controlled, 1551, 1552——The employment of military men in the civil service, as at present, undoubtedly tends to promote the efficiency of the service in general, but witness would hesitate before giving the Governor-general and the Governors a power of appointment of military officers to any situations in the civil service, 1553–1556

Very little publicity given to the proceedings of the Government in India; opinion that advantage would result from greater publicity being observed therein, the present system of Government is almost inconsistent with the existing free press, 1557–1578——At present the laws are not properly translated into the native languages, amendments proposed in the present mode of translating and promulgating the laws, 1579, 1580——Remarks upon the subject of the department of public works at Bombay, the department is very susceptible of improvement with reference to efficiency, 1581–1583——Opinion that henceforward it should be a rule, that if a person was seriously involved in his pecuniary circumstances, the authorities in India should consider that a disqualification for high offices, 1584–1586——How far it is advisable that the public servants, having duties to perform connected with their public offices, should be allowed to act as directors of private banks, and in other responsible situations of that kind, 1587–1589.

*Wilson*, Mr. See *Civil Service*, 1.

*Woolwich Academy* See *Addiscombe College*, 1.

*Works*, Public. By law the consent of the Governor-general is not necessary in the case of expenditure for public works, but the rule has been laid down by the Court of Directors, *Prinsep*, 877——Witness considers the control of the Governor-general in Council necessary with reference to public works, although the interference of the Government of India has been complained of by the subordinate presidencies, *ib.* 878–880——Remarks upon the subject of the department of public works at Bombay, the department is very susceptible of improvement with reference to efficiency, *Willoughby*, 1581–1583——The amount of expenditure on public works by the Governor-general is limited to 50,000 rupees; any larger amount must receive the sanction of the Home Authorities, *Millett*; 1667–1669——With regard to improvements at Madras, the

*Works*, Public—*continued.*

the Supreme Government refused to sanction the construction of a road from Madras to Bellary, as recommended by witness's' Government, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone*, 2182 ——*See* also *Cavery Anecut* *Irrigation*

*Writerships* Particulars with respect to writerships offered to competition of the public schools, *Melvill*, 320-325——It is very desirable to give writerships to natives who are properly qualified for them, these objects can be more easily attained, by affording them the means of education in India rather than in this country, *Right Hon Lord Elphinstone*, 2120——Number of writerships given in each year, from 1834 to 1851, to the sons of civil and military officers of the East India Company respectively, as far as such number can be ascertained, *App* 352 ——*See* also *Appointments*, 4